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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A. 1919

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1919

[No. 28—1919.]

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. ROWELL,
President of the Council.

January 9, 1919.

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REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
REGINA, SASK., November 18, 1918.

To the Hon. N. W. ROWELL,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, my annual report for the year ended 30th September, 1918.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30, 1918, the strength of the force was 52 officers, 1,169 N.C.O.'s and constables, and 597 horses; of this total, however, 12 officers and 726 N.C.O.'s and men are on leave, without pay, overseas with the R.N.W.M.P. Cavalry Draft, C.E.F.

Compared with last year, this is an increase of 566 N.C.O.'s and constables, and a decrease of one officer and 78 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeon or Asst. Surgeon.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
Alberta.....			4	7	1		12	13	8	44	20	109	124	53	1	178	....
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	5	12	1	1	24	21	20	204	24	315	340	63		403	....
N. W. Territories				2				2	2	9	2	17			2	2	60
Yukon Territory			1	3			7	2	6	18	4	41	3	11		14	38
New Manitoba								1				1					
Totals.....	1	2	10	24	2	1	43	39	36	275	50	483	467	127	3	597	98

Out of the total strength of 40 officers and 443 N.C.O.'s and constables, 5 officers and 175 non-commissioned officers and constables were transferred to the R.N.W.M. Police, "B" Squadron (Cavalry), C.E.F., for service in Siberia, the complement

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referred to being composed of 5 officers, 62 regular members of the force, and 113 recruits specially engaged for the squadron.

This leaves the strength of the force available for duty: 35 officers and 268 N.C.O.'s and constables. Total, 303.

The strength of the different provinces has been decreased as follows:—

Alberta.....	128
Saskatchewan.....	8
Yukon Territory.....	7
New Manitoba.....	5

whilst an increase of two has been made in the Northwest Territories.

On September 30, the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta.....	5	7
Saskatchewan.....	4	1
Northwest Territories.....	..	5
Yukon Territories.....	1	12
New Manitoba.....	..	1
Totals ..	10	26

On April 15, 1918, there were 10 divisional posts and 113 detachments, since when 87 detachments have been closed.

The following is a statement of the detachments at present maintained:—

" B " Division.

Black Hills.	Carcross.
Dawson (Town Station).	Forty-Mile.
Granville.	Mayo.
Rampart House.	Summit.
White Horse.	Half-Way.
Moose Hide.	

" D " Division.

Blairmore.	Big Bend.
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" E " Division.

Banff.	Canmore.
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" F " Division.

Port Nelson.	Fullerton.
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" G " Division.

Brulé.	Jasper.
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" K " Division.

Medicine Hat.

" N " Division.

Fort Fitzgerald.	Fort Resolution.
Fort Simpson.	Fort Macpherson.
Herschell Island.	

" Depot " Division.

Wood Mountain.	Moosejaw.
Yorkton.	

The change in distribution and closing of detachments was necessary because permission was given on 6th April for all ranks to volunteer for overseas service.

Up until then, detachments were maintained along the international boundary from the lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains for patrol work, and also in certain sections of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where enemy aliens were settled in large numbers.

No alterations were made in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

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The present distribution in the provinces is only temporary, and will be revised when the permanent policy as to the future employment and duties of the force has been decided. In any case, a number of the divisional posts will be closed, and a careful readjustment made in the interests of economy and efficiency.

OVERSEAS CAVALRY DRAFT.

On the 6th April I was instructed that members of the force would be permitted to volunteer for overseas service, to reinforce the Canadian Cavalry Brigade on the Western Front. This was received with enthusiasm by all ranks, and practically everyone volunteered. As you are aware, from the beginning of the war it had been the ardent desire of all that the force should take part, but owing to the conditions in the western provinces during the first years of the war, it was not thought possible, in the interests of Canada, to permit it. However, the release from its police duties in the provinces, the entry of the United States into the war, and the good conduct generally of the enemy aliens within our borders, so changed the conditions that it was found possible to utilize their services.

The force was most desirous of proceeding as a unit, and strong representations were made by the people of the western provinces that this honour should be accorded. The Overseas Military Authorities found it impossible to comply except for a single squadron, the balance to be utilized as reinforcements for cavalry regiments then in the field.

Recruiting for the draft commenced on 18th April and closed on 13th May. On the 15th May, 12 officers and 726 N.C.O.'s and constables were transferred to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Of these, 81 N.C.O.'s and 150 men were old members of the force, and 495 were recruits. Three N.C.O.'s were granted commissions.

It was with the keenest regret that many members of the force found themselves unsuitable owing to the age limit or being physically unfit.

The draft left Regina on the evening of the 30th of May, under the command of Major Jennings, and embarked at Montreal of 3rd of June.

The following telegram was received from the Comptroller:—

"I am instructed by the Minister to say that the Government greatly appreciates the fine spirit shown by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the force in so promptly volunteering for overseas service at this critical time."

"B" SQUADRON—SIBERIA.

On 17th August, I was authorized to mobilize a squadron of cavalry, with horses from the force, for service in Siberia, on the same conditions as for the overseas draft. Recruiting was commenced at once, and completed on 9th September. The strength authorized was 6 officers, 184 other ranks, and 181 horses.

Owing to the severe outbreak of Spanish influenza, the organization and training was carried on with difficulty. Five died of the disease, and 50 per cent of the strength contracted it. The squadron was transferred to the Canadian Expeditionary Force on 1st October.

An advance party of 1 officer and 20 other ranks left on the 6th October, and are now at Vladivostok. Four officers and 149 N.C.O.'s and men and 181 horses sailed from Vancouver on 17th November.

The whole squadron was imbued with a fine spirit, and I am confident will render good service. The horses were carefully selected, and were in perfect condition when they left.

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DUTIES IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Up until 15th April, when our detachments were withdrawn, a close patrol was maintained along the boundary. Every assistance was given the Department of Immigration in enforcing the laws governing the admission of persons into Canada, and in enforcing the order in council prohibiting men of the draft age under the Military Service Act from leaving Canada.

The Customs Department was aided in protecting the revenue. Five of our detachments acted as sub-collectors.

In the interior, constant patrols were maintained in the settlements of enemy nationalities, and a great many cases of alleged treasonable activity among them were investigated. It is fitting that I should state that during the whole course of the war, there was, generally speaking, no disturbance of the peace nor even unrest among the enemy people. There was much apprehension during the early stages, which was well founded, as to the possibility of outrages and even worse, but as time went on, it was realized that our settlers of enemy origin had no intention of making an organized effort to disturb the good order of the country, or thwart or impede our efforts in the war. It is true that many of them favoured their fatherland, and firmly believed in the ultimate victory of the Central Powers. Their expressions of sympathy were at times offensive to our loyal people, but they never led to serious trouble. When it is remembered that a very large percentage of the population is of foreign and enemy extraction, it is a matter of congratulation that peace and good order have been so well maintained.

POLICE PROTECTION IN DOMINION PARKS.

The force has continued its duties in the different National parks, Jasper, Rocky Mountain, and Waterton Lakes, but only in connection with park regulations. It was thought wise, however, in order to avoid confusion, that we should be responsible for the execution of all law in these areas, and on the request of the Department of the Interior, and with the consent of the Attorney General of Alberta, full jurisdiction was assumed in June last. It has recently been decided that the force will in future also enforce the provincial laws, and members of the force stationed in the parks will be appointed special constables in Alberta.

The customary assistance has been given the Indian Department. Escorts have been provided at treaty payments when requested, and constables to enforce quarantine and other regulations whenever necessary.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

When the Act came into force, instructions were issued that the force should actively assist in enforcing it. This was done, and every assistance given to the registrars under the Act in both provinces, until the detachments were closed.

In the meantime, a special force of Dominion Police was organized, and on request, two officers and two N.C.O.'s were loaned to them for service in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and are now so employed. In April, a detachment of 20 N.C.O.'s and constables was sent to Quebec under the command of Superintendent Starnes to assist the Dominion Police. Shortly after arrival there, the Overseas Cavalry Draft was mobilized, and half of the detachment returned to proceed overseas. On June 1 the Dominion Police was transferred to the Department of Militia, and Superintendent Starnes was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal, M.D. 4, and acted as such until 24th August, when he resigned and returned to duty. One officer and 5 N.C.O.'s are still serving at this date.

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YUKON TERRITORY.

I am able to report that peace and good order prevail in this territory. The total number of cases entered during the year was 86, resulting in 76 convictions. This is a decrease of 24 cases compared with last year. There was an increase of 10 convictions under the Indian Act. There was not a single case of murder, and only 6 cases of theft.

The patrolling in the territory entails long and arduous journeys. The patrol mileage was 92,279, of which 12,213 miles were on foot. The more important patrols were:—

Dawson to McPherson..	57 days.	1,000 miles.
Whitehorse to Teslin..	24 "	318 "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	26 "	389 "
Dawson to Mayo..	19 "	500 "
" Rampart..	21 "	150 "

The duties of immigration inspectors were performed by us at all points of entry; 1,300 passports and permits were issued.

At our outlying posts, our men act as postmasters.

They also act as fishery inspectors, and generally aid and assist all departments of the Government.

Sixty-six prisoners were received in our guard-rooms, including four lunatics, who were transferred to the asylum at Westminster.

There was only one penitentiary prisoner.

One execution took place, on 23rd November, 1917, for a murder committed in the previous year.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

The general condition as to law and order is very satisfactory. Only one serious crime has been reported, that of an attempted shooting of an Indian by an Eskimo near the eastern end of lake Athabasca. This is under investigation. The accused, after the shooting, returned to the Far North, and our detachments in those regions have instructions to investigate.

The Indians and Eskimos have had a successful year, game and fish being plentiful, and fur-bearing animals fairly abundant. There has been little or no sickness among them.

In the Mackenzie River sub-district, the officer in command, as sub-collector of customs, collected \$3,887.50.

A trader was charged at Herschell island, in September, 1917, with having entered at customs a false manifest in 1916. He was convicted, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, fined \$200, and ordered to pay duty on all goods smuggled. In addition, \$6,000 received by him for sale of schooner *Challenge* was seized and remitted to the Collector of Customs at Dawson for disposal.

A serious charge has been preferred against the captain of the C. G. S. *Polar Bear*. It is alleged that he maliciously rendered unseaworthy the schooner *Mary Sachs*, then lying at cape Kettel, Banks island, on or about August 11, 1917. This charge is now under investigation.

For the Department of Interior, we paid out \$2,000 in wolf bounties.

Two Eskimo prisoners undergoing life imprisonment were held in our guard-room at Fort Resolution. They are model prisoners, work willingly, and apparently are quite contented.

As in the Yukon Territory, police duty demands many long, trying, and dangerous trips. We have now become so accustomed to the work in the Far North that we

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sometimes forget the danger and hard work entailed by water and land. As an instance, I quote from a report made by Inspector Phillips:—

“N” DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,
HERSCHELL ISLAND DETACHMENT, July 24, 1918.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Peace River, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to advise you of the total wreck of the Fort Macpherson whale boat, eight miles to the east of Herschell island, on the 22nd instant.

On this date I, in company with Regimental Numbers 4396, Const. Doak, W. A., and 5369, Const. Cornelius, E. H., were endeavouring to get into Herschell island, but on getting close enough to the island, we discovered that the ice would not permit us to enter the harbour.

Two courses only were open to me, the first to keep on running to the westward, which I considered impracticable on account of the gale which was blowing, and the possibility of being caught by the main ice flow, west of the island. My other course was to come about and try to make the harbour at “Itkilipik”—the latter course I adopted. We beat back to within about eight miles of the harbour at Itkilipik; it was still blowing heavily and our boat was shipping considerable water, and constant bailing became necessary.

At this place the mast stays broke, allowing the mast to lean dangerously to one side; before I could get this remedied our sail was blown to pieces, and I was obliged to cut it loose. I then tried with the oars to keep the boat from drifting in on the ice, but with the heavy sea running I soon found this to be ineffectual.

We drifted rapidly on to the ice, at the same time an effort was made to handle boat so that she might strike near a cake of ice sufficiently large for us to clamber on to. On getting closer to the ice I saw that it was all in small cakes. Our chances at this time of getting on to the ice did not seem very good, so to lessen the impact of our boat with ice, I had everything aboard her thrown overboard; this I considered necessary as there was a possibility that we might be able to run her up on a cake of ice without smashing the bow in. We struck a few minutes later, and in five minutes the boat was smashed to pieces. I started across the iceflow, shouting to Doak and Cornelius to follow; this was the only chance left us. I thought at that time that there was a bare possibility of us getting across the flow ice on to the shore pack.

Our journey across the flow ice is very hard for me to describe—the distance I imagine would be about four hundred yards. I am thankful to say we managed to get over this. The cakes were small, and were churning around and upending, at times the piece on which one of us would be standing would start to upend, and it was a case of jump or be crushed; this was the manner in which we reached the shore ice. After our arrival on the solid ice, we started to follow it southwest towards Herschell island. I had not proceeded far in this direction when I struck a wide lead which was impossible for us to cross. I here decided to make for the closest land, which was cape Itkilipik. We turned in a southerly direction, and found the leads narrower. By joining our belts and suspenders together a line was made. One of us would swim the lead and then assist the others over by the life-line I have described.

I should say that approximately twenty-four leads in the ice were crossed in this manner, before we eventually reached the shore. The time spent by us from the wrecking of the boat (on the ice) to our reaching shore was ten hours.

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A gale from the northeast had been blowing all this time, and in our soaking wet condition we suffered severely from the cold. The only clothing we wore at this time was our under garments, trousers and muckluks, our Artiggies we threw away, as we found they hampered us too much when getting over the leads. Herschell island was about twelve miles by following the coast line from the place where we managed to get ashore. We started at once to walk in this direction; after travelling about one mile I noticed that Constable Doak was delirious. Constable Cornelius and myself assisted him to walk a little farther, when, owing to cramps in the legs, we could take him no farther. Constable Cornelius at this stage volunteered to go on to Herschell island for assistance, food, and matches, and I permitted him to go. After the departure of this constable I built a wind break out of driftwood. Constable Doak and I crawled into it; here we remained until 11 p.m. of the 23rd instant. We were taken off at this time by Captain Allan and Gonzalas, who were en route from Kittegaruit to Herschell island with whale-boat, they saw our signals, put into the "spit" on which we were, gave us some food, and after we had eaten, we all started for Herschell island with their whale boat. The wind by this time had turned to the southwest, and had made a small lead between the ice and the main land; this we followed, keeping a sharp look out for Constable Cornelius. We saw nothing of him, and on our arrival at Herschell island found that he had not arrived there. I at once started Constable Brockie and two natives with whale boat to search for this constable along the coast, who found him on a sand spit about ten miles off Herschell island. I am glad to be able to say that this constable was brought in safely. I am sorry to say that at the present time the two constables and myself are laid up with swollen feet and legs, due undoubtedly to exposure. I am, however, in hopes that we will be able to return to duty in the course of a day or so.

I cannot speak too highly of the courage and loyalty shown by Constables Doak and Cornelius through the trying circumstances encountered by us; at no time did these men lose their presence of mind; any hesitation on their parts at times might have been attended with fatal results.

With reference to government property lost in the wreck I regret to say that an approximate sum of \$65, being balance of the last half-year's Sub-district Contingency Fund, went down in my valise. I was fortunate enough to save the fifteen hundred dollars sent in this summer. This amount I was carrying in my hip pocket.

Constable Doak's entire kit, all official mail, and the Herschell Island detachment books, also all personal property, was lost. I will have a list of all government store lost, and will submit board in due course.

I should have stated that I was on my return trip to Herschell island from Fort MacPherson when this accident happened. We had an uneventful trip up to the time we ran into bad weather and ice on the coast.

In conclusion, I must say that I am exceedingly sorry to have to give you a report of this nature, but I think you will agree that this accident occurred through circumstances over which I had no control. I am happy to be able to report no loss of life. As soon as I am able to send a patrol to the vicinity of the wreck I will do so, with the idea that there may be some government stores blown up on the coast.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, Insptr.,
Commanding Sub-district.

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Mr. Stefansson, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, was laid up at our Herschell Island post from 13th January to 3rd April, with typhoid fever, when, having somewhat recovered, he desired to proceed to Fort Yukon for medical assistance. He was taken to Old Crow river, 150 miles, by Constable Brockie, assisted by two Eskimos, and an Indian half-breed. Mr. Stefansson was greatly improved on the journey, and proceeded to his destination with another party. I regret to say that Constable Lamont, who assisted in nursing Mr. Stefansson, contracted the disease and died.

In August, 1917, Corporal Conway was sent to Coronation gulf from Herschell island to investigate a report that a Copper Eskimo woman had been murdered. No report of the return of this N.C.O. has yet been received.

A very extended patrol was made by Inspector Anderson from Fort Fitzgerald to Fort Norman, a round distance of 1,200 miles, which occupied from December 17, 1917, to February 9, 1918. Deep snow and bad roads were encountered, and the thermometer registered 72 degrees below zero. Inspector Anderson inspected the different police posts along the Mackenzie river, interviewed the Indians, and generally inquired into the state of the country. He reported that the Barren land cariboo were within 50 miles of Fort Resolution and as far south as the vicinity of Fort Fitzgerald. The Indians described their numbers as being like mosquitoes.

It is with great relief that I am able to record the return of the Baker Lake patrol from Bathurst inlet. Inspector French's report should be printed because of its special interest and the magnitude and importance of the patrol. I have had much pleasure in bringing to your notice the valuable services of Inspector French and Sergeant-Major Caulkin.

The patrol was made into the Arctic regions primarily to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Messrs. Radford and Street in June, 1913, at Bathurst inlet, while exploring the Arctic coast; and also to visit the different Eskimo tribes for the purpose of instructing them in the laws of the country, and gradually bringing them under their influence.

The report of the death of the explorers was first received by the Officer Commanding at Port Nelson in July, 1913. Nothing could be done at that time as Bathurst inlet is so remote that only a well-organized expedition could accomplish the necessary journey.

Under instructions of the Government, this was organized under command of Inspector Beyts, in 1914, and sailed from Halifax on July 31. It was decided to establish a base at the east end of Baker lake, and forward supplies to depots well in advance. Owing to adverse weather conditions, it was not possible to reach Baker lake in the season of 1914, so that this expedition proceeded to Port Nelson.

In 1915, it again proceeded and passing up Chesterfield inlet, established the base, and during the winter of 1915-16, threw out its advance depot on the Thelon river. The following summer, Inspector French replaced Inspector Beyts in command. In March, 1917, the patrol set out and returned to its base in January, 1918, having successfully performed its mission. Inspector French reports that the result of the inquiry was to establish that Messrs. Radford and Street were killed by the natives on the shores of Bathurst inlet in June, 1913, and that there was great provocation. In accordance with the instructions of the Government, he did not arrest the actual offenders.

The following were the instructions: "It will be your duty to get in touch at the earliest possible moment with the tribes said to be responsible for the deaths. You will make inquiries and take such statutory declarations as may seem necessary in order to obtain a full and accurate account of the occurrence. From information received, it is assumed that there was provocation. If this is found to be the case, it is not the intention of the Government to proceed with prosecution. If, however, there was found to be no provocation, the Government will consider what further action is to be taken."

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After completing his investigation, Inspector French proceeded as far west as Bernard inlet, visiting the different tribes en route to whom he explained the "white man's" laws and customs.

This patrol, as well as that of Inspector La Nauze the previous year, has had a marked effect on these barbarian, but on the whole, kindly people. Friendly relations have been established which will be of much value in the future.

The post at Baker lake was closed during the summer because of the difficulty in forwarding supplies, and that at cape Fullerton was reopened.

The maintenance of this far-flung outpost is very necessary. It protects the Eskimos as well as exerting a beneficial influence over them, and it is the only point in the vast area tributary to the northern part of Hudon bay, where there is an established authority. There are many evil customs among the Eskimo people which ought to be eradicated. Killing of female children is the most abhorrent, and it is freely practised. They make no effort to hide it, and claim it is an immemorial custom, resulting from their nomad life and precarious existence.

Inspector French recommends that an outpost be established at Lake harbour, Baffins Land, and that a properly equipped vessel be secured for the purpose of patrol work in the northern areas. This would entail heavy expenditure, but would be justified if carried out in conjunction with work by the Mining, Geological, and Naval departments.

With regard to policing the Arctic coast around Coronation gulf and the interior, I am of the opinion that outposts should be established at Fort Norman, Dease bay on Great Bear lake and Bernard harbour and, if practicable, at the mouth of the Coppermine. This portion of the country is being invaded by traders, who find their operations very profitable. The mineral resources of this region are said to be very valuable, especially in native copper which, owing to the high price, the traders have been purchasing.

In conjunction with the establishment of these proposed outposts, the Department of Mines might find it convenient to use them as bases for a thorough examination of the mineral resources.

GAME LAWS IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

At the request of the Department of the Interior, Inspector La Nauze, who has had many years' experience in the North, was loaned to advise in preparing regulations under the new Game Act. It is too early to speak of the benefits under the new laws and regulations which were only promulgated recently. If they are to be progressively effective, our detachments will have to be increased. The game, fur-bearing animals and fish are the source of wealth and the present means of livelihood for the natives in the whole territories.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—		
Engaged constables (3 years)	282	
" " (1 year)	465	
" special constables	84	
Re-engaged after leaving	45	
Total increase		876
Discharges, died, etc.—		
Time expired	143	
Died	2	
Deserted	6	
Dismissed for bad conduct	5	
" inefficiency	7	

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ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.—*Continued.*Discharges, died, etc.—*Continued.*

Discharged, being under age.. . . .	3
Invalided.. . . .	40
Free discharge.. . . .	2
Pensioned.. . . .	2
Special constables discharged.. . . .	100
Total decrease.. . . .	310
Total increase for year 1918.. . . .	566

Died—

Reg. No. 3924, Sergeant-Major Nicholson, A. N.
 " 5548, Constable Lamont, A.

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 2208, Staff-Sergeant Botteley, T. R. D.
 " 3069, Sergeant Burke, W. H.

OFFICERS.

Retired to pension—

Inspector W. E. Hertzog.

HORSES.

Horses foaled and taken on strength.. . . .	3
Total increase.. . . .	3
Horses cast and sold.. . . .	68
" died.. . . .	7
" destroyed.. . . .	6
Total decrease.. . . .	81
Decrease for the year 1918.. . . .	78

Owing to the operation of the Military Service Act, we have been handicapped in securing suitable recruits for the regular service. There was no trouble in getting men for our overseas units, and those recruited were a fine lot. To maintain the force at anything like effective strength, the standard, both physically and otherwise, had to be lowered. Men in category B and lower classes under the M.S.A. were permitted by the military authorities to join the force. It was not satisfactory. Now that peace is assured, I have issued instructions that the old standard must be re-established and that preference is to be given to ex-members of the force who have returned from or still are overseas. As there are hundreds, I anticipate that there will be no difficulty in re-establishing our efficiency, which has been so seriously affected as a result of the war.

HORSES.

No remounts were purchased for the force. On the request of the Quartermaster General, I undertook to purchase horses for service in Siberia. The purchasing officers covered a wide field, and found much difficulty in securing the horses required.

With regard to horsing the permanent mounted units in future, whether military or police, I am satisfied that suitable horses are not being bred in Western Canada in sufficient numbers. I strongly recommend that a remount breeding establishment be organized. Some of our divisional posts which are no longer required, could be utilized. In no other way will horses of the quality and stamp be secured.

BARRACKS.

No buildings have been constructed during the year. Necessary repairs have been done. On the whole, our buildings are in good condition.

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RATIONS.

The rations have been of good quality, and were purchased on contract.

FORAGE.

The forage has been of fair quality. The hay crop in certain portions of the two provinces was a partial failure. The price has therefore been abnormally high and the quality inferior.

CLOTHING.

The clothing has been up to standard, except that the colour of the service clothing has faded rapidly in the sun, and made the garments look shabby. This fault was unavoidable, as it was not possible for the manufacturers to secure fast brown dyes.

CONDUCT.

The conduct has been very satisfactory. The breaches of discipline, with few exceptions, were of a minor character.

HEALTH.

Two serious epidemics, measles and Spanish influenza, occurred. The overseas cavalry draft suffered from the former, and B squadron from the latter, with five deaths. Two deaths also occurred from the disease at Wood Mountain and Lethbridge.

Apart from these epidemics, the general health has been satisfactory, although the average daily sick report has been above the normal, owing to the lower physical condition of many of the recruits.

The total contribution by the force since the beginning of the war to the Patriotic Fund is \$46,137.36.

In concluding my report, I desire to acknowledge the support and co-operation which I have received from all ranks. The rapidity with which the overseas cavalry draft and the Siberian squadron were recruited and organized, was due to the keen interest of the officers commanding and their staffs. Many were grievously disappointed that they could not accompany their more fortunate comrades, but they did not slacken their efforts.

The whole staff and organization of the force was thrown into disorder, but with good-will on the part of all, matters soon readjusted themselves.

The employment and duties of the force in the future are now under consideration by you, and I venture to express the hope that the identity of the corps, which has now been in existence for forty-five years, will not be lost.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

Inspector French's successive reports of his patrol in connection with the murder of Messrs. Radford and Street are published in a separate volume. These are:—

1. Report dated June 16, 1917, from Bernard harbour. This is a description of his journey from Baker lake to Bernard harbour.

2. Report dated June 30, 1917, from Bernard harbour. This contains a detailed account of the investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Messrs. Radford and Street; it includes statements made by ten Eskimos who were witnesses, or had knowledge of the fatal tragedy.

3. Report dated July 5, 1917, from Bernard harbour, regarding the killing of female infants by the Eskimos.

4. Report dated July 6, 1917, from Bernard harbour, containing additional details of the murder in 1913 of the two Roman Catholic priests, Fathers Rouvière and Le Roux.

5. Report dated July 6, 1917, from Bernard harbour, regarding the alleged murder of an Eskimo woman, Co-mak.

6. Report dated January 31, 1918, from Baker lake, describing the doings of the patrol on the Arctic coast from June 13, 1917, to September 1, 1917.

7. Report dated January 31, 1918, from Baker lake, describing the return journey from Bernard harbour to Baker lake.

The patrol was a remarkable achievement in the way of travel. Inspector French computes the distance traversed on the outward journey from Baker lake to Bernard harbour thus:—

Distance travelled over routes.	1,835 miles.
“ “ deer-hunting.	284 “
“ “ seal-hunting.	114 “
“ “ looking for native camps.	250 “
	<hr/>
	2,483 “

No computation for the return journey is given by him, but the distance cannot have been much less than when outward bound; against the distance travelled in searching for native camps is to be set a certain amount of movement by the patrol along the Arctic coast. Altogether, it is fair to estimate the total travel at fully 4,500 miles. The return journey was carried out in the early winter under conditions of great hardship. It was impracticable to carry full stocks of provisions, and the party, Inspector French, Sergt.-Major T. B. Caulkin, and several natives were forced to rely for much of their subsistence upon the game and fish they could procure.

The investigation confirmed the accuracy of the information obtained by the R. N. W. M. Police in 1913. In brief it was that Mr. Radford, the elder of the two men, and the leader of the expedition, had all along showed ignorance of the proper manner of dealing with natives and that on the day of the affray, being irritated at one of the natives, he struck him, and thereby precipitated a scuffle in which both white men were killed.

Neither Mr. Radford nor Mr. Street understood these people's language, nor how to deal with them, and intercourse between them had been limited to signs. The tribe in question, the Killin-e-muits, is exceedingly primitive and had had next to no dealings with white men before; the white men lived amongst them without

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molestation until the quarrel arose. The statement of one native, Gib-gol-u-ok, may be given; the others agree closely with it:—

"I remember the two white men, Ish-yu-mat-ok and Ki-uk, coming to Kwog-juk as I was camped there. There were not many camped there when the white men came. After the white men came many Eskimos came there, as it is a good place for seals in spring.

"I do not know now how long the white men came. It was a long time and three huskies that came with them returned to the south. The one white man Ish-yu-mat-ok (Radford) was always mad and shouting loudly to the natives, and the other white man, Ki-uk (Street), was good. We did not understand the white man's language, but sometimes they made signs and we understand.

"They wanted two men who were good hunters to go away with them to the west, and Har-la and Kan-e-ak were to go. When the white men were ready to leave, Kan-e-ak did not want to go as his wife had fallen on the ice and hurt herself and he did not wish to leave her. Har-la had left the camp with one team. I remember seeing the white man Ish-yu-mat-ok pick up a dog whip and catch hold of Kan-e-ak and commence hitting him over the head and face, the white man shouting all the time, Kan-e-ak sat down on the ice, and the other white man, Ki-uk (Street) went up and tried to stop the Ish-yu-mat-ok.

"I saw the Ish-yu-mat-ok catch hold of Kan-e-ak and draw him to a wide crack in the ice and hold him over it. We were afraid the white man was going to kill Kan-e-ak. The other white man, Ki-uk, caught hold of Kan-e-ak and they both commenced to push him towards the water. I was on the side of the hill behind the tents and saw Ok-it-ok and Hul-a-lark run out from the camp. Ok-it-ok caught hold of Ish-yu-mat-ok and Hul-e-lark stabbed him with a snow knife; he stabbed him in the back, the white man fell on the ice, the other white man ran away towards the sled that Har-lu had left with, Ok-it-ok ran after him and caught hold of him and Am-e-goal-nik stabbed him.

"The white men were put on the ice and covered over with their deerskins. I did not see anybody cut either of the white men's throats. The huskies took some of the white men's stuff and some was left behind. I have some paper that belonged to the white men. I do not know any more of their stuff, the rifles were broken up and used by the natives. I heard that Hul-a-lark and Kan-e-ak were away hunting on the sea ice to the east, and I do not know where Am-e-goal-nik is. We did not want to have any trouble with the white men and if the white men could have spoken our language I do not think it would have happened as we want to have the white man come and trade with us."

Inspector French adds that all the evidence obtainable bore out this version. He was favourably impressed with this tribe, which, he points out, treated his small party excellently, despite the delicate nature of the mission upon which it came amongst them.

APPENDIX B.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1918.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Totals.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
<i>Depot Division.</i>																	
Regina.....	1	1	2	4	1	1	14	14	13	183	15	249	296	33	...	323	
Wood Mountain.....								1				1		2	...	2	
Ottawa.....				2			3			1		6					
On Leave.....	1		1							7		9					
On Command.....							1	2	1			4					
Totals.....	1	2	2	7	1	1	18	17	14	191	15	269	290	35	...	325	
<i>"A" Division.</i>																	
Maple Creek.....			1	1				1	2	3	3	11	14	17	...	31	
On Command.....				2			1					3					
Totals.....			1	3			1	1	2	3	3	14	14	17	...	31	
<i>"B" Division.</i>																	
Dawson.....			1	1			4		2	6	2	16		6		6	
Black Hills.....										1		1	1			1	
Carcross.....										1		1					
Dawson (Town Station).....								1		3		4					
Forty Mile.....							1					1					
Granville.....							1					1		2		2	
Mayo.....									1			1					
Rampart House.....										2		2					5
Summit.....								1				1					
White Horse.....				1			1		2	4	1	9	2	3		5	4
Half Way.....																	20
Moose Hide.....											1	1					
Totals.....			1	2			7	2	5	17	4	38	3	11	...	14	29
<i>"C" Division.</i>																	
Battleford.....			1	1			2	3	3	3	3	16	15	6		21	
On Leave.....										1		1					
Totals.....			1	1			2	3	3	4	3	17	15	6		21	
<i>"D" Division.</i>																	
Macleod.....			1	2	1		2	2	1	4	5	18	27	15		42	
Blairmore.....				1								1					
Big Bend.....									1	1		2		2		2	
On Command.....										1		1		1		1	
On Leave.....							1	2				3					
Totals.....			1	3	1		3	4	2	6	5	25	27	18		45	
<i>"E" Division.</i>																	
Calgary.....			1					1	3	12	2	19	27	16		43	
Banff.....							1			2		3	4			4	
Canmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	
On Leave.....										1		1					
On Command.....				1			1	1			1	4					
Totals.....			1	1			2	2	4	16	3	29	33	16		49	

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1918—Continued.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Horses.				Dogs.	
												Total.	Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.		Total.
"F" Division.																	
Prince Albert			1				2		1	6	3	13	21	5		26	28
Fullerton				1					1	4		6					
Port Nelson								1				1					
On Command				1			1					2					
Totals			1	2			3	1	2	10	3	22	21	5		26	28
"G" Division.																	
Edmonton			1				3	2	1	9	6	22	39	5		44	42
Jasper							1					1	2				
Brule								1				1					
On Leave										1		1					
On Command									1			1					
Totals			1				4	3	2	10	6	26	41	5		46	
"K" Division.																	
Lethbridge			1	1			2	1		9	5	19	14	10		24	
Medicine Hat				1								1					
On Leave								1				1					
Totals			1	2			2	2		9	5	21	14	10		24	
"N" Division.																	
Peace River				1				2		2	1	6	9	4	1	14	9
Fort Fitzgerald				1				1		1		3			2	2	
" Resolution									1	1	1	3					
" Simpson										1	1	2					
" Macpherson								1		2		3					5
Herschell Island				1					1	1		3					10
On Leave							1			1		2					9
Totals				3			1	4	2	9	3	22	9	4	3	16	41

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	2	2	7	1	1	18	17	14	191	15	269	290	35		325	29
Maple Creek District			1	3			1	1	2	3	3	14	14	17		31	
Dawson			1	2			7	2	5	17	4	38	3	11		14	
Battleford			1	1			2	3	3	4	3	17	15	6		21	
Macleod			1	3	1		3	4	2	6	5	25	27	18		45	28
Calgary			1	1			2	2	4	16	3	29	33	16		49	
Prince Albert			1	2			3	1	2	10	3	22	21	5		26	
Edmonton			1				4	3	2	10	6	26	41	5		46	
Lethbridge			1	2			2	2		9	5	21	14	10		24	41
Peace River				3			1	4	2	9	3	22	9	4	3	16	
Totals	1	2	10	24	2	1	43	39	36	275	50	483	467	127	3	597	

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Canada Royal Canadian Mounted Police

REPORT

CAI 5961

- A56

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

1918/19

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1920

[No. 28—1920.] Price, 5 cents.

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1920

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. ROWELL,

President of the Council.

January 20, 1920.

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REPORT OF THE ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

REGINA, SASK., November 20, 1919.

The Honourable N. W. ROWELL,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1919.

At the time of my last report you had under consideration the question of the future of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. During the course of the war many changes have taken place. The duties hitherto performed by the force for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan had ceased. Contingents of the force were serving overseas and in consequence, the strength was the lowest in its history.

In December last, the Government decided that the force should be continued permanently; that its jurisdiction should be extended to all western Canada, and that its authorized strength should be fixed at 1,200 men and that it should be the sole Federal Police Force in that area. Subsequently in July of this year, the authorized strength was increased to 2,500.

By Order in Council its duties were defined as follows:—

- (a) The enforcement of Federal laws.
- (b) The patrolling and protection of the international boundary line.
- (c) The enforcement of all Orders in Council passed under the "War Measures" Act, for protection of public safety.
- (d) Generally to aid and assist the civil powers in the preservation of law and order whenever the Government of Canada may direct.

The extension of its jurisdiction and duties necessitated a partial reorganization of the force and a redistribution of its strength.

The boundaries of old districts were abrogated and the following new districts organized:—

Name of District—	Headquarters of District—	Strength.
Manitoba	Winnipeg	250
Southern Saskatchewan	Regina	75
Northern Saskatchewan	Prince Albert	85
Southern Alberta	Lethbridge	195
Northern Alberta	Edmonton	130
British Columbia	Vancouver	210
Yukon	Dawson	55
General Headquarters and Depot	Regina	200
Total		1,200

The following departures were made from provincial boundaries as a result of the rearrangement of districts for convenience of administration:—

1. The district of Manitoba includes the portion of Ontario embraced in Military District No. 10.

2. The district of Northern Saskatchewan includes a portion of Northern Manitoba and the Eastern portion of Northwest Territories.

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3. The District of Southern Alberta includes East Kootenay, the southeast corner of British Columbia, and that portion of the same province along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as the Upper Columbia river.

4. The District of Northern Alberta includes that portion of British Columbia lying east of the Rocky Mountains and also the western portion of the Northwest Territories.

5. The Yukon District includes that portion of Northern British Columbia adjacent to the Yukon Territory.

* There are marked changes in the districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan as formerly constituted.

In Saskatchewan, Prince Albert and Battleford are joined to form the Northern Saskatchewan district; Maple Creek and Regina districts form the Southern Saskatchewan district.

In Alberta, Lethbridge, Calgary and Macleod form the Southern Alberta district, and Edmonton and Peace River, the Northern Alberta district.

The posts at Battleford, Maple Creek, and Peace River are occupied as outposts only, with limited strength.

The Government considered it desirable that the force should be raised to its authorized strength and placed in an efficient condition as soon as possible. It was therefore decided that the contingents overseas should return to Canada. The first draft arrived on the 14th March and was followed by successive drafts until the final draft from Siberia which returned on July 7.

The new districts were organized as rapidly as possible and the required men and horses transferred to their stations as soon as they were available.

Active recruiting was carried on during the months from May to September, in Eastern Canada, so that the force was raised from its total strength of 303 in September, 1918, to its present strength of 1,600.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30, 1919, the strength of the force was 60 officers, 1,540 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 833 horses; of this total, however, 1 officer has not as yet reported for duty.

Compared with last year's statement of September 30, this is an increase of 25 officers and 1,272 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 236 horses over the number actually available for duty then, after the transfer to the C.E.F. of "A" Squadron, R.N.W.M. Police Overseas Cavalry on May 15, 1918, and of "B" Squadron, R.N.W.M. Police Cavalry (Siberia) on October 1, 1918; or a net increase (after taking into consideration those so on leave with these two squadrons) of 8 officers and 371 non-commissioned officers and constables and 236 horses.

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The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			Total.	Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.		
Alberta.....			3	7	1		12	23	36	146	19	247	207	35		242	....
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	4	20	1	1	24	53	82	749	31	968x	315	39		354	....
Manitoba.....			1	3			4	6	14	52	1	81	25	2		27	28
British Columbia.....			1	8			4	16	24	153	5	211	167	6		173	....
N. W. Territories.....				2			1	1	3	7	3	17	1		1	2	41
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			5	3	6	28	4	49	6	9		15	24
Yntario.....				1				2	4	18	1	26	18	2		20	....
Inspector R. L. Cadiz (In England—not yet reported for duty).....				1								1					....
Total.....	1	2	10	44	2	1	50	104	169	1153	64	1600	739	93	1	833	93

The strength of the different provinces has been increased as follows:—

Alberta.....	138
Saskatchewan.....	653
Yukon Territory.....	8
Manitoba.....	106

Whereas no change has been made in the strength of the Northwest Territories, new districts have been opened in British Columbia with a strength of 211, and in western Ontario with a strength of 26.

On September 30 the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta.....	2	22
Saskatchewan.....	3	23
Northwest Territories.....		5
Yukon Territory.....	1	15
British Columbia.....	1	16
Manitoba.....	1	13
Western Ontario.....		2
Total.....	8	96

The following is a statement of the detachments at present maintained:—

Southern Saskatchewan District.

Assiniboia,	Broadview,	Balcarres,
Elmore,	Fort Qu'Appelle,	Goschen.
Kamsack,	Maple Creek,	Marienthal,
Melville,	Meyronne,	Moosejaw,
North Portal,	Northgate,	Punnichy,
Short Creek,	Swift Current,	Shaunavon.
Weyburn,	Yorkton,	

Northern Saskatchewan District.

Battleford,	Fullerton,	Humboldt,
Port Nelson, Man.,	Saskatoon,	The Pas, Man.

*NOTE.—On September 23, 1 officer and 146 other ranks proceeded to Brandon on transfer from October 1, 1919.

On October 21, 136 other ranks proceeded to Vancouver on transfer from November 1, 1919.

On October 24, 122 other ranks proceeded to Macleod on transfer from November 1, 1919.

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STATEMENT OF DETACHMENTS AT PRESENT MAINTAINED.—*Continued.**Southern Alberta District.*

Banff,	Blairmore,	Brocket,
Bankhead,	Calgary,	Canmore,
Corbin, B.C.,	Drumheller,	Fernie, B.C.
Field, B.C.,	Lake Louise,	Macleod,
Medicine Hat,	Michel, B.C.,	Pincher Creek,
Stand Off,	Taber,	Waterton Park.

Northern Alberta District.

Athabasca,	Herschel Island, Y.T.,	Fort Simpson.
Brule,	Nordeg,	Grouard,
Fort Resolution, N.W.T.,	Pocahontas,	Jasper,
Fort Fitzgerald,	Coppermine River, N.W.T.,	Peace River.
Grande Prairie.	Fort Macpherson, N.W.T.,	

Manitoba District.

Brandon,	Boissevain,	Crystal City,
Dauphin,	Emerson,	Fort Frances, Ont.,
Fort William, Ont.,	Gretna,	Hodgson,
Lac du Bonnet,	Norway House,	Sprague.

British Columbia District.

Cumberland,	Esquimalt,	Grand Forks.
Hazleton,	Kamloops,	Midway,
Nanaimo,	Nelson,	Port Alberni,
Prince George,	Prince Rupert,	Victoria.

Yukon District.

Atlin, B.C.,	Champagne,	Carcross,
Carmacks,	Dawson Town Station,	Fort Mille.
Granville,	Halfway,	Mayo,
Moosehide,	Rampart House,	Teslin.
Whitehorse,	White Pass Summit,	

The force is now distributed over the whole of its jurisdiction so that its many and varied duties may be most effectively performed.

Provision has been made for an adequate reserve in each district which may be moved promptly to any point to meet an emergency; to patrol the international boundary for the purpose of assisting the Customs and Immigration officials; to maintain law and order amongst the Indians on their reserves, and especially to prevent the use of intoxicants; to supervise the mining and industrial areas; to watch the settlements of enemy nationality and foreigners whose sentiments might be disloyal and attitude antagonistic; and to enforce law and order in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory and in the National Parks where the force is the sole police authority.

As soon as possible after the decision of the Government, our new duties were taken up. The Dominion police was relieved by us of their duties of registering and controlling the movement of enemy aliens; the enforcement of the Military Service Act; the maintenance of a secret service, and the protection of the navy yard at Esquimalt.

With the return of our experienced officers and men from overseas and the re-engagement of many who had left, during the course of the long war, to serve the Empire, the efficiency and strength rapidly increased and the force has been able to meet the demands made upon it.

With regard to the enforcement of law and order within provincial boundaries, the force exercises no jurisdiction and has no direct responsibility. The provincial authorities are solely responsible and the force only intervenes if assistance is requested by them. Thus the force becomes a police reserve which any province may, with the

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consent of the Federal Government, utilize to its full strength and power in the support of constituted authority.

The general situation in western Canada during the past year has caused anxiety. The war left the world normally, physically and materially exhausted, and unrest everywhere. Canada has not escaped.

Sections of our population have been affected and as a result, some of the strikes have had a sinister purpose although probably not realized by many who took part.

The most serious was the Winnipeg strike which occurred last May and which led to sympathetic strikes in Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

Superintendent Starnes, commanding the district of Manitoba, reports as follows on the strike:—

"On the 1st of May, the metal workers declared a strike, and from that time the Trades and Labour Council, led by radicals, devoted all their efforts to the bringing about of a general strike in sympathy with them. This they succeeded in doing, and a general strike was called for 11 o'clock on the 15th May. The events which followed are a matter of public knowledge.

"The post office staff and all mail clerks joined the sympathetic strikers with other trades on the 15th of May and a volunteer force was at once organized to carry on the work in the post office. We supplied guards at the post office during the whole time the strike lasted, also escorts for mail carriers, and guards for the mails at the different railway stations until the postmaster decided to start the regular delivery. These guards and escorts had the desired effect and the work was carried on without any interruption. During this time, our plain-clothes men and special agents were constantly keeping in touch with all agitation, and reports on the situation were submitted to you regularly. During the first couple of weeks of the strike, the city police, under an understanding with the Trades and Labour Council, had remained on duty, but it was plainly seen that their sympathy was with the disturbing element, and on the 9th June they were dismissed by the police commission and replaced by a volunteer force. Although we were not called upon to take any active steps until the 21st June, the force under my command was kept in constant readiness, almost day and night. The duties were very heavy. The men were immediately put in readiness whenever any disturbances threatened and the men and horses would 'stand to' for hours, sometimes throughout the night.

"On the 21st June the mayor, being unable to cope with the situation, called for our assistance. You were present at the time together with the attorney general of Manitoba, when the order was given for the men to go to the assistance of the civic authorities to prevent a parade which was intended to be held against the prohibition by proclamation by the mayor. Fifty-four mounted men, under Inspectors Proby and Mead, with thirty-six men in trucks under Sergeant-Major Griffin were sent out. A reserve was kept in barracks under Sergeant-Major Greenway."

"On arrival on the main street near the city hall, our men were received with showers of stones, shots and other missiles. A couple of men were dismounted through their horses falling, and were in danger. The mob got so aggressive that the officer commanding the mounted men had to give the order to draw their revolvers and use them. This had the desired effect and the streets were soon cleared and the mob kept in check.

"There were 16 of our men wounded with missiles, 4 of whom had to remain in hospital for several days. During the riot, 1 foreigner was killed, 1 fatally wounded and an unknown number wounded. From the time the strike lost its strength; strikers gradually returned to their work, and on the 24th of June it was officially declared 'called off.'

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"A sympathetic strike was declared at Brandon on May 20, and assistance was asked by the mayor of that city. Inspector French with 7 men was sent by you to Brandon. Fortunately no serious trouble occurred but these 7 men proved of great assistance in preventing any disturbances.

"Inspector Jennings with his squadron quartered at Osborne barracks proceeded on their way to Regina on July 3 together with Sergeant-Major Griffin's party.

"On June 16, warrants were issued for the arrest of a number of agitators on a charge of seditious conspiracy; at the same time, search warrants were also issued to search the premises of these agitators with a view to securing evidence for their prosecution. These arrests and searches were carried out on the night of June 17 and nine men were arrested and by arrangements by the representative of the Minister of Justice, taken to Stony Mountain to be held in custody. A number of documents, pamphlets and literature were seized and taken charge of by us. These have since been taken to the court house and handed over to the representative of the Minister of Justice, but we have furnished a constant guard over them since that time.

"On June 30, a second search was made and a number of places in Winnipeg, Brandon and Fort William in this district, and also in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Regina, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, visited. A great deal of material was obtained in these searches and was also turned over to the representative of the Minister of Justice.

"Of the men arrested in connection with the strike, a preliminary hearing on a charge of seditious conspiracy was held on eight. These men were committed for trial, held in custody for a time and have since been released on bail. Four of alien nationality appeared before an immigration board with a view to deportation. Two were ordered deported, one released by the board and another had been ordered by the board released on appeal to the minister. The date of the trial for the eight committed has not yet been fixed."

The sympathetic strikes in other cities were called off as soon as the Winnipeg strike settled.

A strike of this nature is fraught with great danger for, if pushed to the extreme, it would endanger the very existence of the State.

A protracted strike occurred in Mining District 18, which comprises the province of Alberta and East Kootenay in British Columbia. It was without incident but was serious to the extent that the reserve supply of coal was exhausted so that the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are now dependent on the daily output of the mines.

Any interruption of this supply, whether by strike or through interruption of transportation, would entail great hardships and possible loss of life in the West which, owing to its severe winter climate, cannot exist without a regular supply of coal.

There have been many other labour troubles of only local interest.

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL LAWS.

Immigration Act.—Every assistance has been given at ports of entry to the officials of the Immigration Department who control the passenger traffic to and from the United States, and our patrols along the boundary have watched the boundary to prevent the entry of undesirable persons.

There is found among the propagandists of unrest and disorder a number of aliens, many of whom are naturalized Canadians. A recent amendment to the immigration

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laws gives power to deal with this undesirable class. Twenty-eight men have been brought before the inquiry boards and eighteen ordered deported. In my opinion this has had a salutary effect in restraining many foreigners from actively associating themselves with the extremists who naturally resent any law which curtails or adversely affects their efforts.

Customs Department.—Our boundary detachments and patrols have aided the Customs officials and prevented smuggling.

Fisheries Act.—We have given the fishery inspectors support in protection of the inland waters and especial attention will be given in future to the prevention of illegal fishing in our mountain streams and rivers, from many of which the trout have almost disappeared.

Inland Revenue Act.—Owing to the prohibitory liquor laws now in force throughout the western provinces, there has been a decided increase in illicit distilling and many convictions have been secured. The rigid enforcement of the law is of great importance not only because of the deadly effects of consuming such liquor, but also because of the crimes and disorders which flow from such a potent intoxicant.

To strengthen our efforts, the Inland Revenue has decided to appoint a number of members of the force officers of the department, thus conferring on them extensive powers of search and seizure.

Indian Act.—Detachments have been established on many of the Indian reserves and patrols established to maintain law and order and enforce the special provisions of the Indian Act.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in western Canada has expressed his appreciation of the benefits resulting from this action.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT.

Military Service Act.—This Act was being enforced on the date of the Armistice, by the civil branch of the Canadian Military police, which, on conclusion of hostilities, was transferred to the Dominion police, and subsequently disbanded in January of this year, its duties being taken over by the mounted police. Hostilities having ceased, the further enforcement of the Act was not to secure reinforcements but to punish draft evaders. The chief offenders were those who did not register and ignored and defied the law, and these have been vigorously proceeded against, as well as others, who, by fraud or deliberate intention, succeeded in evading military service.

Orders in Council and War Measures Act.—The principal orders which required our attention were:—

- (a) Registration and control of enemy aliens.
- (b) Distribution and possession of prohibited literature.
- (c) Suppression of unlawful and seditious associations.

The registration of enemy nationality in the large centres was carried out by officers appointed by the Department of Justice, who acted under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police. In western Canada, assistance had been sought, and cheerfully given, by local authorities in the smaller centres and rural districts. The powers of the Chief Commissioner were transferred to me and the different registration offices taken over by us. From April to September, in the province of Manitoba, over 75,000 monthly reports were made.

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Many aliens did not comply with the regulations and many hundreds were convicted for breaches thereof.

During the course of the war the enemy aliens gave no cause for anxiety and a comparatively small number was interned. Before the war, many had been employed in railway construction which ceased when the war broke out, and these people sought employment in the large industrial centres and filled the places of our fighting men. They, as well as all foreigners, received the most considerate treatment as long as they obeyed the laws of the country and pursued their ordinary avocations. The returned soldiers found them filling their jobs and enjoying prosperity. In Winnipeg, Calgary, Medicine Hat and other points, the resentment of the soldiers found expression in small disturbances provoked by the indiscreet acts and words of these people, who, as a body, have shown little appreciation of the just and fair treatment meted out to them by the people of this country. They have shown themselves ready to follow and support the extremists who play upon their ignorance and appeal to their national prejudices and sympathy for the central powers. Bolshevism finds a fertile field among them and is assiduously cultivated by the ardent agitator.

The assimilation of our large alien population is of the greatest importance and it demands wise and sympathetic action and constant attention.

Prohibited literature.—A number of convictions have been secured, but there is a flood of pernicious and mischievous literature not on the prohibited list. Under the cloak of freedom of thought and speech, this literature is being spread for the avowed purpose of overturning democratic government and destroying the foundation of civilization. Appeal is made to British fair play to protect them in their efforts to destroy British fair play.

Seditious Societies.—These have grown and thrived because of unrest. In the case of the Russian Workers Union, the principal members in the branch at Vancouver are under orders for deportation.

Naturalization.—In all cases of application by enemy aliens for naturalization papers, investigation is made by us. A great many have been reported on, entailing often long journeys to remote parts.

YUKON TERRITORY.

This territory has been free from serious crime. Labour conditions have been undisturbed and there have been no anarchical activities.

In addition to our ordinary duties, we perform those of the immigration inspectors at all points of entry; act as postmasters at outlying points. The officer commanding is fishery inspector and a member of the force is Customs officer at Rampart House.

Only 29 convictions were made:—

Offences against property	3
“ “ religion and morals	5
“ “ the person	2
“ “ Indian Act	5
“ “ M.S.A.	1
“ “ War Measures Act	2
“ “ Yukon Ordinances	11

Active patrolling by water, by horses, and all means of transit was carried out, the total mileage being 96,978.

The usual patrol to Fort McPherson from Dawson, a round trip of 1,000 miles in an Arctic mid-winter, was carried out without incident.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

With regard to law and order in the territories, I am able to make a satisfactory report. The two Eskimo murderers who were serving for life at our post at Fort Resolution were released and conveyed to their country at Coronation Gulf.

They will no doubt exert a salutary influence on their tribe as they will be able to inform them of the power and justice of the Government.

Our patrols in the Northwest Territories are very extended, covering as they do all ordinary routes of travel and visiting the different settlements and Indian reserves.

More traders are visiting the Arctic and the competition in purchasing furs is more keen, a decided benefit to the natives. The fur catch of 1918 was disappointing but the high prices paid compensated for this. The natives purchase freely and are well supported with food and clothing and even luxuries.

A sum of \$6,206.84 was collected in custom duties.

Only one schooner, the *Herman*, succeeded in entering Beauport sea.

The game laws have been enforced and all traders and trappers have been obliged to take out licenses, \$949 being collected.

The natives are satisfied and pleased with the new game laws and regulations issued thereunder, except the close season for muskrat which, they claim, and their claim is supported by our officers, should be extended until June 30. Skins are prime until then. These animals are much depended upon by the natives for food, and as they are very numerous on the Mackenzie delta and tributary streams, there seems to be no reason why the open season should not be extended.

As the traders have extended their operations along the Arctic coast as far as Coronation Gulf, it was found necessary to establish a detachment at the mouth of the Coppermine river.

Staff-Sergeant Clay and two constables left Herschell island on May 30, taking with them the Eskimos above referred to, on the Hudson's Bay Company's power schooner, *Ft. McPherson*.

No report has yet been received of their arrival.

In my last report, I mentioned that Corporal Conway has been absent for more than a year without word from him being received. I am glad to report his safe return from Coronation Gulf, bringing with him two Eskimos accused of murdering an Eskimo woman. The evidence available did not justify further action, and they were released.

Inspector Phillips, on the schooner *Herman*, tried to visit Banks land but owing to ice conditions, the ship could not proceed further east than Cape Parry.

I look for still further extension of our work in the Arctic and believe it will not be many years before there will be a chain of posts extending to Hudson bay.

On the eastern part of the Northwest Territories tributary to Hudson bay, we have a detachment, one sergeant and two constables, at Cape Fullerton, to which point it had been removed from Baker Lake.

The game in this vicinity during the summer and fall was very scarce and the natives had rather a trying time. The natives explain the scarcity of deer on account of the fact that during the fall we experienced a violent gale with much rain and sleet and this froze immediately it struck the ground and formed a hard crust. When snow came, the deer digging for moss experienced great difficulty in breaking through this crust and naturally wandered into other localities where they did not experience this difficulty, so that there were few deer in the immediate vicinity of the coast where this storm prevailed.

This scarcity of game seems to predominate the whole district (except up as far as Back's river where game is plentiful), for I am informed from all other points that the natives are having a hard winter and for the most part, subsisting on fish.

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The conduct of the natives in this district has been orderly and no cases of crime have been reported.

The health of the natives is fairly good, but the hunger caused by the scarcity of game no doubt does not tend to good health.

From what can be learned from the natives and from other sources, there seems to be a greater increase in the birth rate amongst the natives, although starvation, no doubt, accounts for a great deal of mortality.

Owing to the scarcity of game, the natives, particularly those on the Kazan river have had a hard time and the Hudson's Bay Company have had to go to their assistance.

A report reached Sergeant Douglas in May of this year that a murder had been committed in 1918 at Rupert's Bay. This will be investigated by him.

On the 23rd August last, the American trading schooner *Finback* was wrecked in Cape Fullerton harbour. The assistance given by our men to the captain and crew of 14 men was most gratefully acknowledged by Captain Comer who in his letter of thanks says,—

"It is a pleasure to write and report to you that these men were all your Government could wish."

There is a detachment at Port Nelson, and the non-commissioned officer acts as Indian agent for the reserves in that vicinity and at Fort Churchill. Last winter he conveyed, by dog sled, an insane Indian from Trout Lake to The Pas, nearly 750 miles, under very trying conditions, entailing severe hardships.

A report of a murder on the Belcher islands, near the east coast of Hudson bay, has been received, and it is intended to investigate next summer, which is as soon as it can be done.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—	
Engaged constables (3-years)	1,246
" " (1-year)	29
" special constables	83
Re-engaged after leaving	139
Deserters re-joined	6
	<hr/>
	1,503
Reported off leave from C.E.F.—	
Twelve officers and 333 other ranks	345
	<hr/>
Total increase	1,848
Discharges, died, etc.—	
Time expired	45
Died	4
Purchased	92
Deserted	45
Dismissed for bad conduct	37
" inefficiency	25
Invalided	167
Free discharge	6
Pensioned	5
Special constables discharged	69
	<hr/>
	495
Granted free discharge after rejoining off leave with C.E.F.	69
	<hr/>
Total decrease	564
	<hr/>
Total increase (including 12 officers above mentioned) for the year 1919	1,284

Three officers were engaged in recruiting in eastern Canada from June to September.

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One thousand two hundred and seventy-five men were engaged but a percentage turned out unsuitable, chiefly for physical unfitness. Examining surgeons do not recognize that the force has no place for weaklings and that only men of sound health and robust physique can carry on.

One hundred and thirty-nine re-engaged after leaving, most of whom had served in the war.

Nine hundred men are required to bring the force to authorized strength and I hope to secure a proportion of these during the winter months. We have not barrack accommodation at present for many more and therefore cannot recruit until next spring.

Died—

Reg. No. 979 Staff Sergeant Bossange, G.H.L.
 4091 Sergeant White, R. J.
 6482 Constable Graham, D.
 7552 Constable Peachey, C.S.

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 3156 Sergeant Major Lett, H.
 328 Staff Sergeant Evans, O.W.
 2850 Staff Sergeant Fyffe, M.W.
 3357 Sergeant Holt, F.J.
 2662 Corporal Aspdin, C.E.

OFFICERS.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner—

Superintendent W. H. Routledge.

Promoted Superintendent—

Inspector R. Y. Douglas.

Re-instated as Inspectors—

Inspector M. H. Vernon,
 Inspector R. L. Cadiz.

Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 4754 Staff Sergeant Prime, C.
 157 Staff Sergeant Stuart, C.R.W.
 5750 Staff Sergeant Hill, C.H.
 4793 Sergeant Major Irvine, T.H.
 5117 Sergeant Major Mead, F.J.
 4557 Sergeant Major Caulkin, T. B.
 4314 Sergeant Major Wilcox, C.E.
 5185 Sergeant Wunsch, T.V.S.

Retired to Pension—

Assistant Commissioner J. O. Wilson.

Died—

Inspector F. W. Chaney.

From those granted leave from the R.N.W.M. Police, without pay, and transferred to the C.E.F. for service with "A" Squadron, R.N.W.M. Police overseas cavalry draft, C.E.F., 12 officers and 334 other ranks have reported and been re-taken on the strength, of which number 69 other ranks subsequently applied for, and were granted their discharge from the R.N.W.M. Police, not being re-taken on the strength of the force for duty.

On October 1, 1918, 5 officers and 200 other ranks were transferred to the C.E.F. and granted leave from the R.N.W.M. Police, without pay, to join "B" Squadron, R.N.W.M. Police Cavalry, C.E.F. (Siberia). Of this number, 5 officers and 45 other ranks have reported back to the R.N.W.M. Police and been re-taken on the strength of the force and 148 other ranks reported and were granted their discharge from the R.N.W.M. Police on account of having been specially engaged for service with this squadron.

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According to the above figures, 5 officers and 193 other ranks are accounted for, leaving 7 other ranks still to report.

Two non-commissioned officers who were granted leave, without pay, from the R.N.W.M. Police, to join other branches of the C.E.F. for service in Siberia, have reported back and have been re-taken on the strength of the R.N.W.M. Police for duty.

HORSES.

Horses purchased (including 233 purchased from C.E.F.)	545
Cast and sold	69
Sold to Department of Militia and Defence for C.E.F. (S.)	217
Died	8
Destroyed	12
Lost	1
	<hr/>
	307
Total gains, horses	<hr/>
	238
Pack Ponies—	
Cast and sold	1
Destroyed	1
	<hr/>
Total loss, ponies	2

TRANSPORT.

Water.—Three sea-going motor boats were purchased. The *Chakawana*, from the Imperial Munitions Board, stationed at Prince Rupert, for service on the British Columbia coast. The *Victory*, stationed at Herschell island, for service in the Arctic.

The *Duncan*, purchased from the Department of Railways and Canals, stationed at Port Nelson, for service in Hudson bay.

In addition the *Lady Borden* is stationed at Cape Fullerton, for service in Chesterfield inlet and the northern part of Hudson bay.

Mechanical.—Purchased this year: 10 Reo trucks, 15 motorcycles, 2 automobiles.

Wheeled.—Ten heavy wagons transferred from ordnance stores.

The mechanical transport has greatly increased our efficiency. The motorcycles have proved especially useful.

HEALTH.

I regret to have to record five deaths during the year.

The principal medical officer reports that 1,230 cases were treated during the year and that the general health of the force has been very satisfactory.

Reports show that the sanitary condition of all posts and barracks is good.

BARRACKS.

Owing to the extension of our jurisdiction and increase of strength, it was found necessary to considerably increase our barrack accommodation.

At Regina, a commodious modern building of brick is in course of erection, and is designed to house 140 of all ranks; it contains dining, reading and billiard rooms, etc.

At Brandon, the Department of Militia and Defence permitted us to occupy the armoury, which, with slight alteration and addition, affords accommodation for 160 all ranks.

At Winnipeg, we have not yet obtained the necessary barracks for the strength to be stationed at that point. A vote was taken for new buildings but has not yet been expended.

At Fort William, we were able to secure suitable quarters although the location is not satisfactory as it is in the centre of the city.

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At Vancouver, suitable buildings were rented and men and horses are comfortably quartered, but the location in the heart of the city with no open ground is undesirable for many reasons.

The Government has recently authorized the purchase of a suitable location with splendid barracks in Shaughnessy Heights. It is proposed to erect officers' quarters and stables.

Our old buildings have been maintained in repair.

On the whole, the force is most comfortably housed for the winter.

CLOTHING.

The quality has been excellent and a marked improvement has been made in the cut and fashion, especially the pea-jacket and slicker. The supply has not always been adequate as the cloth has to be made and the mills could not deliver as rapidly as required. However, the clothing is now coming forward in sufficient quantity.

RATIONS, ETC.

The supply of rations has been adequate and the quality up to standard called for by the contracts.

FORAGE.

Owing to the partial failure of the hay crop and the general rise of prices, our forage has cost us more than ever before. In southern Alberta there was no hay and we are shipping hay from Manitoba to our posts in that area.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits has been carried on under high pressure. The instructional staff, under Superintendent Worsley, has worked faithfully and with excellent results. We were fortunate in securing a number of very competent instructors from the C.E.F. who, added to our old permanent instructors, formed a very competent staff.

It is no small task to absorb and train 1,200 recruits and turn them into highly trained men of the force, the members of which are called upon to act individually and at times collectively in the execution of their important duties.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENTS.

"A" Squadron.—This squadron was formed in England from our overseas cavalry draft and proceeded to France October 7, 1918. It was immediately sent to the front. For a short time it was attached to the Canadian Light Horse, and subsequently was attached to Corps Headquarters. Troops were attached to different divisions and served in the battle area until the armistice. One troop was sent to Bonn.

In December, the Government decided to recall our contingent to Canada. The first draft arrived at Regina in March and was followed by a second and third, which arrived in Winnipeg on May 21, and was there transferred from the C.E.F. back to the force.

A detailed report by Inspector Jennings of the work and services of the overseas cavalry draft has been submitted to the honourable the minister, who was good enough to express his appreciation of their services.

"B" Squadron.—This squadron was organized under the command of Major Worsley for service in Siberia. It was horsed from the force and had in its ranks a large percentage of skilled horsemen.

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It was quartered in the vicinity of Vladivostock and was conspicuous for its efficiency and good conduct, and although it had not the good fortune to see active service, it reached a high state of efficiency.

It returned to Regina, July 7.

The honourable the minister was also pleased to express his satisfaction and high appreciation of the services rendered by this squadron.

The past year has been one of great activity. All ranks have worked with earnestness to establish the force in a high state of efficiency, which had been seriously affected by the war. Old-members of the force, many of whom won their commissions and many honours, have returned to the ranks, and their influence and example are of inestimable value.

During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Western Canada, the force had the high honour of supplying mounted escorts at Fort William, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria and Regina.

The headquarters were inspected by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was graciously pleased to express his approval and appreciation of the force in the following words:—

“It is not only a real pleasure, but a great privilege to me to inspect you on parade this morning and to visit the depot of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, though this is by no means my first introduction to the force, which I have seen a great deal of throughout my travels in the West, and I have been very impressed by it particularly by the mounted escorts and guards that it has furnished for me in all the big cities.

I am interested in the history of the force, how it was organized 46 years ago, at a time when treaties were being made with the Indians, whereby the lands of the northwest were made available for settlement by the white people. So well has it administered justice between all parties that it has won for itself respect and the confidence of both white people and Indians, and no new country has ever been opened up with less crime and violence than this Northwest Territory.

Up in the Klondike, when wild and lawless men thronged the Yukon gold diggings, life and property was as safe in the care of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police as in any other part of the Dominion, and the splendid police work which they have done and continue to do in the frozen wastes of the North, under the most trying conditions of hardship and privation, is recognized and appreciated everywhere to-day.

I know that at the declaration of war, the whole force wanted to join up, though that was naturally impossible. The first to be allowed to go were many Imperial reservists, who have always constituted a large percentage of its members. Then by degrees, men could be spared, and served in the Canadian cavalry, infantry and other units, and I know many of the last joined men are war veterans.

I was with Sir Arthur Currie, Canadian Corps Commander, when he inspected the Royal Northwest Mounted Police squadron when they arrived in France a year ago, so that the war records of the force have been of the same high standard as its records in the past.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police is a splendid force, magnificent traditions, whose fame is as wide as that of the Dominion itself.

I know the men of the force of to-day are proving themselves worthy of those traditions and will ever uphold them.”

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

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APPENDIX A.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1919.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Horses.					Dogs.
												Total.	Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
<i>"Depot" Division.</i>																	
Regina.....	1	2	2	11	1	1	13	38	61	683	14	827	262	15		277	
Weyburn.....				1				1	2	3		7	1			1	
Northgate.....									1			1	1			1	
North Portal.....									1			1					
Short Creek.....										1		1	1			1	
Marienthal.....									1			1	1			1	
Assiniboia.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Moosejaw.....							1		1	1		3	1			1	
Yorkton.....								1		3		4	2			2	
Melville.....								1				1	1			1	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....									1			1					
Goschen.....									1			1					
Elmore.....									1			1	1			1	
Broadview.....								1				1	1			1	
Kamsack.....								1				1	1			1	
Balcarres.....								1				1					
Meyronne.....									1			1	1			1	
Punnichy.....									1			1					
Ottawa.....				3			2		2		9	16					
On leave.....				1							9	10					
On Command.....				1				2		16	1	20					
Totals.....	1	2	2	17	1	1	16	47	74	717	24	902	276	15		291	
<i>"A" Division.</i>																	
Maple Creek.....			1	1			1	1	2	10	3	19	14	10		24	
Swift Current.....								1				1	1			1	
Shaunavon.....										1		1	1			1	
On command.....							1					1	1			1	
Totals.....			1	1			2	2	2	11	3	22	17	10		27	
<i>"B" Division.</i>																	
Dawson.....			1	1			3	1	3	11	2	22	2	6		8	
Atlin.....								1				1		1		1	
Carcross.....										1		1					
Carmacks.....										1		1					4
Champagne.....										1		1					
Dawson Town Station..										2		2					
Forty Mile.....							1					1					
Granville.....									1			1	1			1	
Mayo.....									1			1					
Rampart House.....										2		2					7
Teslin.....								1	1			1					
White Pass Summit.....								1				1					
White Horse.....				1					1	6	1	9	3	2		5	
Moosehide.....											1	1					
Halfway.....																	13
On Command.....										2		2					
On leave.....							1			1		2					
Totals.....			1	2			5	3	6	28	4	49	6	9		15	24

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.—*Continued.*

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Totals.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
<i>"D" Division.</i>																	
Winnipeg.....			1	2			1	2	8	32	1	47	9	2		11	
Brandon.....				1				1	2	5		9	6			6	
Boissevain.....							1					1	1			1	
Crystal City.....									1			1	1			1	
Dauphin.....							1			3		4	3			3	
Emerson.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort William.....			1					2	4	17	1	25	18	2		20	
Gretna.....									1			1	1			1	
Fort Frances.....										1		1					
Hodgson.....										1		1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnet.....										1		1	1			1	
Norway House.....										2		2					
Sprague.....										1		1					
On Command.....							1		1	2		4					
Totals.....			1	4			4	6	17	66	2	100	43	4		47	
<i>"E" Division.</i>																	
Victoria.....				1					1			2					
Esquimalt.....								2	2	11	1	16	6			6	
Nanaimo.....												1	2			2	
Port Alberni.....								1				1					
Cumberland.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Grand Forks.....			1				1		1	5	1	9	19			19	
Nelson.....								1				2					
Midway.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Prince Rupert.....				1			1	1	1	6		10					
Hazelton.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Prince George.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Kamloops.....								1				1					
On Command.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Vancouver.....			1	4			2	7	9	108	1	132	113	4		117	
On leave.....									1	1		2					
Totals.....			1	7			4	14	20	139	3	188	150	4		154	
<i>"F" Division.</i>																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1			4	1	3	15	3	28	11	5		16	
Battleford.....				1			2		3	2	1	9	10	9		19	
Fullerton.....								1		3		4					28
Humboldt.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Saskatoon.....								2		2		4					
The Pas.....									1			1					
Port Nelson.....								1		1		2					
Totals.....			1	2			6	6	7	24	4	50	22	14		36	28
<i>"G" Division.</i>																	
Edmonton.....			1	1			3	7	5	38	5	60	36	4		40	
Peace River.....				1			1	1	2	3	1	9	11			11	
Grande Prairie.....								1				1	2			2	
Fort Fitzgerald.....				1					1	1	2	3	1		1	2	9
Fort Resolution.....									1	1	1	5					8
Fort Simpson.....								1				1				5	5
Herschel Island.....				1						2		3					9
Coppermine River.....							1			1		2					
Fort MacPherson.....									1	2		3					10
Brule.....									1			1					
Jasper.....							1					1	1				1
Pocahontas.....								1				1	1			1	
Nordegg.....										1		2					
Athabaska.....									1			1	1			1	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.—*Concluded.*

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
"G" Division.—Con.																	
Grouard.....										1		1					
On Command.....									3	1	1	5	21			21	
On leave.....								1		1		2					
Totals.....			1	4			6	12	16	52	10	101	74	4	1	79	41
"K" Division.																	
Lethbridge.....			1	1			3	4	10	50	5	74	48	8		56	
Banff.....				1				1	1	5	1	9	5			5	
Bankhead.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Blairmore.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Brocket.....										1		1	1			1	
Calgary.....				1			1	3	4	7	1	17	26	7		33	
Canmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Corbin.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Drumheller.....									1	3		4	3			3	
Ferne.....				1				2		6	1	10	5			5	
Field.....									1			1	1			1	
Lake Louise.....												1	1			1	
Macleod.....			1	1			3	2	2	29	5	43	43	17		60	
Medicine Hat.....								1	1	1		2	2			2	
Michel.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Pincher Creek.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Stand Off.....									1	4	1	6	2			2	
Taber.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Waterton Park.....										1		1	1			1	
On Command.....					1					1		2					
On leave.....				1						1		2					
Totals.....			2	6	1		7	14	27	116	14	187	151	33		184	

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District.....	1	2	2	17	1	1	16	47	74	717	24	902	276	15		291	
Maple Creek District.....			1	1			2	2	2	11	3	22	17	10		27	
Dawson.....			1	2			5	3	6	28	4	49	6	9		15	24
Winnipeg.....			1	4			4	6	17	66	2	100	43	4		47	
Vancouver.....			1	7			4	14	20	139	3	188	150	4		154	
Prince Albert.....			1	2			6	6	7	24	4	50	22	14		36	28
Edmonton.....			1	4			6	12	16	52	10	101	74	4	1	79	41
Lethbridge.....			2	6	1		7	14	27	116	14	187	151	33		184	
On Command in England (Insp. R. L. Cadiz).....				1								1					
Totals.....	1	2	10	44	2	1	50	104	169	1153	64	1600	739	93	1	833	93

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REPORT

OF THE

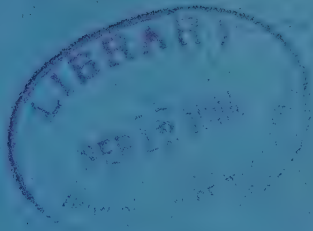
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

1919/20

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

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*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CALDER,
President of the Privy Council.

February 25, 1921.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, ONT., November 30, 1920.

The Hon. J. A. CALDER,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ending September 31, 1920.

In November, 1919, an Act was passed to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, which made changes of vital importance as follows:—

1. The name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
2. The headquarters could be established at any place in Canada.
3. Provision was made for the absorption of the Dominion Police by making service in that force count as service in the Mounted Police for pension.
4. The Commissioner was given control and management of the force under the minister.

By Order in Council passed on the 27th January, 1920, the above amendments were brought into force from the 1st February, 1920, and by an Order in Council of the 2nd February, 1920, the headquarters were transferred from Regina to Ottawa from the same date.

The above changes were made in pursuance of the policy adopted by the Government to have only one federal force controlled by a single head and exercising jurisdiction in every part of Canada.

The Mounted Police force was organized in 1873, with the specific purpose of establishing law and order in the new territories but recently acquired by Canada from the Hudson Bay Company. Its jurisdiction was limited to the Northwest Territories. It was the sole police force in those territories, and in the Yukon Territory until 1905, when the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected, including in their boundaries all the settled portions of the territories.

The creation of the new provinces brought about an important change. The Department of Justice had hitherto administered the criminal law, and now the duty fell to the Attorneys General of the provinces. A temporary arrangement was entered into between these provinces and the Dominion whereby for a small annual payment by the provinces, the Dominion Government agreed to maintain the force and carry on as before except that in administration of the criminal law, the Attorneys General exercised their rights, powers and authority.

Later, when the boundaries of Manitoba were extended, a similar arrangement was made with that Government.

In 1916, owing to the exigencies of the war, the Dominion Government, with the concurrence and consent of the Provincial Governments concerned, terminated the agreement. The situation then was that the force was exercising criminal jurisdiction in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan was engaged in enforcing laws and Orders in Council brought into force by the war.

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In December, 1918, the Government by Order in Council, extended the duties to the whole of Western Canada for the purpose of enforcing Dominion laws.

In July, 1919, an amendment was passed to the Act of which the following sections are important:—

"Section 12, Subsection (3).—Every member of the force shall be a constable in every part of Canada for the purpose of carrying out the criminal and other laws of Canada and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory for carrying out any laws and ordinances in force therein.

"Section 18.—It shall be the duty of members of the force subject to the orders of the Commissioner,—

"(a) to perform all duties which now are or hereafter shall be assigned to constables in relation to the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and of offences against the laws and ordinances in force in any province or territory or territories in which they may be employed, and the criminal and other laws of Canada, and the apprehension of criminals and offenders, and others who may be lawfully taken into custody."

The jurisdiction of the force was thus extended over every part of Canada. This jurisdiction is not exercised to the full extent except in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and in the Dominion parks, where special arrangements have been entered into with the provincial authorities.

This legislation involved the amalgamation of the Dominion Police with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and it is appropriate in this connection to make a brief reference to the origin of this force and to some earlier passages in the history of the country.

EARLIER POLICE FORCES

On several occasions during the last eighty years, Canadian Governments have felt the need of means of maintaining order and achieving the ends of justice. As long ago as 1839, Lord Durham took power by an enactment (2 Vic., Cap. 3), known at the time as the Police Ordinance, to raise a police force, both mounted and foot; this apparently was a copy of the London Police Act. Four years later, by the Statute 6 Vic., Cap. 14, this Ordinance was retained, while three other Ordinances relating to police forces were repealed. Not long afterwards, in 1845, disorders among the labourers engaged in the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence canals caused the legislature to pass an Act (8 Vic., Cap. 6) which, along with other provisions for the maintenance of public order, authorized the Governor in Council to raise "a body of men not exceeding 100 exclusive of officers, and to be called 'The Mounted Police.'" This force seems to have been raised and to have done service; it acted, under Captain John Wheeler, in a riot at Thorold. The serious riots in Montreal, during which the Parliament buildings were burned, caused the Government, in 1849, to raise a force of some 50 men, known as the Mounted Constabulary Force; it was commanded by two officers, Captain C. Wetherall and Captain W. K. McCord. Again, during the period of the Fenian raids, certain police forces were organized. In part these partook of the nature of secret service, a feature of the problem with which the Government of the day were confronted being the existence of numerous plots by secret societies both to attack British America by military means and to damage public works. It also was necessary to maintain uniformed constables to protect the parliamentary and departmental buildings. From these forces the Dominion Police arose.

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THE DOMINION POLICE

The leading Act concerning this force (31 Vic., Cap. 71) was passed in 1868; it was amended in 1879, by 42 Vic., Cap. 37. At the time of the passing of the Act of 1868, there were two police officers of high rank, Mr. Charles J. Coursol at Montreal and Mr. Gilbert McMicken at Ottawa; Mr. Coursol also was a judge of sessions. At Montreal and Quebec there were police forces, which were under the superintendence of the judges of the sessions at those cities; these were gradually reduced, the number at Montreal standing at eight in 1869, and at two in 1874. Mr. Coursol was superannuated in 1876, and this branch of the force seems to have come to an end. By an Order in Council dated March 6, 1869, Mr. McMicken was appointed to command a force at Ottawa, designed for the protection of the parliamentary and departmental buildings, and limited in number to fifteen. Later in the same year, on November 23, an Order in Council was passed appointing Mr. McMicken and Mr. Coursol Commissioners of Police "for the whole Dominion of Canada," but assigning them separate jurisdictions, in Ontario and Quebec respectively. In 1871, Mr. McMicken was transferred to Manitoba, in connection with the troubles which attended the entry of that province into Confederation, to hold the posts of Assistant Receiver General and Stipendiary Magistrate; he was made Commissioner of Police for Manitoba and took with him two constables of the Dominion Police, and for several years he had from two to six policemen under him, this branch coming to an end in 1874. In addition, the "outside service" inherited from Fenian Raid days was continued for some years, standing at seven in 1870, and coming to an end in 1875.

On Mr. McMicken's departure for Manitoba the Deputy Minister of Justice, Colonel H. Bernard, C.M.G., was made acting Commissioner, the actual administration of the force falling largely into the hands of a Superintendent. In June, 1880, Mr. Augustus Keefer became Commissioner, and in 1882, Mr. Sherwood (now Colonel Sir Percy Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C.), joined the force as Superintendent. In 1885 Mr. Keefer died, and Sir Percy Sherwood became Commissioner. The force gradually increased in number from 20 in 1880 to about 150 in January, 1920. To its original duty of protecting the buildings owned by the Dominion Government at the capital, it gradually added sundry other duties, including the protection of the Navy Yards at Halifax and Esquimalt, the enforcing of certain specific laws, such as those against counterfeiting and the white slave traffic, the maintenance of a finger-print bureau, and the maintenance of a paroled prisoners' branch. During the Great War its responsibilities and duties were greatly increased, these principally taking the form of the supervision and regulation of enemy aliens, and the counteracting, by means of secret service, of enemy plots against the country. In carrying out this latter duty, aid was sought from the several municipal and other police forces of Canada, and this was most loyally given; Immigration, Customs, and other officials also acted as special agents, and the Military Intelligence Branch rendered assistance. A special corps, known as Dominion Police, was organized for the purposes of the Military Service Act; it was distinct in its organization and was under separate control, until December, 1918, when it came under the Chief Commissioner. Its duties were temporary, and it was disbanded in December, 1919.

In 1913, the Commissioner of the Dominion Police became the Chief Commissioner of Police, this change of title being accompanied by an arrangement whereby a number of commissioners of police in Eastern Canada, principally in the less settled districts, were subordinated to him, and made their returns to Government through him.

After a long and honourable career in the public service, Sir Percy Sherwood retired in May, 1919, on account of ill health.

A FEDERAL CONSTABULARY

The absorption of the Dominion Police into the Mounted Police was not free from difficulties. Their organization differed fundamentally. The former was organized and uniformed on the lines of a municipal police force, free to resign on short notice, and its discipline enforced by the civil courts. The latter was organized on military lines, its officers commissioned, clothed in scarlet, disciplined under powers conferred by its own Act, and engaged for a fixed term of service, which could not be terminated at will.

The conditions of engagement offered to all members of the Dominion Police were as follows:—

1. Every member to receive an amount equal to his present pay.
2. Term of engagement one or three years.
3. All non-commissioned officers and constables to receive equal rank in the Mounted Police and carrying at least the same rate of pay.
4. Service in the Dominion Police to count towards pension.

These terms were accepted and 152 were engaged in the service of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I have dealt at length with the changes in the constitution and jurisdiction of the force as it at present stands, as it marks an important development in one of the essential organs of Government. It is the sole federal force, controlled by one minister with one executive head, and its duties may be summarized:—

- (a) The enforcement, or assistance in enforcement, of all laws where the Government of Canada is directly interested or responsible.
- (b) The protection of public buildings of the Dominion.
- (c) The protection of Navy Yards.
- (d) The Intelligence Service.
- (e) The maintenance of law and order in all territories and Dominion parks.
- (f) Maintenance of finger-print bureaus.
- (g) Paroled prisoners' record.

ORGANIZATION

The removal of the headquarters from Regina to Ottawa, the absorption of the Dominion Police and the change in status of the Commissioner and Comptroller necessitated the consolidation of the Comptroller's office, the office of the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police and the headquarters, and complete reorganization.

It was satisfactorily accomplished in a short time because of the ability and energy of all staffs and their determination to make it a success.

There are now four principal branches: the Criminal Investigation, the Financial, the Supply and the Adjutant's, with Central Registry, and all under a single administrative head.

The system of district commands was extended to the East, where four new districts were organized: Western Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, making a total of 11. A commanding officer, solely responsible, was assigned to each district, and such strength in other ranks as was found necessary.

The former Dominion Police were organized in a single division designated "A" and a new mounted division designated "N" was formed at the depot, and moved to Ottawa. A Headquarters Division was organized, to which all officers and other ranks of the headquarters staff were posted.

The depot for training was continued at Regina.

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

The strength on September 30, 1920, was 1,671 all ranks, and 942 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	4	1		6	10	12	17	17	72					
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3		20		25					
Quebec District.....				1			2	1	1	3		9					
Ontario.....			2	8			7	26	28	262	51	384	163	6		169	
Manitoba.....			1	5			5	12	20	114	3	160	110	6		116	20
Saskatchewan.....		1	3	9	1	1	15	35	44	269	22	400	191	33		224	
Alberta.....			3	11			11	22	47	177	29	300	198	39	1	238	
British Columbia.....		1		9			9	21	38	168	11	257	177	5		182	
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			5	1	7	28	4	48	6	7		13	29
Northwest Territories.....				2				4	1	7	2	16					64
	1	3	14	52	2	1	61	135	198	1,065	139	1,671	845	96	1	942	113

On September 30, the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	
Quebec.....	1	3
Ontario.....	2	10
Manitoba.....	1	15
Saskatchewan.....	2 (1 Depot)	26
Alberta.....	2	29
British Columbia.....	1	27
Yukon Territory.....	1	12
Northwest Territory.....	..	5
Totals.....	11	127

The force is distributed in the way best suited to perform its many duties. It is found along the international boundary, where it aids in protecting the revenue and preventing the entrance into Canada of undesirables. It is located on or in the vicinity of Indian Reserves to maintain good order, and to aid in enforcement of the laws pertaining to our Indian population. It occupies many lonely posts in the North West Territories and Yukon Territory, and along the Arctic and Hudson Bay coasts. It is found in centres of population, and at points where industrial activities are vital to the welfare of the nation.

New outposts were established in the Far North: One at Port Burwell on the Hudson Straits, to act for the Department of Customs and collect duties on foreign vessels entering the waters of Hudson bay, and the other at Tree River, on Coronation Gulf, for ordinary duty. The latter is our most remote outpost, with which I shall deal later on in this report.

11 GEORGE V, A. 1921

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in Province of Alberta, from October 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920.

	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total.
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	192	95	17	1	6	20	53	192
Alberta.....	476	229	40	4	84	37	82	476
Saskatchewan.....	616	364	35	5	6	27	179	616
Manitoba.....	589	465	17	4	11	51	41	589
Ontario.....	103	29	6	1	30	26	11	103
Quebec.....	35	18	2	5		10		35
Maritime Provinces.....	25	24	1					25
Yukon.....	32	30	1			1		32
Northwest Territories.....								
	2,068	1,254	119	20	137	172	366	2,068
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....								
Alberta.....	62	50	6	2		4		62
Saskatchewan.....	17	12				5		17
Manitoba.....	12	10	2					12
Ontario.....	27	19	5			3		27
Quebec.....	9	5	1	3				9
Maritime Provinces.....	6	2	2	1		1		6
Yukon.....	11	10	1					11
Northwest Territories.....	8		1	6		1		8
	152	108	18	12		14		152
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
Alberta.....	88	84	2			2		88
Total.....	2,308	1,446	139	32	137	188	366	2,308

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made at the request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920, by Provinces.

British Columbia.....	519
Alberta.....	2,228
Saskatchewan.....	1,866
Manitoba.....	2,416
Ontario.....	1,073
Quebec.....	363
Maritime Provinces.....	35
Yukon.....	
Northwest Territories.....	
Total.....	8,500

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RECAPITULATION of all Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920

Federal Statutes.....	2,068
Criminal Code.....	152
Provincial Statutes and Park Regulations.....	88
Investigations for other Departments.....	8,500
Total.....	10,808

The foregoing tables are compiled from returns for Western Canada from October 1, 1919, to January 31, 1920, and for the whole of Canada from February 1, to October 30, 1920.

There were 1,254 convictions for offences created by federal Statutes; 108 under the Criminal Code and 84 under local Statutes.

Eight thousand five hundred investigations were made for federal departments, the majority for the Secretary of State's Department in connection with naturalization of aliens.

Special attention has been given to the enforcement of the Opium and Drug Act.

The illegal traffic in narcotics is large and is extremely difficult to check. The most degraded and lowest criminals of the underworld are engaged in it. Too often they are aided and abetted by others belonging to honourable professions. The profits are enormous, so that the imposition of a fine has a very slight deterrent effect. Imprisonment without the option of a fine is the only punishment feared.

The situation along the international boundary is not satisfactory, because of the extensive traffic in intoxicating liquor from Canada into the United States, which, at certain points, has amounted almost to a state of lawlessness.

As far as the force was concerned, no action could be taken except in aiding the Customs and Immigration officials to enforce the laws.

The Indian population still maintains its well-deserved reputation—orderly and well-behaved. Cases of drunkenness are not infrequent, but they are usually induced by white degenerates.

In the territories and National Parks under our control, law and order prevail, except among the Eskimos, where we have had to deal with several cases of murder, which I venture to refer to in detail, as they illustrate the primitive customs and practices of the different tribes and throw some light on the difficulties encountered by the Force in policing the Sub-Arctic regions.

ALLEGED MURDERS NEAR BAKER LAKE

In the winter of 1919-20, Sergeant W. O. Douglas was in charge of the detachment at Fullerton. This detachment, over 400 miles farther north than Churchill, and 100 miles up the coast from Chesterfield Inlet, at this period was the centre of very active patrolling; from September, 1916, to January, 1919, the distance covered by patrols based on it was nearly 16,000 miles.

On December 19, 1919, Sergeant Douglas, with Constable Eyre and two natives left Fullerton for Chesterfield Inlet, arriving on December 22, after being delayed for a day by a blizzard. At the Hudson's Bay Company's post a letter was waiting for him from the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Baker Lake, 150 miles inland up Chesterfield Inlet, informing him that two of his hunters had been murdered by another native, that the murderer was at large, and that the native population of the region was badly frightened. Sergeant Douglas at once decided to go up the Inlet to Baker Lake. The necessary arrangements took some time, as

it was necessary to get additional dog-feed, etc., from Fullerton, and on January 1, 1920, Sergeant Douglas, after sending Constable Eyre back to Fullerton, set out for Baker Lake; he had with him two natives and two dog teams. He arrived at Baker Lake on January 8.

The information obtainable was meagre. An Eskimo of the Paddlemuit tribe named Ou-ang-wak, living about 150 miles south, was reported to have shot dead two brothers, also of the same tribe, named Ang-alook-you-ak and Ale-cummick, and had appropriated the wife of the former. The other Eskimo were so afraid of Ou-ang-wak that they were keeping away from the Baker Lake post. Sergeant Douglas resolved to patrol to the scene of the murder, to investigate, and if necessary to arrest the accused. At once difficulties arose which delayed him for nearly three weeks, for the natives were afraid to accompany him. He reports:—

“I experienced great difficulty in getting anyone to make the trip. At last I managed to get a native who assured me he knew the country, but refused to pull out with less than three sleds and four or five men. He said that he had heard that this native had said that he would never be taken alive by the Police. This he gave as a reason for wanting such a large outfit.”

After much trouble, Sergeant Douglas got together a party of four Eskimo men and the wife of one of them, together with three dog trains, and left Baker Lake on January 27. An illustration of the difficulties of travel in these regions is afforded by the party's pre-occupation with dog-feed; none of this was carried on the journey and the animals on which their transport depended lived for the first four or five days on deer which were shot as the party went along, and for the rest of the time on an insufficient amount of “summer cache meat” which Sergeant Douglas managed to buy.

On February 5, they arrived at a native camp of two igloos, and found two lads of a tribe whose name is variously spelled as Shav-voc-toe and Shag-wak-toe. Sergeant Douglas' natives were so much afraid of Ou-ang-wak—they thought he might be there—that he had difficulty in inducing them to drive up to the igloos and see who the inhabitants were. “It caused much laughter amongst themselves when they found that one of the men was a guide's own brother-in-law.” The news was that the object of the search was encamped about two days farther on, that he had been warned by some white men that the Police would be after him and would kill him, and that he was in a state of extreme nervousness. “When last seen by these two lads, he was sitting in his igloo with his hands over his face, and every few minutes getting up and going out to see if there were any strange sleds about.”

All this increased the dread of Sergeant Douglas' natives, and they resolved to go home. He found that there was a native camp midway between the place where they were and Ou-ang-wak's camp, and he, in the end, persuaded his escort to proceed to this half-way house. They arrived there on the afternoon of February 7.

“On our arrival at this camp we were met some distance from the igloos by a young lad who wished to find out all about us and report to the chief. After some delay he returned and told us that Edjogajuch, the chief of the tribe, wished to see us in his igloo. Negvie, the guide, Native Joe and myself returned with this man, the other two members of the party staying with sleds. After entering the igloo, I shook hands all around, took off my koolotang, sat up on the bench beside the chief and told him that we were hungry and would like to eat with him. He produced a frozen deer and several small butcher knives. We all sat around and ate. This put things on a better footing and all the natives started to talk, and our other two men came in. After we finished eating, I produced tobacco and matches and when everybody had got their pipes going, with Native Joe as an interpreter, I told them what I had come for.

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"Edjogajuch replied saying he was sorry that I had come, and telling me that Ou-ang-wak was living one day's travel from his camp. He also warned me not to go there as he had just left this camp and was afraid that if a white man went there and tried to bring away Ou-ang-wak there would be shooting.

"This put the finishing touch to my natives and they refused point blank to go ahead another step."

Negotiations ensued.

"I had an igloo built and sent for Edjogajuch. I then told him through the interpreter that I had heard that one of his tribe, Ou-ang-wak had killed two men. He replied that this was so. I further told him that this was contrary to the white man's law, and I was down here to see that Ou-ang wak and that I was not going back without doing so. I then suggested that in the morning he take me to the camp across the lake. This he refused to do, as he said that he also might get shot.

"I tried again to get my natives to go with me to this camp, but without success. I sent again for Edjogajuch and told him that I looked upon him as a chief in this district, and it was up to him, either to take me to this camp or go there himself and bring this native Ou-ang-wak to me. He said that he would not go with me but would go alone and try and get him. I told him that I would wait here at this camp for three days and if at the end of that time he was not back, or had no word of him, I should come myself to look for Ou-ang-wak. He was much frightened as he undoubtedly believed that as soon as I saw Ou-ang-wak I should shoot him. I gave him my word that no harm would come to Ou-ang-wak or any other of the natives if they did what was right and showed no strife."

Accordingly, on February 8, Edjogajuch left his camp, and late in the afternoon of February 9 he returned with Ou-ang-wak and the woman.

"On their arrival at the camp," Sergeant Douglas says, "I sent for all the natives to come to my igloo where, through the interpreter, I gave Ou-ang-wak the usual warning in such cases before arrest. But I felt perfectly sure that this had no meaning whatever to him, as he was very frightened at the time, taking no notice of the interpreter, and never taking his eyes off me.

"I made full inquiries with reference to the two dead men, and noticed that frequently the natives questioned would address the accused for information."

Sergeant Douglas then arrested Ou-ang-wak.

"I then told him that he would have to come with me to the white man's land as the Big Chief there wanted to see him. He asked me what they were going to do with him and would they kill him. I told him that I had no idea, but I assured him that if he acted square with me he would be looked after well and taken outside to the Big White Chief. He at first did not wish to come, but I had another talk with the rest of the tribe, and explained to them that they were dependent entirely on the white man for all they got from the trade stores, and that if they did not obey the laws of the white man they would not be allowed to trade at the stores and in consequence would be in a very bad way. This had the desired effect, and the Chief informed me that Ou-ang-wak was ready to start any time I wanted him."

The question now arose as to the disposition of the woman in the case. The chief represented that her family lived at Churchill, that she had no relations in this

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region, and that unless she were taken back she would starve. She was very poorly dressed and in a very nervous condition, thinking that she was to be left in this camp far from her relations and with nobody to look after her. She asked to be taken to Churchill, and Sergeant Douglas decided to accede to her request.

Sergeant Douglas started on his return journey on February 11, and after experiencing some very bad weather arrived at Baker Lake post on February 18. He remained there for six days, paying off natives and preparing for the journey to Chesterfield, and left on February 24. Owing to an exceptionally bad storm, the trip took fifteen days instead of ten as in ordinary good weather. An incident of the journey was the finding of some natives at a place called Igloo suffering from starvation, a child being dead and two adults in bed too weak to stand; Sergeant Douglas left with them as much food as he could spare, and on arrival at Chesterfield he organized and despatched a relief party. He arrived at Chesterfield on March 8.

Sergeant Douglas' aim now was to place his prisoner at the disposal of the legal tribunals of the country. His problem was complicated by news of the severe illness of Constable Eyre at Fullerton, this necessitating a rapid journey to that post and back, accompanied by the prisoner; after this interlude he took Ou-ang-wak to Churchill, arriving there on April 13, after some very hard travel. Two of the natives, one of them Ou-ang-wak, suffered badly from snow blindness, and a dog was lost in a peculiar manner. "The last day into Churchill, one of the dogs played out. Not knowing exactly where we were, but being sure that we were close, I packed this dog on the sled. When coming in sight of the post, dark at night, the dogs started to run; the played-out dog fell off the sled, and was never seen afterwards. I sent a native back to look for him, but it was too dark to locate him. In all probability he was trapped or killed by wolves." Here there was much trouble over dog-feed, and the Police dogs were sent back to Fullerton. At Churchill, too, a statement was taken from the accused, with the aid of the Hudson's Bay Company's interpreter. The woman who was the innocent cause of the trouble was despatched under suitable escort to her own family, a day's march away from the post. By April 23, Sergeant Douglas and his prisoner were at Fort Nelson, and from that point he proceeded to The Pas. Here a preliminary trial was held before a Justice of the Peace, and the accused was then taken to Dauphin.

The statement made by Ou-ang-wak is so singular a document that it may be quoted:—

"Taken this 17th day of April, 1920, at Fort Churchill, Man., by Sergeant W. O. Douglas, before the undersigned members of the Hudson's Bay Company. Interpreted by Alexander Oman, interpreter for the Hudson Bay Company, Fort Churchill.

"My name is Ou-ang-wak. I am a Paddlemuit. I do not know how old I am, but I am old enough to have a wife.

"My home is at 'Shekoligyounak,' in the Baker Lake district.

"My mother and father are both dead and I make my home with my married sister. According to the custom of my tribe I was given a wife a long time ago, she is only a child yet and is still living with her people.

"I did not like not having a woman old enough to live with as I am old enough to have a wife and I wanted one.

"At my camp, I had four dogs belonging to a native named 'Apittuk.' The brothers called 'Angalookyouak' and 'Alecummick' wanted these dogs and were very angry because I would not give them the dogs.

"I heard it said in the camp that 'Angalookyouak' would kill me.

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"One morning early in the hot weather, the moon before the ice starts to make on the lakes, I went to 'Angalookyouak's' tent and looked in and saw that he was alone in the tent and that he was in his bed and asleep. I went back to my tent and got my rifle, a 38-55 Winchester, and went back to 'Angalookyouak's' tent and shot him through the top of the head while he was sleeping, he died quick.

"When I had killed 'Angalookyouak' I was afraid of his brother 'Alecommick,' so I ran quickly over to his tent which was quite close, opened up the flap and saw him sitting on his bed. I shot at him and hit him in the right shoulder, and he fell over dead.

"After I shot these two brothers they were left in their tents for five days, this being the custom of the tribe, and at the end of that time they were buried. I helped to bury them, and I left the rifle that I shot them with at the graveside.

"I did not know that it was wrong to shoot these men, and if I did so that the white men would come after me.

"I am sorry now that I did this and would not do so again.

"I have travelled a lot with these two brothers, deer hunting, winter and summer, and to the trade store at Baker Lake, during these trips I always got along with them very well, and there were never any angry words spoken.

"This was the first time that I ever had any trouble with them.

"After 'Angalookyouak' was dead I took his woman as I had no wife. and this woman had no people to go to close to, and all her people were at Churchill."

"The above is a true and correct interpretation of the statement of 'Ou-ang-wak' to the best of my knowledge and belief."

"Signed, ALEXANDER OMAN, Interpreter.

Witness (signed) W. R. MITCHELL.

Witness (signed) H. W. MACDONALD.

His Mark

OU-ANG-WAK.

Witness (signed) W. R. MITCHELL.

Witness (signed) H. R. MACDONALD."

Bringing Ou-ang-wak to civilization did not solve all the difficulties of the case, and a trial in civilization presented grave difficulties. He is, of course, entitled to all the protection that British law affords, and this means that he must be tried with all the safeguards which are thrown about persons who are accused of crime. The alleged murder took place in the general neighbourhood of Baker Lake, and the witnesses, *i.e.* the fifteen or sixteen natives who were in camp at the time, live in that region; no capital case hitherto has been tried nearer the scene than Norway House. The solution which was proposed, and which was approved by the Department of Justice, was as follows:—

1. That an officer of the force, having the powers of a coroner, and such other ranks as appear advisable be sent to the Baker Lake District, for the purpose of holding an inquest and gathering the necessary evidence.

2. That the preliminary proceedings held before the Justice of the Peace at The Pas, Man., be quashed and the accused accompany the Police party back to Baker Lake and there be given a preliminary hearing after the inquest.

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3. That the Police party, with the accused, return to Baker Lake by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamship *Nascopie* which will leave Montreal about the first week in July, on her annual trip to Chesterfield Inlet. The necessary investigations can then be carried out during the winter of 1920-1921.

4. That in July, 1921, a court with the necessary powers be convened and proceed to Chesterfield Inlet in the *Nascopie* on her annual trip and there dispose of the case, returning by the same boat. The round trip would occupy approximately ten weeks.

5. It is considered that the Police party will have sufficient time to gather all necessary evidence and be in a position to present the case to the court on its arrival at Chesterfield Inlet in August, 1921.

6. A jury panel of sufficient numbers can no doubt be secured from amongst the crew of the *Nascopie*.

The grounds upon which the recommendations were made were stated in the following terms:—

(a) That murders in the Northwest Territories amongst the natives are becoming alarmingly prevalent.

(b) That members of the tribes to which the murdered men belonged informed Sergeant Douglas that it was against their law for one Eskimo to kill another; that they had intended killing the accused for his crime but finally decided to leave him in the hands of the white men to be dealt with.

(c) It is therefore considered that the holding of a court and the disposing of this case at Chesterfield Inlet will have a beneficial and moral effect on the natives.

(d) That from a point of view of economy, it would, in all probability, be less expensive to have a court proceed to Chesterfield Inlet and dispose of the case, than to have all witnesses brought to civilization and held until the *Nascopie* made her annual trip in 1922.

Accordingly, Inspector Reames was despatched to Baker Lake before the close of navigation, and it is proposed to send the full court there in the summer of 1921.

THE BELCHER ISLANDS PATROL

Rumours of murders among the Eskimo living on the Belcher Islands caused a patrol to be sent there, consisting of Inspector J. W. Phillips and Sergeant A. H. Joy. The party left Haileybury on August 6, 1920, and proceeded by rail to Mattice, on the Canadian National Railway. They then descended the Missinaibi River to Moose Factory; from there they went, by sailing boat and gasoline launch, to the Belcher Islands and back; and they returned to Cochrane by ascending the Abitibi River. Inspector Phillips was in Haileybury again on the 19th October, the entire patrol having occupied 75 days. The distance traversed was 1,730 miles.

The actual descent of the Missinaibi began on August 8, and the party arrived at Moose Factory on August 14, the canoe journey thus taking seven days. The river was difficult, portages being numerous, and it often being necessary for members of the party to walk to lighten the canoe.

Inspector Phillips remarks that the Missinaibi River never was used to any extent by travellers to and from James Bay until the Hudson's Bay Company started it in 1919 as a direct line of communication between Mattice and Moose Factory; it has been reported unsatisfactory alike in summer and winter, and is likely to be abandoned.

"It is a small stream," he says, "varying in width from one hundred to two hundred and fifty yards, for the first hundred miles below Mattice, while the deepest

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channel in the river, with the exception of a few places, is not more than two feet, and is a bed of boulders. From the mouth of the Opazatika river down to the Bay it gradually widens by the addition of many creeks and three large rivers, to about three quarters of a mile, and for the last fifty miles is studded with islands.

"Rapids occur quite frequently the whole length of the river, but are not dangerous in the sense of rapids, but only from the many hidden rocks, which are liable to cause the loss of an outfit by smashing up a canoe.

"There are several falls, quite impassable at any stage of water, but at each of these places the portages are quite good.

"The banks of intermittent clay, rock and sand vary in height from a few feet to about three hundred feet for the first sixty miles below the railway, and from there down gradually fall off to fifteen or twenty feet of gravel, limestone and clay.

"The timber on the banks is composed almost entirely of spruce and poplar and is decidedly small. It has the appearance of having been burnt off about ten or twelve years ago, nearly as far down as the mouth of the Abitibi."

From Moose Factory, Inspector Phillips and the patrol were transported on August 19, by the Hudson's Bay Company to Charlton Island. The *Nascopie* arrived on August 21, bringing the supplies for the patrol sent around from Montreal. On August 26, Mr. E. E. LaDuke, a prospector, arrived with a gasoline lanch and Inspector Phillips effected an advantageous arrangement whereby he chartered this craft for the voyage to the islands; the bargain included the services of the master and the engineer of the boat. The start was made on August 29, the route following the east coast of James Bay to Jones Point and Lonf Island, and then going directly across to the group. Despite much wind and heavy seas, the party arrived at their destination on the morning of September 3, after five days' voyaging. There followed some travelling among the Islands, and at noon on September 5 the patrol arrived at an Eskimo camp of 15 tents and about 70 natives.

On September 10, Inspector Phillips moved to another camp, remaining there till September 12, when he went on to a third camp at the north end of the largest island of the group; these two camps had thirteen tents and about sixty natives. All were in a state of terrible destitution. During this part of his stay, he investigated the killing of a native named Ko-Okyauk.

The patrol left the third camp on September 15, on the return voyage. They were troubled by severe gales, being stormbound at the Belcher Islands for four days, and reached Charlton Island on September 27, and Moose Factory on October 1. This part of the patrol thus took thirty days, of which seven or eight were occupied in investigation work and five were lost through being windbound.

The return journey was made by the Abitibi River. Delay was caused by the absence of Indian guides at the settlement, but the start was made on October 7. The river was ascended, with many portages and minor mishaps, and Clute, near Cochrane, was reached on October 18. This part of the journey thus took twelve days.

"The Abitibi River," Inspector Phillips says, "is a much wider stream than the Missanaibi River, and is generally recognized as the best route to James Bay, in spite of the drawback of a large number of portages. The width of the river would average from one third to half a mile for the first eighty miles about the mouth, and it has a fast current. After passing the Long Portage, the river narrows down to the average width of about two hundred yards, and the current slackens to almost dead water.

"The timber on the river along the whole route covered by us is very good, and is composed largely of spruce, poplar and birch of considerable size.

"The banks are generally very low and rocky and only increase in height in the vicinity of rapids.

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"Indications of coal appear quite frequently in places where the banks are above the average height."

How exceptional was the speed with which this patrol was carried out is shown by the fact that Inspector Phillips was expected to take the entire winter; the course which seemed most likely for him to pursue was to make his way along the east coast of Hudson Bay to Great Whale River and to winter there until the ice enabled him to cross to the islands. The opportune arrival of Mr. La Duke, and the availability of his boat, enabled Inspector Phillips to go and return in the period before navigation closed. Before Mr. La Duke appeared on the scene, Inspector Phillips was in treaty with the Hudson's Bay Company to charter a schooner it has there; this might have enabled the journey to be made before winter set in.

The Belcher Islands are extremely little known, even by persons who live on the adjacent mainland, though of late years prospectors have examined them for iron deposits. The coast line of the mainland is described as "solid granite and barren for many miles inland. The whole coast is a mass of barren rocky islands running many miles out to sea." As regards the islands, Inspector Phillips says:—

"The formation of the Belcher Islands is very similar to that of the main coast north of Cape Jones, as far as I saw. It is of diabase composition and resembles in appearance vast mounds of large boulders cemented together. The highest point on the islands is estimated at four hundred feet and averages around one hundred and fifty. They are totally devoid of any vegetation other than moss.

"The richest iron ore yet discovered there is on the northeast of the largest island and is practically all staked out in claims.

"The west coast of the main islands is decidedly rough and dangerous to any kind of sea craft, on account of the reefs running miles out to sea."

Inspector Phillips travelled completely round the largest island. "This island," he says, "is at least seventy miles long, and contains a large fresh water lake over forty miles long and many miles wide, with a large river draining it from the southwest corner."

THE KILLING OF KETAUSHUK

The occasion of the patrol was the killing in the autumn of 1918, of an Eskimo named Ketaushuk, who belonged to the Belcher Islands, community. Inspector Phillips on his arrival conducted a strictly formal inquiry, he acting as coroner and the white crew of the gasoline launch, four in number, constituting a jury. The natives at first were much alarmed, but were induced to tell their story, their depositions being taken down and sworn to in the usual manner. The facts of the homicide were as follows:—

The deceased, Ketaushuk, was a member of the band, which is miserably poor, and barely able to subsist. He had the reputation of being "a bad man after the women." Though married, he became infatuated during the autumn of 1918, with a young woman named Ningeeoo, who is the wife of a man named Mukpooloo, and he took her by force from her husband. Contention followed, and Ketaushuk finally became desperate and threatened to shoot anybody who interfered or tried to take the girl away from him. The rest of the band were terrified by his threats and left him. He lived alone for some time in isolated places, with the two women, his wife and Ningeeoo, and became sulky and melancholy. This frame of mind was enough to convince these Eskimo, who are very primitive and superstitious, that he was insane. The band now found itself in a very serious plight, as the men were so alarmed that they were afraid to go abroad to hunt, and the community was threatened with starvation. After they had lived in fear for some weeks, a tribal council was held, those conferring being nine men, the heads of all the families of the camp.

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It was decided that he was insane, that he was too dangerous to be allowed to live, and that he should be killed on the first opportunity by the first man who saw him. Accordingly, he was waylaid on his return to his camp from hunting by three men, one of them being Mukpooloo; the injured husband, however, apparently losing his nerve, went home before Ketaushuk arrived at his tent. The two others, Tukautauk and Awlarook, with the assistance of the two women, Ketaushuk's wife and his enforced paramour, took the outlaw unawares, and Tukautauk shot him dead. When he fired the shot Tukautauk was in Ketaushuk's tent, in company with Awlarook, and the deceased man's wife, while Ningeeoo acted as decoy. Ningeeoo afterwards helped to handle the body, which was buried near the scene of the killing; the grave was visited by the patrol and the body viewed. The entire community including Ketaushuk's nearest relations were in full accord with the deed, which seemed to them a proper and necessary step. During the period preceding his death, the whole band were in sore straits for food.

The verdict of the coroner's jury after finding that the deceased had been killed by Tukautauk, said:—

"After careful consideration of the statements submitted, we have agreed that the deceased, Ketaushuk, although wilfully murdered by his fellow tribesmen, was killed for the common good and safety of the band, consisting of fifty or more souls.

"The act, although deliberately committed, was done erroneously at the instance of a council composed of the entire male population (grown) of said land, and entirely without malice or intrigue on the part of the councillors for the following reasons:—

"(1) Immediate starvation of at least the women and children.

"(2) Being in actual fear of being killed, justified by constant threats from said Ketaushuk, considered by the band to be *non compos mentis*.

"We therefore strongly recommend, owing to the primitive existence and the total absence of all knowledge of law on the part of the natives of these islands; that no criminal charge be laid against any party to the act, nor any individual to be held responsible. We further recommend that a responsible representative of the Government be sent amongst these people to instruct them in the laws of the country."

In accordance with this verdict, Inspector Phillips contented himself, so far as this tragedy was concerned, with warning the tribe to refrain in future from taking the law into their own hands, and with explaining to them the course to pursue in the event of any crime being committed by any one of the band.

Inspector Phillips adds:—

"These people are not criminals, naturally. Stealing and lying among them are unknown, and on making inquiries I am informed that it has been twenty, and some say forty years since any killing took place among the Belcher islands previous to 1918."

With reference to this remark, it may be noted that the very first witness examined was Tukautauk, and that he told the story of the homicide fully.

THE KILLING OF KO-OKYAUK

While the investigation into the death of Ketaushuk was proceeding, Inspector Phillips learned that another native, named Ko-Okyauck, had come to his end in September, 1919. In this case, investigation disclosed a less excusable homicide, and confronted Inspector Phillips with a problem of some difficulty.

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An inquest was held as in the other case, the viewing of the body being dispensed with. The depositions revealed a distressing tragedy.

Ko-Okyaук was a married man. He left his wife and family and ran off with a woman named Niveauseuk, his wife's sister. This matrimonial irregularity was taken by the band to indicate insanity, and caused much excitement. He stayed away from his wife and family for some weeks, and was supposed to have sent messages to the camp in which his wife was living, threatening to kill the people. He finally returned to the camp with his sister-in-law, but is said to have behaved strangely and to have told his wife that he intended to kill the others; she told the others, to their great alarm. The men of the community tried to reconcile him to the rest of the band. Later in the day, he left the camp with a gun, and is supposed to have told his wife that he intended to ambush and shoot some of the others. Two men followed him; when he saw them he got in a kayak and put to sea; they followed him out and in the course of the afternoon herded him back to camp. He again was asked to reform, and again was defiant.

The male adults of the camp then held a council, and decided that he should be tied up and put where he could do nobody harm. He was seized, bound hand and foot, and taken to a small island a short distance from the camp; the mode of transport was by laying him on two kayaks tied together. The unfortunate man was left all night without food or drink; in the evening he was visited by some of the men, who tightened the cords, to make sure that he did not escape. However, next afternoon he was seen walking about the island, having cut the cords on sharp stones. Towards evening, after some of the men had returned from hunting, they went again to the island to tie him up again; before leaving they were told by the headman of the camp again to ask him to change his ways, and, if he promised, to release him. At this point the evidence conflicted, some of the witnesses saying that he refused, and others that he was not asked the question. All accounts, however, united in stating that he had been tied up in such a way as to strangle him. He was, in brief, treated brutally and killed in a cruel manner.

A curious detail is that the widow in her testimony said that the first incident which made her regard her husband as crazy was that he told her on several occasions not to give food to other poor people in the camp. Among those who had taken part in the conversations in which Ko-Okyaук was asked to reform was his brotehr; he regarded him as insane.

The jury found that the deceased had come to his death at the hands of four men, who were named, "by being wilfully and maliciously tied with seal lines until death came by strangulation, without any just cause or apparent reason." The verdict continued:—

"After careful consideration of the statements submitted we are agreed that the four persons named above be directly held responsible for the death of the said Ko-Okyaук.

"We agree to point out that Tukautauk as the chief accessory to be proceeded against by criminal action, he being the old-man of the band and the one to whom the younger men looked for counsel in the primary cause of Ko-Okyaук's death.

"After carefully considering the destitute condition of the natives of the Belcher Islands and their miserable means of subsistence, we strongly recommend that these men be not taken into custody at the present time; that their immediate arrest is not justified in face of certain starvation of their families, consisting of 25 or more persons, which in that event would deprive them of the only means by which they can exist."

Inspector Phillip's position as regards these homicides was embarrassing. He had started on his voyage with a month's provisions for his party, which consisted

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in all of six men; on his arrival he had been obliged to dip into his stores to feed the Eskimo, who had positively nothing to eat while the earlier investigation was in progress. The gasoline supply was running low, as the boat had had to contend with persistent head winds. To arrest the men, as the jury pointed out, would condemn their families to death by starvation; only two crippled men would have been left in the camp, which was quite destitute of food. Accordingly, he reluctantly accepted the suggestion put forward by the jury. At the same time, he took a severe view of the wanton nature of the killing, regarding the excuse as far less valid than in the case of Ketaushuk.

It was established that the natives really believed Ko-Okyauck to be deranged. In this connection, Inspector Phillips remarks that the natives, under the influence of their spiritual advisers, have come to regard sexual immorality as so heinous an offence as to constitute evidence of insanity. In this case it seems to have outweighed in guilt the taking of human life.

IMPOVERISHED CONDITION OF THE BAND

The population of the band, which inhabits the islands is approximately:—

Men	33
Women	34
Children	61
Total	<u>128</u>

Of the men, several have been crippled by gun accidents, and cannot help to provide food.

They live entirely on seals and fish, but the former are extremely scarce and are difficult to get because of the poor equipment of the band. As for fish, they are very short of nets, in some instances having only one net for several families. "I was informed," Inspector Phillips says, "that it is not an uncommon thing for these people to have resort to mice, roots and berries for many days at a stretch, to avoid starvation." Owing to the inferior quality of their boats, which are skin kayaks, they can fish and hunt only in the calmest weather—and the weather is almost constantly windy. They have a few firearms, muzzle-loading shot guns and Winchesters, but they can obtain in their trade so small a quantity of ammunition that these weapons are of little use to them.

Their clothing consists of seal skins, dog skins and bird skins. "The women and children are clothed in a combination garb of cotton, purchased in years when fur was plentiful, patched up with skins of everything procurable, and in many cases not enough to cover their bodies." They have very little bedding; in winter they sleep with their dogs in order to keep warm.

"Their real condition is inconceivable to one who has not seen," says Inspector Phillips.

These people are separated from Great Whale River, on the mainland, their nearest trading post, by 70 miles of open water. In summer, they cannot navigate their frail kayaks across this passage. In March this body of water usually freezes and they cross on the ice to trade; occasionally the ice fails, and they cannot trade. Apparently nobody ever visits the islands from the main land, apart from prospectors and miners interested in the mineral deposits.

Animal and bird life is scarce on the islands.

"These people are indeed the most destitute natives I have ever seen; not for the want of trying, I believe, but through the scarcity of food and their limited means of procuring same. Not many of them own more than two to five traps.

"Before leaving, these people asked me to approach the Government with a view to getting them a 40-foot schooner, by which they could move several families at one

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time from one hunting ground to another, also to enable them to make a trip to Great Whale River in the summer in addition to finding new hunting grounds further out to sea, which could not be done in a kayak. They also asked for tents, blankets, powder, shot, cartridges—size 44 Winchester; fish nets—2½ to 3-inch mesh and 6 feet deep, and gun caps as per specimen. I noticed particularly that they did not ask for any articles of food, but only the means which would enable them to catch it.”

Inspector Phillips urgently recommends that these supplies be given them. They constantly are threatened with starvation.

DETACHMENT AT TREE RIVER

The trend of trade upon the Arctic coast for some time has set eastward. Herschel Island, formerly the commercial centre of this inhospitable region, now is comparatively deserted; Bernard Harbour, west of Coronation gulf, for a while was the easternmost trading place; now it has been passed, and not only is Port Epworth, near Tree River, a port of call, but there is a Hudson's Bay Company post at Agiak, 18 miles east of Tree River, while the Hudson's Bay Company schooner *El Sueno* spent the winter of 1919-20 at Kent Peninsula, and a white man lives there, trading on behalf of that company with the natives. These circumstances naturally entail an extension of Police supervision.

Already the murder of the two priests, Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier, on the Coppermine river, and of Messrs. Radford and Street at Bathurst Inlet have led to the despatch of two patrols which required much time and exceedingly arduous travelling. In 1919 it was decided to supplement the detachment at Herschel Island by a post at or near the mouth of the Coppermine River; such an establishment could extend our control over the coast as far east as Bathurst Inlet and Kent Peninsula, and northwards into Victoria Land. Accordingly, a party consisting of Staff-Sergeant S. G. Clay, Constable E. H. Cornelius, and Constable J. Broekie left Herschel Island on August 30 to carry out this plan. Staff-Sergeant Clay on September 9 established a detachment at Tree River on the shores of Coronation gulf, 65 miles east of the mouth of the Coppermine River, and a few miles from Port Epworth. The exact situation is 67° 46' north latitude and 111° 59' west longitude; the nearest post office is Fort MacPherson, N.W.T., over 600 miles away as the crow flies, and the nearest telegraph office is Dawson, some 500 miles still further away. The summer of 1920 brought reports which show the successful founding of the post in what seems a good situation.

The party was accompanied by four Eskimo, Sinnisiak, Uluksak, Kumik and Cayugana. The two first-named had been convicted of the murder of Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier and sentenced to death, but the sentence had been changed to imprisonment for life, and they later had been pardoned; Kumik and Cayugana had been charged with the murder of a native woman in the Coronation Gulf region, but had been acquitted; and Staff-Sergeant Clay's party undertook the duty of escorting these people back to their bands. It is characteristic of the Eskimo that the relations between them and the Police were excellent, and that on arrival at Tree Island, one of them, Sinnisiak entered the service as a special constable and did useful work as a guide, hunter, etc. Staff-Sergeant Clay remarks that “his now rather long acquaintance with the Police has had its advantages.”

The original intention had been to establish the post at the mouth of the Coppermine, but on arriving there, Staff-Sergeant Clay decided to change to Tree River. The channel by which the Coppermine finds its way into the sea is so shallow and tortuous that a vessel drawing 6 feet would have difficulty in entering, while at Tree River the harbour is excellent, the anchorage is good and a vessel drawing 12 or 14 feet of water can come to within 300 yards of the detachment. Moreover, a few miles

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away is a spot where the Eskimo congregate from December to March, and at Hepburn Island, also in the general vicinity, is a place where these people assemble in November, before the sea is firmly frozen. There is a similar place of assembly at the Coppermine, but of the two Tree River seems the more advantageously situated for intercourse with the natives. "We are within easy travelling distances of the various bands of Copper Eskimo," Staff-Sergeant Clay wrote in his report, "and since our arrival here patrols have been made to the various bands on Victoria Land, Coppermine and Bathurst Inlet."

The journey from Herschel Island to Tree River was made by water, in the gasoline schooner *Fort MacPherson*. The party left Fort MacPherson on 21st July in the Police gasoline launch and arrived at Herschel Island six days later. Delay then ensued, owing to the non-appearance of sundry ships, and in particular of the Hudson's Bay Company's supply ship, *Bender Brothers*; the expedition relied upon the cargo of this ship for building materials and provisions, and was obliged to leave before she reached Herschel Island; it thus had to start with an inadequate supply of the former, and in consequence had to winter in temporary quarters. The *Bender Brothers* did not arrive at Herschel Island until some time in September. "A little lumber, some corrugated iron and some schooner sails were the only building material available at Herschel Island, and this, together with sleds, canoe, ten dogs, tools and what provisions could be secured at the island were shipped on board the gasoline schooner *Fort MacPherson* and on the 30th August we sailed for the eastward." The proper building materials were despatched eastward in the summer of 1920.

After being delayed by a bad gale from the southwest the schooner arrived on September 1 at Baillie Island, Cape Bathurst, and unloaded supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post. Here some additional stores and provisions were purchased. An interesting event here was the meeting with two schooners, the *Sea Wolf* from Nome and the *Herman*, the latter conveying a party comprising an American, Mr. J. Crawford, and some Alaskan natives; these people had been marooned on Banks Land for three years, the ice preventing vessels from reaching them with supplies. They were all well and had been able to get enough deer meat to keep them from starving.

On September 2, the schooner called at Booth Islands and landed some provisions for a trapper named Jacobson who intended to winter there. After experiencing some heavy weather the *Fort MacPherson* on September 4 arrived at Bernard Harbour. There is a Hudson's Bay Company post here, as well as a Church of England mission. Dogs, ammunition, and supplies were bought. Here the question of the situation of the proposed new post came up for discussion; Staff-Sergeant Clay's instructions, while giving him liberty of action, named the Coppermine River as his general objective and the stores were consigned to that place, but Mr. Hall, the district manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, stated that he could not send the *Fort MacPherson* there because of insufficient depth of water. Bernard Harbour being too far west for police purposes, Staff-Sergeant Clay fixed upon Tree River, 65 miles east of the Coppermine, and Mr. Hall willingly agreed to send the schooner there. Accordingly, the expedition left Bernard Harbour on September 8 and on September 9 Tree River was reached and the post was formally established.

The rapidity of the journey merits notice. Staff-Sergeant Clay remarks:—

"We encountered very little ice on the way in here; a few loose cakes were seen off Herschel Island, but none was seen in the Dolphin and Union Strait, or in the Coronation Gulf.

"I am told that this season was one that was most free from ice for many years."

It must be noted in this connection that ice conditions in some summers forbid travel beyond Paillie Island.

The founding of the post is thus described:—

"After locating a building site close to the harbour at Tree River, we at once proceeded with erecting the detachment, a building 18 feet by 20 with a lean-to warehouse 12 feet by 18.

"The material we had on hand, with the addition of some deerskins which I purchased from the natives sufficed for putting up quarters which are quite comfortable. The only stove we use for cooking and heating purposes is the cook stove purchased at Herschel Island. The strictest economy in coal is necessary as we have only a limited supply, and wood for fuel is not to be found in any quantity along this part of the coast.

"The four natives we brought in with us were anxious to work and help us prepare for the coming winter. I accordingly had two of them secure all the fish they could before freeze-up and the other two were engaged in gathering driftwood, digging meat house, hunting deer and other work incidental to the establishment of a detachment on this part of the coast.

"The building we are living in now will, if it is decided to put up a permanent detachment here, make an excellent store house."

As regards general conditions the report says:—

"Fish both for ourselves and dogs are easily obtained. (These should be put up during the summer months.)

"Deer are killed in large quantities in November and April and can be obtained the year around about 80 miles inland.

"Wood for fuel is very scarce; a few sticks can be found on the islands scattered through the gulf; it will therefore be necessary to supply this detachment with coal annually."

Here the detachment settled down to spend the winter. Staff-Sergeant Clay's report is dated February 1, 1920, and the diary shows the usual routine of an Arctic winter, the detachment doing much work in improving their quarters, making furniture, hunting, etc. One incident was the arrival on September 19, of the schooner *Teddy Bear* with Captain Bernard and two men from Taylor Island, southeast of Victoria Land, where they had spent two years, unable to leave because of the ice. Staff-Sergeant Clay issued trading and trapping licenses to the party. Several visits were received, both from white men and natives; indeed, there was a good deal of movement along the coast during the winter. Four long patrols were made to the Coppermine, to Bernard Harbour and Victoria Land, to Bathurst Inlet and to Kent Peninsula, with dog teams; the mileage of these being 1,044. "Our patrols were treated well by the various natives," Staff-Sergeant Clay reports, "and they seem to understand the purpose for which Police are being stationed in their district."

With regard to the Eskimo, Staff-Sergeant Clay makes the following observations:—

"The largest band of natives visited by us are those known as the Kelewik-tomuit; these people live during the summer months on the mainland south of the Bathurst Inlet. In winter they are to be found after December on the ice in close proximity to the inlet.

"Here they engage in sealing until the months of April or May, returning then to the mainland for the summer. Some of these people travel overland during the summer as far west as Great Bear Lake, where they secure timber for making sleds, bows and arrows, and other wooden implements which they require.

"One of the next largest bands of natives visited were the Puipliirmuit on Victoria. These are apparently a prosperous people; they seem to want for nothing, they can easily and do secure all the game they require, but like other

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native bands these people are now equipped with modern rifles, and with them slaughter more game than they require or can consume. In former years these people could secure with the bow and arrow sufficient game for their needs, and the use of modern firearms will only be of temporary advantage to them, as the deer will become scarcer annually.

"Musk-ox are to be found inland from this detachment about twenty miles; at Cape Barrow, fifty miles east of here, large quantities were killed by the natives last year.

"It is hard to get the natives to discontinue hunting these animals, although we have pointed out to them that the hide is now of no value to them, as traders are not permitted to purchase them.

"The native has no purpose to which he puts the musk-ox hide so that it is reasonable to believe that now he is aware that the white man will not buy it from him, the practice of hunting these animals will be in future more or less discontinued.

"The result of our inquiries relative to the practice of the Copper Eskimo in murdering newly-born children go to show that it was indulged in until quite recently. When questioned on this matter they admit that it has been the practice of their people from time immemorial to dispose of newly-born children from time to time, but this was only done when they were hard pressed for food or in many instances when they were travelling in winter time and the mother found it next to impossible to care for and rear the baby. The presence of numbers of young children in the various villages visited goes to show that this vicious practice is dying out."

Staff-Sergeant Clay makes the remark that the money with which the detachment was supplied had no purchasing value in dealing with the natives, as he was compelled to resort to barter.

In the spring of 1920, Staff-Sergeant Clay and Constable Cornelius came out overland, their route being from Tree River west to the mouth of the Coppermine, thence up the Coppermine for 15 miles to Bloody Falls, thence west over the Barren Lands to Dismal Lake and Dease River, thence along the east side of the river to Dease Bay, Great Bear Lake, crossing to the west side of the lake, from there to Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River, and from there to Fort MacPherson by scow. The distance traversed was 1,040 miles, of which 560 were with dogs and 480 by boat. The party started on March 15, and they reached their destination on June 22.

This patrol was an illustration of the uncertainties, difficulties and dangers of travel in this region. The journey along the coast was made without trouble, and from the coast to Dease Bay the going was excellent. From there onwards, various delays were experienced, and at Fort Norman the shortage of supplies, particularly of dog-feed, was so acute that the party had to repair to Willow Lake, about 40 miles away, and spend nearly a month in fishing and hunting. The river was unusually late in breaking up, and unusual difficulties and mishaps were encountered, these including the destruction by a forest fire of a cache containing most of their outfit, and the temporary loss of their scow by an ice jam.

The patrols made by the detachment during the winter were as follows:—

Staff-Sergeant Clay, to the Coppermine River, November 18 to December 2	200 miles
Constables Cornelius and Brockie, to Bernard Harbour and Victoria Land, December 10 to January 7	334 "
Staff-Sergeant Clay, to Bathurst Inlet, January 9 to January 21 . .	254 "
Costable Brockie, to Kent Peninsula, January 24 to February 8 . .	256 "
	<hr/>
	1,044 miles

In his first patrol to the Coppermine, Staff-Sergeant Clay was accompanied by Alulak, Komik and Cayugana, one of the purposes of the journey being to return the two Eskimo last named to their tribe. The sleds were heavily loaded, the two natives having "collected a miscellaneous assortment of odd and ends during their travels to and from Fort MacPherson." In his diary, Staff-Sergeant Clay remarks, in chronicling the return of these worthies to their tribe, "Am glad to see the last of them and their baggage." The relations between the two races, however, were good. The reunion was effected at a native village or rather encampment, called Ioktoon, about 10 miles north of the Coppermine, where about 25 native families were encamped. They seemed delighted at the return of their kinsmen.

"The natives here seemed to want to impress upon me that they were good people," Staff-Sergeant Clay writes, "and were anxious that I should report this to the proper authorities; and also their appreciation of the white man's leniency in its application to Natives Cayugana and Komik."

At the Coppermine, Staff-Sergeant Clay camped with Mr. Charles Klenkenberg, a former whaler who has been established at this place for three years as a trader. At the Kugaruak River between the Coppermine and the detachment, Captain Joseph Bernard, who was wintering in the *Teddy Bear* was visited. Captain Bernard had intended to make the Northeast passage, but was prevented from doing so for two years in succession by ice conditions, the vessel being frozen in on the south coast of Victoria Land, and when, in August, 1919, the conditions were favourable, his provisions were too low.

Large herds of caribou were seen on this patrol.

Constables Cornelius and Brockie in their subsequent patrol visited the places called at by Staff-Sergeant Clay, receiving a particularly hospitable welcome at Ioktoon, and went on to Bernard Harbour, where they spent Christmas. They then crossed the Dolphin and Union Strait to Victoria Island, and visited the Puipirmuit Eskimo village. This was the home of Sinnisiak, the pardoned murderer, now the "forerunner" and guide of the patrol, and he was given a great welcome, which did not prevent him from continuing his services with the force. This band numbered about 125, and special mention is made of their prosperity. None the less, the absence of old people was noted. From here the patrol travelled southeasterly to Lady Franklin Point to a village of the Tuktotogmuit, where also they were cordially received; these natives they knew already, as they had spent the autumn and early winter on the mainland. From this place they returned to Tree River over the ice.

This patrol saw no game of any kind, and learned that practically no caribou had crossed from Victoria Land between Tree River and Bernard Harbour that winter; moreover, they had been getting scarcer annually for three or four years. Some of the inhabitants surmised that late "freeze-ups" were driving the animals eastward to find a crossing. Constable Cornelius remarks:—

"We were surprised to find what a great number of rifles had been distributed amongst the Eskimo during the short period the traders have been in the country. Practically every native on the mainland is the owner of a rifle now, and even on the southwest coast of Victoria Land there are but few bows and arrows still in use. Many bows and arrows were offered to us as curios, but we were unable to carry them.

"At the Eskimo villages which we visited on the Victoria Land coast we met a number of Eskimo fur runners who are employed by the traders on the mainland. Some of these fur runners are entrusted with an outfit amounting to four or five hundred dollars at outside prices, and so are able to do quite a business with their native friends."

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Staff-Sergeant Clay's patrol to Bathurst Inlet was made to meet a band of Eskimo known as the Kelewiktomuit, whom the police hitherto had not encountered; these people were found at an island named Atonike, about 20 miles east of Cape Barrow. Staff-Sergeant Clay says:—

"Our party were received by this band with the greatest hospitality; they at once set about erecting a snow house for us, gave us food for the dogs and ourselves, and notwithstanding the fact that we were strangers to them, behaved in a remarkably courteous manner, that is sometimes not met with in civilized parts.

"These people were not a bit backward in giving me information that was required, the subject of which is contained in a separate report.

"They were, however, somewhat reticent when questioned by me as to the extent of child murder amongst them and kindred tribes.

"From their point of view infanticide is justifiable, it only being resorted to when hunger strikes the band, or they are on the move from one district to another, and it becomes an impossibility for the mother to care for and rear the child.

"This practice is without doubt becoming less common amongst them and with the advent of the missionary, and other aids to civilization will in short while be discontinued entirely.

"Some of the men with whom I talked led me to believe that the old custom of murdering the aged and infirm was very rarely now indulged in, although cases of this kind have occurred within recent years.

"This tribe (Kelewiktomuit) number between three and four hundred souls; the presence of quite a large number of young children seems to establish the fact that infanticide is not indulged in at the rate it was in former years."

Here again the people were found to have rifles, though as yet most of their meat was obtained by bow and arrow and spear. On this patrol, Staff-Sergeant Clay used snow houses, finding them a little more comfortable than tents. The two natives who accompanied him were good igloo builders, and could erect the night's camp in about half an hour. The primus stove is unsuited to an igloo, as it fouls the air, and a native lamp, using blubber, served better.

Constable Brockie's patrol to Kent Peninsula, where he found the *El Sueno* wintering and Mr. Peter Norberg established as a trader for the Hudson Bay Company, is chiefly noticeable for his friendly dealings with the Eskimo. He first met them at a native village called Nauhokgnaton. He says:—

"There were about eighteen to twenty families camped here, the men being engaged in sealing operations. As soon as they saw us pull into the village, they quit work and came into the camp.

"I found them a very happy and obliging lot of people, willing to assist us in every way. They helped us build our igloo.

"Here I was storm-bound for three days.

"The natives seemed to have plenty of food, and in stormy weather, when they don't go sealing, their time is occupied in dancing, a large igloo being used as a dance hall."

THE OIL REGION ON THE MACKENZIE RIVER

The reported discovery of oil near Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie river, will attract many prospectors to the Northwest Territories next year. Preparations have already been made to maintain good order and to prevent loss and suffering.

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A party of one non-commissioned officer and two constables is now en route to that point to establish an outpost.

An Ordinance has been passed empowering the Mounted Police to prevent persons from entering the country improperly equipped and insufficiently provided with food. Regulations as to registration of all persons entering the Mackenzie district are now in force, which proved of great value in the Yukon rush of 1898.

SOCIAL UNREST

In common with the rest of the civilized world, Canada has still an element of unrest, but I venture to assert less than most. The extremists have been busy preaching dissatisfaction and advocating violent changes, but have made little progress.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

It is of interest to note that during the thirty-one years the Act has been in force, 11,675 sentences have been completed on parole.

REPORT FOR PERIOD FEBRUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Released on parole from penitentiaries	188	
Released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories	294	
		482
Licenses revoked	8	
Licenses forfeited	8	
Sentences completed on parole	606	
		622

FROM 1899 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Released on parole from penitentiaries	6,059	
Released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories	6,974	
		13,033
Licenses revoked	460	
Licenses forfeited	295	
Sentences completed on parole	11,675	
Sentences not yet completed	603	
		13,033

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The establishment of a Finger-print Bureau for the purpose of having under Government control at Ottawa the criminal record of all persons convicted of indictable offences was recommended by the Chief Constables' Association of Canada in 1905. In 1906, a deputation from the Chief Constables' Association, headed by Colonel Sir Percy Sherwood, Chief Commissioner of Police for Canada, waited on the Minister of Justice, urging the adoption of a bureau to be maintained at Government expense under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Police, and this the minister approved, but it was not until April, 1908, that an Order in Council was passed legally authorizing the use of the finger-print system, and making the provisions of the Identification of Criminals Act passed in June, 1898, applicable to it, but notwithstanding this, the bureau was not officially opened until April, 1910. In March, 1911, an Order in Council was passed sanctioning the use of photographs as an additional means of identification for the purpose of the Identification of Criminals Act.

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CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, JANUARY 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 31, 1920.

Year.	Finger-prints received.	Identifications made.	Parole Violators discharged.	Escapes located.	Photo Negatives received.	Photo Prints made.
1911	5,554	144	.....	.....	3,263	9,789
1912	4,418	227	.....	.....	929	2,787
1913	6,510	359	.....	.....	907	2,721
1914	8,475	581	14	.....	927	2,781
1915	9,330	756	15	9	993	2,979
1916	8,009	630	10	9	752	2,256
1917	7,079	612	16	9	618	1,854
1918	8,941	670	10	7	835	2,505
1919	11,306	1,004	8	10	1,087	3,261
Jan. 31, 1920	965	109	....	1	63	189
	70,587	5,092	73	45	10,374	31,122

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE CONTROL, FEBRUARY 1, 1920.

7951	899	4	9	747	2,241
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This work is carried on entirely in the interests of the provinces at the expense of the Dominion Government, but I regret to say that it is not made use of to the full extent by some of the provincial authorities. The bureau contains only a partial record of convicted criminals, and it is obvious that it is not fully serving the purpose for which it was established.

SUPPRESSION OF COMMERCIALIZED VICE

The Reverend John Chisholm, of Montreal, is employed by this department to work in co-operation with the Officer Commanding, Quebec District, in connection with the suppression of commercialized vice in Canada. The most important branch of the work is to meet ocean liners arriving at Quebec and Montreal, and care for and advise unaccompanied female immigrants arriving in this country. With the assistance of lady social service workers, unaccompanied female passengers are interviewed with a view to making sure they are either proceeding to relatives, friends, or employment previously arranged for. They are then instructed with regard to their baggage, the time their train departs, and are accompanied to the train, in order to make sure they actually board it.

Through the organization known as the "Dorchester Home," in Montreal, officials of the church at the point of destination of these unaccompanied females are communicated with, in order to make sure that they arrive safely and finally settle down in the country.

A number of attempts have been made to entice young girls away, and it is necessary to be continually on the alert for those unscrupulous individuals engaged in the traffic known as white slavery.

Mrs. Bessie Egan is employed by this department at Halifax and carries out a similar line of work to that of the Reverend John Chisholm. She has also been very successful in a number of cases with regard to boats arriving from Newfoundland and locating young girls who have been intimate with members of the crew. These she has had deported back to Newfoundland and placed in good hands at that point, and where necessary, has arranged for hospital treatment at Halifax before their deportation.

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ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (3 years)	518
“ “ (1 year)	1
Dominion Police (3 years)	8
“ “ (1 year)	141
Engaged special constables	182
Re-engaged after leaving	56
Deserters re-joined	10
	<hr/>
Reported off leave from C.E.F.	916
	<hr/>
Total increase	917
	<hr/>
Discharges through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc. . .	853
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Total increase for the year 1920	64
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Died—

Reg. No. 4800, Sergeant Forbes, D.
“ “ 8247, Sergeant Bryce, A.
“ “ 6848, Constable Carey, T. R.
“ “ 7871, Constable Elie, A. E.
“ “ 7937, Constable Duquette, J.
“ “ 7999, Constable Cantin, F.
“ “ 8623, Constable Galbraith, A. H.
“ “ 8948, Constable Woychik, J. J.
“ “ 8961, Constable Carnegie, R. M.
“ “ 9010, Constable Hill, T. H.
“ “ 9105, Constable Hewitt, W. H.

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 9028, Sergeant-Major Godin, L. P.
“ “ 328, Staff-Sergeant Evans, O. W.
“ “ 2628, Sergeant Mapley, H. G.
“ “ 9029, Sergeant Slade, T. C.
“ “ 4775, Constable Haigh, A.
“ “ 9042, Constable Jackson, W. J.
“ “ 9043, Constable Charron, J.

OFFICERS

Promoted Assistant Commissioners—

Superintendent C. Starnes.
Superintendent T. A. Wroughton

Promoted Superintendents—

Inspector R. E. Tucker.
Inspector J. Ritchie.
Inspector A. B. Allard.
Inspector T. S. Belcher.
Inspector G. L. Jennings.
Inspector H. M. Newson.

Appointed Superintendents—

A. J. Cawdron, Esquire.
Brig. General D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 4125, Sergeant-Major Fletcher, G. F.
“ “ 4449, A/Sergt.-Major Trundle, C.
“ “ 3970, Staff-Sergeant Mellor, A. H. L.
“ “ 5079, Staff-Sergeant Forde, P. R.
“ “ 4941, Staff-Sergeant Reames, A. E. G. O.
“ “ 4600, Sergeant Bruce, W. V. M. B.
“ “ 4716, Sergeant Thomas, C. W.
“ “ 5100, Sergeant Moorhead, W. J.
“ “ 6416, Sergeant Kemp, V. A. M.
“ “ 5217, Sergeant Frere, E. G.
“ “ 5700, Sergeant Eames, A. N.
“ “ Sergeant Fraser, H. L.

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ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Appointed Inspectors—

Captain G. C. P. Montizambert.
Captain G. W. Kennedy.
Captain E. Foster.
Major H. A. R. Gagnon.
M. M. Sinclair, Esquire.

Retired to Pension—

Assistant Commissioner J. A. McGibbon.
Inspector G. Stevens.
Inspector D. M. Howard.

Resigned—

Superintendent D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Dismissed—

Inspector C. W. Thomas.

Died—

Assistant Commissioner W. H. Routledge.
Superintendent F. J. Horrigan.

Five hundred and eighteen recruits were engaged during the year. It was found that a sufficient number of a suitable type were not coming forward to meet wastage and complete the establishment.

Authority was therefore given to secure recruits in Great Britain; 125 men of excellent type were secured on condition that they pay their own expenses to Canada.

HEALTH

The general health has been good. There were no epidemics.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of two officers and eleven other ranks.

Assistant Commissioner Routledge and Superintendent Horrigan had long and honourable service and their loss was keenly felt by all ranks.

HORSES

The veterinary surgeon, who purchases the remounts and supervises the stabling and feeding, and is responsible for the health of the horses, reports as follows:—

During the year, 207 horses were purchased at an average cost of a fraction over \$144. Forty of this number were purchased in Ontario, 4 in Manitoba, 40 in Saskatchewan, 102 in Alberta and 21 in British Columbia.

Three horses bred in the force were taken on the strength, and one horse and one pony were presented, the former by General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., and the latter, a Siberian pony, by Major-General Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sixty-eight horses were cast and sold, 11 died, 11 were destroyed, and 1 accidentally killed.

The winter of 1919-20 was a particularly hard one for stock of all kinds; pastures were eaten off bare before the snow came, while the supply of fodder was both scarce and of inferior quality, and while our horses did not suffer at any time for the want of food, they did not show their usual good condition in the spring.

Western horses put on fat very rapidly once they got the spring grass, and the remounts purchased in the West were in good condition when taken over; a few of the number, however, more especially the better bred, and consequently the more nervous lost flesh after being placed in strange surroundings.

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The horses purchased in Ontario were all in fairly good condition, but even they showed the effects of a hard winter.

The type of horses offered in the West this year was on a par with those we have had to select from since the advent of the heavy draught stallion; here and there, however, a really good one put in an appearance, and I have no doubt there would have been many more, were more good light stallions available.

In the east, there appears to be a steady demand for high class saddle horses, for in nearly every town and village I visited while purchasing there I found buyers, most of whom were acting as agents for the big city dealers. I was informed that the best of those purchased found their way to the hunting field, or were added to strings of show horses, while a lower grade were absorbed by state and city mounted police on the American side of the line.

TRANSPORT

Owing to the general use of motor-cars, it has been found necessary to supply mechanical transport to a considerable extent replacing the old horse transport. The force is supplied with 33 motor-cars and trucks, and 28 motor-cycles. All commanding officers report favourably on the value of the mechanical transport.

Six power boats are in commission. The *Chakawana*, on the Pacific coast, which covered 7,000 miles in patrolling the isolated industrial points along these intricate waters; the *Victory*, on the Arctic coast and the lower Mackenzie River; the *Resolution*, on Great Slave Lake; the *Lady Borden*, on Chesterfield Inlet; the *Duncan*, at Port Nelson, and the *Blue Wing*, in Halifax harbour.

A request has been made to the Air Board to share in an air service to Fort Norman from Peace river next summer. The force has placed at the disposal of the board suitable quarters at Peace river and storage and accommodation at all posts down the Mackenzie route.

I anticipate an extension of this service to other points in the Northwest Territories, which are very remote and difficult of access.

BUILDINGS

A very fine building known as Llangara school, beautifully situated on Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, was purchased. It has accommodation for 200 men. New stables for 140 horses are now under construction. Officers' quarters are required to complete. We shall then have a very fine post.

A new post for 4 men is being constructed at Chesterfield Inlet.

No other buildings have been constructed.

All barrack buildings were repainted and repaired where necessary.

A new post will have to be built at Fort Norman, Mackenzie River district, next year.

In Eastern Canada we are occupying temporary buildings, for which high rentals are paid, and which are not entirely satisfactory.

I strongly recommend that suitable buildings be erected or purchased at all points where the force is to be permanently stationed.

CLOTHING, ETC.

It has been difficult to secure satisfactory material to meet our wants, but there is steady improvement, and I expect there will be no further trouble, and that the cost will be very much less.

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FORAGE

Prices for forage are very high. There has been an ample supply available, and our requirements have been easily secured.

HONOURS

On March 8 last, Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, cabled as follows:—

“With His Majesty’s approval Prince of Wales has graciously consented accept position Honorary Commandant Royal Canadian Mounted Police and His Royal Highness asks me tell you how pleased he is to be associated with force in this way.”

On May 3, an Order in Council was passed making the appointment.

The force has been signally honoured by His Royal Highness, and it keenly appreciates the distinction conferred upon it.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.				
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																	
Halifax.....				1			1	3		20		25					
Totals.....				1			1	3		20		25					
<i>Quebec District—</i>																	
Montreal.....			1	1			2	1		2		7					
Phillipsburg.....										1		1					
Totals.....			1	1			2	1		3		8					
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																	
Headquarters Staff....	1	1	3	4	1		6	10	12	17	17	72					
“A” Division—																	
Ottawa.....			1	1			1	7	4	85	40	139					
Senneterre.....									1		1	2					
On command.....				1			1			1	1	4					
On leave.....												19					
“N” Division—																	
Ottawa.....				3			1	8	17	114	6	149	146	4		150	
On leave.....				1								1					
Headquarters Division																	
Port Burwell.....								1		1		2					
On command.....				1						2		3					
On leave.....								1		1	2	4					
Totals.....	1	1	4	11	1		9	27	34	240	67	395	146	4		150	
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
Toronto.....			1				2	3		6		12					
Haileybury.....				1				1		2		4					
Sault Ste. Marie.....							1			2		3					
Niagara Falls.....							1			2		3					
Windsor.....								1		3		4					
Bridgeburg.....										2		2				1	
Sarnia.....										1		1					
Special duty—																	
Belcher Islands.....				1				1				2					
Totals.....			1	2			4	6		18		31					
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
“C” Division—																	
Brandon.....				2			1	5	9	59	2	78	83	4		87	
On command.....										5		5					
On leave.....								1		3		4					
“D” Division—																	
Winnipeg.....			1	2			2	2	5	24	1	37	7	2		9	
Boissevain.....							1					1	1			1	
Dauphin.....							1			4		5	3			3	
Emerson.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Frances.....				1					1	1		2	1			1	4
Fort William.....				1				2	4	19	1	27	15	2		17	
Gretna.....									1			1	1			1	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920.—Continued.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commis- sioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
<i>Manitoba—Con.</i>																	
<i>"D" Division—Con.</i>																	
Hodgson.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Kenora.....									1			1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnett.....										1		1	1			1	
Nipigon.....										1		1					
Norway House.....										2		2					11
Portage la Prairie.....				1					1	8		10	6			6	
Piney.....										1		1	1			1	
Sandy Lake.....								1				1	1			1	
Snowflake.....									1			1	1			1	
Waskada.....									1			1	1			1	
On command.....									2	2		4					
On leave.....										2		2					
Totals.....			1	6			5	12	27	134	4	189	127	8		135	15
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>Depot Division—</i>																	
Regina.....			2	5	1	1	8	22	26	214	19	298	144	16		160	
Broadview.....								1				1	1			1	
Moose Jaw.....							1		1	1		3	1			1	
Yorkton.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Melville.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....									1			1	1			1	
Kamsack.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Punnichy.....										1		1	1			1	
Weyburn.....				1				1	1	4		7	3	2		5	
Carlyle.....									1			1	1			1	
Elmore.....									1			1	1			1	
Glen Ewen.....								1				1	1			1	
Northgate.....									1			1					
North Portal.....									1	1		2					
Short Creek.....									1			1	1			1	
Marienthal.....												1	1			1	
Estevan.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Big Muddy.....									1	2		3	1	2		3	
Meyronne.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Assiniboia.....								1		1		2	3			3	
Swift Current.....								1	1	2		4	2			2	
Shaunavon.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Maple Creek.....									1	2		3	2	2		4	
On command.....			1	1				1		5		8					
On leave.....			1							4		5					
Totals.....			1	3	7	1	9	32	39	244	19	356	173	22	195		
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>"F" Division—</i>																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1			4	1	3	17	2	29	12	4		16	
Battleford.....				1			2			4	1	8	4	5		9	
Fullerton.....								1	1	2		4					28
Humboldt.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Onion Lake.....									1	1		2	1	2		3	
Port Nelson.....								1		1		2					
Saskatoon.....								2	1	1		4					
The Pas.....								1				1					5
On command.....										1		1					
Totals.....			1	2			6	7	6	28	3	53	18	11		29	33

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920.—*Continued.*

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"K" Division—</i>																	
Lethbridge.....			1	1			3	4	7	24	5	45	21	8		29	
Banff.....				1				1		4	1	7	6			6	
Bankhead.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Calgary.....				1				2	2	8	2	15	9	2		11	
Canmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Chinook.....										1		1	1			1	
Corbin.....										1		1	1			1	
Cranbrook.....									1	2	1	4	4			4	
Creston.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Drumheller.....									1	1		2	3			3	
Exshaw.....										1		1	1			1	
Fernie.....				1				2		7	1	11	6			6	
Field.....									1			1	1			1	
Gleichen.....									1	1	1	3	2			2	
Kingsgate.....									1			1	2			2	
Lake Louise.....										1		1	1			1	
Medicine Hat.....								1				1	3			3	
Michel.....								1		2		3	3			3	
Morley.....									1			1	1			1	
Newgate.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Radium Hot Springs.....										1		1	1			1	
Taber.....									1	1		2	2			2	
On command.....										1		1		2		2	
<i>"M" Division—</i>																	
Macleod.....			1	3			3	4	12	80	8	111	76	13		89	
Blairmore.....								1		3		4	4			4	
Waterton Park.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Coleman.....									1			1					
Brocket.....									1	1	1	3	1			1	
Stand Off.....									1	4	3	8	5	2		7	
Pincher Creek.....									1			1	1			1	
On command.....								1	1	4		6					
On leave.....										1		1					
Totals.....			2	7			6	17	38	155	23	248	165	27		192	
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"G" Division—</i>																	
Edmonton.....			1	1			3	5	7	22	6	45	41	6		47	
Peace River.....				2				1		3	1	7	7	2		9	
Grande Prairie.....								1		1		2	1	2		3	
Grouard.....									1	1		2	1	2		3	
Fort Fitzgerald.....				1					1	1	1	4	1		1	2	6
Fort Resolution.....								1			1	2					7
Fort Simpson.....								1			1	2					4
Herschel Island.....				1						1		2					9
Tree River.....										2		2					
Fort Macpherson.....								1		2		3					10
Brulé.....									1			1					
Jasper.....								1				1	1			1	
Pocahontas.....									1			1					
Nordegg.....									1			1	1				
Athabasca.....									1			1	1			1	
On command.....				1						9		11	2			2	
On leave.....								1		1		2					
Totals.....			1	6			5	11	14	42	10	89	55	12	1	68	36

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920.—*Continued.*

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents,	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Totals.	
<i>British Columbia—</i>																	
<i>“E” Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....		1		3			3	7	12	51	5	82	74	5	79		
Alert Bay.....								1		1		2					
Cumberland.....									1	3		4	3		3		
Esquimalt.....							1		2	11	1	15	3		3		
Grand Forks.....				1			1	1		5	1	9	8		8		
Hazelton.....									1	2		3	3		3		
Kamloops.....									1	1		2	4		4		
Merritt.....									1	1		2	2		2		
Midway.....								1		1		2	2		2		
Nanaimo.....								1		2		3	3		3		
Nelson.....								1		2		3	2		2		
Ocean Falls.....									1	1		2					
Port Alberni.....								1		1		2	1		1		
Prince George.....							1			3		4	4		4		
Prince Rupert.....				1			1	1		6		9					
Stewart.....									1	2		3	3		3		
Trail.....								1		1		2	3		3		
Victoria.....				1			1		1			3					
On command.....										3		3	40		40		
<i>“H” Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....				1			1	2	7	28	2	41					
On command.....				1				1	3	28		33					
Totals.....		1		8			9	17	32	153	9	229	155	5	160		
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
<i>“B” Division—</i>																	
Dawson.....			1	1			3	1	2	12	2	22	2	4		6	
Atlin.....								1				1	1			1	
Carcross.....										1		1				3	
Carmacks.....										1		1				4	
Forty Mile.....							1					1					
Granville.....										1		1	1			1	
Mayo.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Dawson Town Station										2		2					
Rampart House.....									1	1		2				2	
Teslin.....								1	1			2				5	
White Pass Summit..								1				1					
White Horse.....				1			1		1	5	1	9	1	3		4	
Moosehide.....											1	1					
Burwash Landing.....									1	1		2					
Halfway.....																14	
On command.....										2		2					
* Totals.....			1	2			5	2	8	28	4	50	6	7		13	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1920.—*Continued.*

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs
													Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Totals.	
RECAPITULATION.																	
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3		20		25					
Quebec District.....			1	1			2	1		3		8					
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	4	11	1		9	27	34	240	67	395	146	4		150	
Western Ontario.....			1	2			4	6		18		31					
Manitoba.....			1	6			5	12	27	134	4	189	127	8		135	15
Southern Saskatchewan.....		1	2	6	1	1	9	32	39	244	19	354	173	22		195	
Northern Saskatchewan.....			1	2			6	7	6	28	3	53	18	11		29	33
Southern Alberta.....			2	7			6	17	38	155	23	248	165	27		192	
Northern Alberta.....			1	6			5	11	14	42	10	89	55	12	1	68	36
British Columbia.....		1		8			9	17	32	153	9	229	155	5		160	
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			5	2	8	28	4	50	6	7		13	29
Totals.....	1	3	14	52	2	1	61	135	198	1,065	139	1,671	845	96	1	942	113

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A. 1922

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

[No. 28—1922]

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. GRAHAM,

Minister of Militia,

In control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

February 14, 1922.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, ONT., January 3, 1922.

The Honourable the Minister

in control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1921.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On September 30, 1921, the strength of the force was 70 officers, 1,610 non-commissioned officers and constables and 795 horses. On the corresponding date in 1920 the strength was 73 officers, 1,598 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 942 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1921:—

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	3	1		7	12	12	23	16	79					
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	4	1	24	1	32					
Quebec.....			1	1				4	7	11	2	26					
Ontario.....			2	9			8	25	47	316	33	440	153		8	161	5
Manitoba.....			2	5			6	10	27	106	6	162	92		6	98	19
Saskatchewan.....			3	8	1	1	15	32	38	212	19	329	154		27	181	
Alberta.....				2	11		9	19	36	162	27	266	144		31	176	
British Columbia.....		1		9			9	18	34	179	15	265	165		3	168	
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			5	2	9	29	4	52	5		6	11	34
Northwest Territories.....				1			1	3	5	16	2	28					80
Baffin Island.....							1					1					
	1	2	14	50	2	1	62	129	216	1,078	125	1,680	713	81	1	795	138

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On the same date the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.. . . .	1	..
Quebec.. . . .	1	5
Ontario.. . . .	2	11
Manitoba.. . . .	1	16
Saskatchewan.. . . .	2 (1 Depot)	28
Alberta.. . . .	2	29
British Columbia.. . . .	1	27
Yukon Territory.. . . .	1	12
Northwest Territories.. . . .	..	8
Baffin Island.. . . .	..	1
Totals.. . . .	11	137

The alterations of strength in the several provinces and territories have been as follows:—

	1920	1921
Headquarters.. . . .	72	79
Maritime Provinces.. . . .	25	32
Quebec.. . . .	9	26
Ontario.. . . .	384	440
Manitoba.. . . .	160	162
Saskatchewan.. . . .	400	329
Alberta.. . . .	300	266
British Columbia.. . . .	257	265
Yukon Territory.. . . .	48	52
Northwest Territory.. . . .	16	28
Baffin Island.. . . .	..	1

Once again an increase in the number of detachments is to be noted. These have fluctuated in number with changing conditions and with alterations in the duties of the force. In 1913 they numbered 211, and during the war they rose until in 1916 they numbered 257; with the departure of a considerable proportion of the force to France and Siberia the number sank in 1918 to 26, and since then they have steadily increased again. There is an increase in Eastern Canada, and a marked increase in the Far North, the number having risen from five in 1920 to nine in 1921. Our work in the Arctic presents features of special interest and importance, and later in this report I deal with it at some length. Whereas last year Tree River, on Coronation gulf, was our most remote outpost, that place has been taken by Ponds Inlet, adjacent to Lancaster sound, and at the northern end of Baffin island. Along the coast of the Arctic ocean and in Victoria land a disturbingly large number of crimes of violence have had to be dealt with, and the prevalence of infanticide raises a problem with which humanity demands that the Government of Canada should deal.

WORK OF THE FORCE

In 1920 the force was reorganized and the range of its duties was extended to cover the whole of the Dominion. The year which has elapsed has seen a marked increase in its work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in Province of Alberta, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total.
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	954	423	55	12	36	84	344	954
Alberta.....	799	505	41	7	50	15	181	799
Saskatchewan.....	923	485	56	24	11	28	319	923
Manitoba.....	556	330	7	2	8	8	201	556
Ontario.....	102	43	12	3	12	6	26	102
Quebec.....	230	84	12	11		25	98	230
Maritime Provinces.....	77	30	2	1		3	41	77
Yukon.....	34	30	4					34
Northwest Territories.....								
	3,675	1,930	189	60	117	169	1,210	3,675
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	4	4						4
Alberta.....	166	139	3	7		17		166
Saskatchewan.....	106	71	22	1		12		106
Manitoba.....	20	20						20
Ontario.....	54	33	19	2				54
Quebec.....	18	15		2		1		18
Maritime Provinces.....	123	92	4	26		1		123
Yukon.....	8	7	1					8
Northwest Territories.....	14	1				7	6	14
	513	382	49	38		38	6	513
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
Alberta.....	171	154	17					171
Saskatchewan.....	1	1						1
Total.....	172	155	17					172

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

British Columbia.....	502
Alberta.....	1,200
Saskatchewan.....	1,590
Manitoba.....	1,968
Ontario.....	1,999
Quebec.....	762
Maritime Provinces.....	109
Yukon.....	105
Northwest Territories.....	
	8,235

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921

Federal Statutes.....	3,675
Criminal Code.....	513
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	172
Investigations for other departments.....	8,235
Total.....	12,595

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Further statistics are to be found in appendix B.

During the year ending September 30, 1920, the volume of work of this description was:—

Federal Statutes.. . . .	2,068
Criminal Code.. . . .	152
Provincial Statutes and Park Regulations.. . . .	88
Investigations for other departments.. . . .	8,500
Total.. . . .	<u>10,808</u>

Thus the volume of this sort of work increased by about a sixth, the growth being especially marked in the first three items of the list, increasing indeed from 2,308 to 4,360, or nearly double; the investigations for other departments fell off somewhat, this being due to a drop of nearly 1,300 enquiries concerning applicants for naturalization, from 6,817 in 1920 to 5,533 in 1921. It is interesting to notice that these enquiries none the less are increasing in Eastern Canada, as the following analysis will show:—

	1920	1921
In Western Canada.. . . .	5,621	3,619
In Eastern Canada.. . . .	1,196	1,914
Total.. . . .	<u>6,817</u>	<u>5,533</u>

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES

During the year this aspect of our work has assumed increasing importance. Among the statutes which the force is called upon to uphold are the following:—

Air Board Act.	Immigration Act.
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.	Indian Act.
Bank Act.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.
Canada Shipping Act.	Inland Revenue Act.
Canada Temperance Act.	Leprosy Act.
Canadian Temperance Act to aid Provincial Legislation.	Migratory Birds Act.
Chinese Immigration Act.	Militia Act.
Customs Act.	Naturalization Act.
Dominion Lands Act.	Naval Act.
Explosives Act.	Northwest Game Act.
Fisheries Act.	Northwest Territories Act.
Regulations General:	Oleomargarine Act.
Prince Edward Island.	Opium and Drug Act.
Nova Scotia.	Patent Medicines Act.
New Brunswick.	Penitentiaries Act.
Quebec.	Post Office Act.
Ontario.	Prisons and Reformatories Act.
Manitoba.	Public Works Act.
Saskatchewan and Alberta.	Public Works Health Act.
British Columbia.	Quarantine Act.
Yukon Territory.	Radiotelegraph Act.
Food and Drugs Act.	Railway Act.
Fugitive Offenders Act.	Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.
Government Railways Act.	Special War Revenue Act.
Identification of Criminals.	Ticket of Leave Act.

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ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCES

During the year, several cases have arisen where provincial administrations have availed themselves of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a reserve force in maintaining the law.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AT THOROLD

This was in effect a sympathetic strike. The Beaver Board Company of Buffalo has a number of plants in the United States, particularly one at Tonawanda, and one or two in Canada, including one at Thorold. A strike occurred in the plant at Tonawanda, and perhaps in some others of the American plants, and as a move in the conflict the employees of the Thorold plant were ordered out. They numbered about 400; at first only 125 complied with the order, but picketing followed, assaults took place, a workman's house was partially destroyed, and there was much intimidation; as a result all the employees abstained from work. Some time before this had taken place, the manager of the Thorold factory called at our headquarters and, declaring himself apprehensive of trouble, asked for police protection. He was told that his proper course was to apply to the Attorney General of the province of Ontario. Our attention having been drawn to the situation, steps were taken to obtain an understanding of the local situation. As already noted, the conflict foreseen by the manager developed, and on Saturday, February 12, the following telegram from the Attorney General of Ontario was received by the Hon. the President of the Privy Council:—

"Reeve and police magistrate of Thorold wire that local police force inadequate to handle strike situation at Beaverboard plant there and that trouble is impending. They request me as Attorney General to ask assistance of Dominion Police Force. Later wire from manager of works says their men are being attacked by strikers and their homes damaged and families threatened and he requests protection. Report from our own officer at Thorold states that the company has brought over forty men from Toronto who have been sworn in as special constables, but that these men from their appearance are not capable officers. He adds that your officer at Niagara Falls has been at Thorold and is in touch with the situation. Superintendent Ontario Provincial Police is sending seven uniformed provincial constables now at Niagara Falls and Fort Erie to Thorold at once. Am informed that you are prepared to send a force from Ottawa to preserve the peace on request from me. You may take this telegram as such request. I suggest that you confer with Hon. Gideon Robertson, who I am told is in touch with the situation."

To this the following reply was sent:—

"Your telegram re troubles at Thorold just received. In accordance with your request I have instructed Commissioner Perry to send sufficient strength of Royal Canadian Mounted Police to Thorold to assist local authorities in maintaining law and order. They leave Ottawa to-night. Superintendent Duffus, stationed at Toronto, will proceed to Thorold in command of Mounted Police."

In compliance with these instructions two officers and seventy-one other ranks of "N" Division were despatched from Ottawa that evening, arriving at Thorold at 11 a.m. on the following day. Under the direction of Superintendent A. W. Duffus, Officer Commanding Western Ontario, who had joined the force at Toronto, the necessary measures were taken to cope with disorder if it were attempted. The presence of this strong body of our men was ample to prevent attempts at violence, and from this time forward nothing more serious happened than the use of strong

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language. On February 14, the Ontario Provincial Police searched the houses of a number of aliens for firearms, a party of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police being detailed to assist them; the Provincial Police seized no fewer than twenty revolvers, and effected fourteen arrests. Later, about the middle of March, the pickets—which had been besetting the factory all the time—grew more aggressive, and several men were arrested (most of them by the Ontario Provincial Police) and charged with using insulting language in a public place; the persons concerned had been warned that they might picket the works as much as they liked providing they conducted themselves quietly.

On February 19, the force at Thorold was reduced to one officer and twenty-two other ranks. On March 7, Superintendent Duffus, acting on my instructions, took up with the Attorney General of Ontario the question of withdrawing this detachment, eliciting from him a request that it should remain for the time being. On April 2 we again raised the question, and the Attorney General of Ontario sanctioned our withdrawal, suggesting that it take place gradually; accordingly, on April 6, one officer and fifteen other ranks left Thorold, the remainder following on April 12.

All of our information—some of which was of a confidential nature—was to the effect that the presence of the police prevented disorder.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

This was a street railway strike which was foreseen for weeks, and the prospect of which caused great anxiety. The apprehension was not due to a disposition on the part of the company to run street cars with strike-breakers; when the strike occurred the company discontinued the street car service for some time. The real danger was that St. John is dependent for light and power upon the street car company's power-house, and it was feared that if rioting were to break out this would be put out of action. The strike did not take place until the end of June, 1921, but as early as May 4 a representative of the company called upon me and explained that trouble was apprehended in connection with the dispute with their employees then in progress. I informed this gentleman that the responsibility rested entirely with the provincial authorities, and that if the Attorney General of New Brunswick felt that assistance was needed to ensure the safety of the public, he no doubt would communicate with the Government of Canada. Later, on May 23, the Attorney General of New Brunswick wrote expressing alarm and asking for at least forty men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. On my instructions, the Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces, Inspector C. D. La Nauze, visited St. John, and reported confidentially upon the situation, his view being that any request for assistance should come from the mayor of the city, through the Attorney General of the province; Inspector La Nauze consulted the Attorney General, who concurred in this opinion. Some weeks later, the long-expected strike broke out, and on June 28 the Attorney General of New Brunswick telegraphed to Ottawa, transmitting a request from the mayor of St. John for fifty men. The reply, sent on the same date, was that they would be sent from Ottawa if the Attorney General considered the situation sufficiently serious and endorsed the mayor's request. To this was returned, on the following day, an urgent request for men. Instructions were telegraphed to the Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces to proceed to St. John and report, and to inform the mayor that the Government would give the assistance of the Mounted Police only when the situation was so serious that life and property were in danger. On June 30, Inspector La Nauze telegraphed that the Prime Minister of the province agreed with the mayor in taking a serious view of the situation; the local militia had been called out. Accordingly, on June 30, three officers and seventy-five other ranks, with sixty-four horses, left Ottawa under Assistant Commissioner Starnes. This force arrived in St. John at noon on July 1, and took up their stations at once, all the

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necessary steps having been thought out in advance. For several days the situation was somewhat dangerous, owing to the presence of a turbulent element in the city rather than to the strikers themselves; frequent parades of strikers and sympathizers took place, during which it was necessary for the force to "stand to." However, no serious collision took place and on July 25 I raised the question of withdrawal. Negotiations took place, the provincial authorities being reluctant to see the force depart. It finally was decided that twenty-five all ranks would remain in St. John after July 30 at the cost of the province. On August 1, the remainder of the squadron returned to Ottawa. On August 8, the detachment left on duty at St. John also returned, the provincial authorities having consented to its withdrawal. In telegraphing on the subject, the Prime Minister of New Brunswick was good enough to add: "Many thanks for admirable services rendered."

In this connection, I may quote an extract from the *St. John Globe* of July 2, when the squadron arrived in the city:—

"They (the Police) will remain in barracks and will be called only in emergency. The local police will carry on the usual patrols. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have not been brought here to protect either the company nor the men, but simply in the interests of the city and the people. The mayor said it was a good thing to let Canada know St. John was a part of the nation."

It will be noted that a larger force was despatched than was asked for by the local authorities. Examination of the ground had convinced us that a considerable number of men would be required to carry out the duties entailed, and I considered it wise to send a number sufficient to avert conflict.

It will be observed that in neither case did any disorder occur; this I attribute to the policy of sending a sufficient force, to considering in advance the measures to be taken, and, of course, to the good humour and tact of the members of the force engaged in what is bound to be a delicate task, calling for fairness and impartiality as well as firmness.

THE NOVA SCOTIA MOTOR BANDITS

On July 25, 1921, the following telegram was received by me from the Deputy Attorney General of Nova Scotia:—

"Four or five men in motor-car said to be armed and suspected to be from Montreal are burglarizing stores in Colechester and Pictou counties and terrorizing inhabitants. There is no provincial police force and local constables unable to cope with situation. Could Royal Canadian Mounted Police assist us and on what terms?"

The Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces was instructed by telegraph to communicate with the Deputy Attorney General and to give him such assistance as was deemed necessary. He took measures, and by August 1, five men had been apprehended, and a considerable quantity of stolen goods had been recovered.

The episode was a curious one. Four or five men living at a "mill camp" in an out-of-the-way place some distance from Truro, after a certain amount of petty law-breaking, had embarked on a course of burglary. They used a motor-car, sometimes travelling 150 miles in a night, and robbed stores in small country villages; among the places visited were Earltown, Kemptown, West Branch, Central New Annan, and Stewiacke, and large quantities of goods were stolen. A rumour that they had fired on citizens in Tatamagouche was not established by evidence; but the entire hamlet of Millville was destroyed by a fire which began while these men were stealing gasoline

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from a garage; this last affair was serious, the property loss being upwards of \$50,000. The countryside was greatly alarmed, the depredations—which in themselves were considerable—being greatly exaggerated, and the thieves being pictured as armed and ready to commit murder; people slept with weapons ready to hand, and numerous precautions were taken.

The investigation was confided to Sergeant Lucas with a small party and a police car. Using this means of conveyance, Sergeant Lucas in plain clothes visited the several places where robberies had taken place, and, after following one or two false clues, on July 31 discovered the camp of the thieves and found some of the stolen property; the camp, however, had been deserted. On the same afternoon, Sergeant Lucas and his party, which included the Chief of Police of Truro, proceeded to another camp which the gang was known to frequent, placed four men under arrest, and found a large quantity of stolen goods. On the following morning, a fifth member of the gang was arrested. In due course, four of the accused were convicted on five charges, including arson, and received sentences ranging from three to five years. The fifth man was acquitted, but further charges have been laid against him.

This case is an example of the successful use of the motor-car. Sergeant Lucas travelled nearly 1,000 miles over bad roads; the chauffeur, Constable F. P. Fahie, worked twenty-nine hours on one stretch. The party reached Truro early on July 26, and the last arrest was effected exactly six days later. I received from the Deputy Attorney General of Nova Scotia, under date of August 4, a letter from which the following is an extract:—

“The Crown prosecutor for the County of Colchester reports to me that Sergeant Lucas, who was in charge of the detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, has done wonderful work, and that the credit for running these criminals down is entirely due to him, though the Chief of Police of Truro rendered most valuable assistance.

“I desire to express the thanks and appreciation of this department for your prompt compliance with our request for assistance, for the speedy and effective measures taken by Inspector La Nauze, and for the most efficient and satisfactory services of Sergeant Lucas and his men.”

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN VANCOUVER

Towards the end of April apprehension was felt in Vancouver lest disturbances arise, and on the night of April 22 certain disorders took place which, while not in themselves serious, might have been the presage of rioting. The civic authorities forbade the holding of meetings and parades, and as it was feared that the order might be defied, application was made by the mayor through the Attorney General of the province for the assistance of the Mounted Police.

The necessary instructions were sent to the Officer Commanding British Columbia. Fortunately, the elements which it was feared would disobey the orders of the civic authorities did not persist in their inclination, and the occasion passed off without it being necessary to call upon our men.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Of this work by far the greatest volume is entailed by the confidential investigations made on behalf of the Secretary of State for Canada in connection with applications for naturalization. In 1920 these numbered 6,817, and in 1921 they were 5,533. A large proportion of these were from persons living in rural districts, often very remote, and the mileage involved in the patrols necessary to do this duty must

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be enormous. As a result of our investigations a number of applicants were discovered to be unsuitable material for future citizens.

Apart from this sphere of activity, the volume of our work for other departments has increased rapidly during the year. Omitting naturalization investigations, we had 1,683 cases in 1920 and 2,702 in 1921, the increase thus being 1,019, or 60 per cent.

An immense amount of work has been entailed by the inception of a vigorous attempt to check the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, conducted in close relations with the Department of Health. It is over a dozen years since the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act of 1908 was passed; since then international conventions have rendered the work of suppression mandatory. I regret to be obliged to state that despite the efforts put forth, the use of these pernicious drugs is increasing instead of diminishing. Indeed, our investigations have convinced me that the evil is greater than appears upon the surface, and that a serious national menace has arisen. Three separate sets of persons are concerned in this nefarious traffic: the importers and distributors, who often operate in a large way and make great profits; the peddlers, for the most part wretched creatures of the lowest stratum of society; and the victims, or addicts as they are widely termed, for whom the keenest sympathy must at times be felt. The efforts of the force are largely directed to the detection and punishment of the principals in the traffic, and a number of successes have been gained. An example is afforded by a case in Vancouver which I may mention, although the occurrence falls a little outside of the period under consideration. As a result of months of patient and skilful work, a Chinaman was arrested in the act of smuggling a quantity of cocaine valued at several thousand dollars from a vessel which had arrived from the Far East; he pleaded guilty and was fined \$500, a sum which I cannot but feel was inadequate, considering the proportions of the traffic. We have every reason to believe this man is one of the largest illicit drug dealers in Vancouver, his turnover last year in the drug business having been about \$200,000. A similar case was the recent seizure in Montreal of about \$2,000 worth of cocaine which had been smuggled ashore from ships in the harbour; in addition to the actual value of the drugs captured, there was evidence, in the shape of some 400 empty drug bottles, and an extensive correspondence with places in widely-separated parts of the Dominion, that we had interfered with an important importing and distributing centre. These cases are typical of our policy of aiming at distributing centres, and of trying to stamp out importation. The difficulty of preventing importation is particularly great, the drugs being so easily concealed and their value so enormous in proportion to their bulk. For instance, at Vancouver, when the watch on the ships in port became so vigilant as to incommode the smugglers, the trick was invented of dropping overboard parcels containing drugs while the ship still was at sea, to be picked up by small boats; the Canadian Air Force has rendered valuable assistance in following incoming ships in positions that would enable any such device to be detected.

I cannot pass from this aspect of our work without reiterating my deep sense of the danger of this traffic. Our investigators have uncovered a volume of addiction which seriously threatens our national life, and apart from the aspect of public policy, numerous most distressing and lamentable cases have come to our notice. The dreadful suffering endured by those addicted to the drugs, the ruin of lives which should be useful, do not constitute the whole of the evil, for the ills spread to their families. Children rob their parents, husbands and fathers plunge their families into misery, wives ruin their husbands. In one case which came to our knowledge, a man discovered that his wife had been an addict for months, that she had disposed of much of his property and had sold his clothes to procure the poison. To show the

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personal degradation suffered by many of our fellow-citizens, a young white girl recently was discovered in a Chinese resort so destitute as to be all but naked, her body pitted with the marks of the hypodermic needle. These are but single instances which could be multiplied from our records.

In this work the Department of Health has co-operated in the most cordial and liberal manner.

ASSISTANCE TO QUARANTINE OFFICER

Another aspect of our relations with the Department of Health was the quarantining of a steamer in St. John, N.B. The vessel arrived towards the end of March with small-pox on board, and was quarantined at Partridge Island. Assistance in maintaining quarantine was sought and granted. I received under date of May 2, 1921, from the Assistant Deputy Minister of Health a letter, a part of which I may quote:—

“I am informed by Dr. Brown, our quarantine officer at St. John, that your Inspector C. D. La Nauze promptly arrived at St. John with Sergt. Austin and Constables Tumblin, Perry, and Beazley. The general character of the work was explained to them and they promptly took over the whole duty of guarding the station and maintaining quarantine and order generally. . . .

“The situation was handled by them carefully and tactfully at all times, and the quiet influence of their presence at the right place and at the right time obviated many unpleasant experiences. They guarded the wharf as the key from the communications outside, kept a watch on the small-pox hospital to enforce isolation, and, in addition, helped our quarantine officer personally in many ways. They looked after the mail and money, admitted the proper people to the telephone, and the handling of this portion of the work, Dr. Brown says, added very, very greatly to the contentment of the passengers detained in such a way as would have been impossible without the help of your people.

“The department desires to express to you its appreciation of the promptness with which help was furnished to us at the opening of quarantine there; and would be much indebted if you will convey to these officers and constables the appreciation which the department feels as to the manner in which they carried out their duties and the kindly help and assistance which they so cheerfully gave outside of the official work required of them.”

The quarantine officer also wrote to the Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces in warm terms.

AID TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Aid was rendered to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in connection with several wrecks.

The ss. *Impoco* was wrecked on April 7, 1921, on Blond rock; she was abandoned on the following day by the captain and crew, and persons living on the shore thereupon boarded her and stripped her of everything movable; according to information received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, about \$20,000 worth of ship's equipment was stolen. On May 17, I was asked by the department to assist in discovering and effecting the return of these goods. A constable was sent to the scene, and he discovered wreck in the possession of seventeen persons. Owing to various circumstances no proceedings were instituted, but much material was returned, and these people were warned that the plundering of wrecks was against the law.

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The ss. *Binghampton*, a ship laden with famine relief stores for Russia, was wrecked and abandoned on July 19 at Gannet ledges. On July 22 the Department of Marine and Fisheries asked that a detachment be sent to protect the ship and cargo from looting, and to recover, so far as possible, any articles stolen from her. The necessary steps were taken. Sergeant J. P. Blakeney, who had charge of this case, reported that when the authorized salvors returned to the wreck they found the process of plunder in full swing. He says:—

“On their arrival at the wreck they found about 150 fishing boats and some 700 or 800 men looting the cargo. Owing to the attitude of these men, they did not care to go alongside the wreck, and returned again to Yarmouth.”

The C.G.S. *Arleux* was despatched to the scene and dispersed the looters, so that protection of what remained of the cargo no longer was necessary. The Department of Marine and Fisheries was consulted, and requested that prosecutions be instituted in the most flagrant cases to be discovered. Orders were given to this effect, and Sergeant Blakeney searched the coast for a distance of about 60 miles; in the period from July 24 to July 28 articles from the wreck were found in possession of 101 persons. In several cases the law had been complied with, and in them no steps were taken. Proceedings were taken against thirty-four persons, and all pleaded “guilty,” and were fined \$50 each.

Both of these wrecks were in the same vicinity. Of the seventeen persons who were warned in connection with the *Impoco* case only one was found to have participated in the plundering of the *Binghampton*.

The ss. *City of Brunswick* was wrecked on Sambro ledges near Halifax in August, 1921, and on September 1 the Department of Marine and Fisheries informed me that they had been informed that there had been considerable looting, and asked that offenders be prosecuted. In this case also the plunderers had been defiant, some of them refusing to leave the ship when the representatives of the underwriters and owners were on board, and assuming a threatening attitude. Even the ship's safe was stolen, and wanton damage was done. A stretch of about sixty miles of coast was covered under arduous conditions, and wreck was found in possession of 242 persons. Many of these had picked up articles floating in the water some distance from the ship, others had been given goods by the authorized salvors in return for services, and in some cases the wreck had been duly reported to the nearest customs officer. Information was laid against fifty-four persons who had actually boarded the ship and taken articles from her; fifty were charged with keeping wreck in their possession and four with secreting it. Convictions were obtained in fifty-three cases and fines aggregating \$295 were imposed.

In all these cases the Department of Marine and Fisheries has expressed satisfaction with the work done.

Assistance also has been rendered in enforcing fisheries regulations. On August 13 the Chief Inspector of Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces asked for the services of one constable for duty in Prince Edward Island in connection with illegal lobster fishing. I sanctioned this and a constable was despatched on this work. He was employed from August 19 to October 20; as a result thirteen persons were prosecuted for illegal lobster fishing and one for illegal salmon fishing, convictions being secured in most if not all these cases. In this case the Chief Inspector, Mr. Ward Fisher, wrote under date of December 10, 1921, to the Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces, as follows:—

“I wish to express sincere appreciation for the valuable services performed by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in assisting the officers of this division in enforcing the provisions of the Fisheries Act, and in apprehending violators of the law in this regard.

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"Our experience during the past two years has been that the services of the members of your force have had a most wholesome effect on the communities in which they have served.

"I wish to thank you personally for your courtesy and very evident willingness to render every assistance possible. I may say that the inspectors in the districts where members of your force have rendered service, have reported their appreciation of the personal worth of the constables, and the zeal and intelligence with which they have carried out their duties.

"I hope that the members of your force will be available the coming year."

ASSISTANCE TO THE POST OFFICE

Detective work arising from thefts from the mails has constituted a considerable proportion of our work. The cases of this sort have been numerous and the investigations entailed at times have been of a protracted and delicate nature. Particular satisfaction has been felt at the successful termination of what was known as the Turtleford case. On February 17, 1920, a package of money containing \$5,000 was despatched by registered mail from the Canadian Bank of Commerce to the branch of that bank at Turtleford. In the course of the run from Warman to North Battleford it disappeared, and the circumstances connected with the affair were such as to make investigation difficult, one being the large number of people who had been connected with the handling of the parcel, and another being the fact that the mail car in which the mail bag containing the package had been placed had sustained an accident during the journey. A large number of clues were followed fruitlessly, and a minute examination of all the circumstances for months yielded no result. More than a year afterwards, in March, 1921, we obtained the correct clue, valuable and public-spirited help being given by Mr. D. H. Felker, Chief of Police in North Battleford. The clue pointed to a man who had been suspected from the first, but against whom nothing overt so far had been discovered; even then the affair required careful handling, but Detective Staff-Sergt. W. C. Jackson, who had charge of the case, finally was able in May to arrest the two culprits, one of whom confessed. The robbery had been arranged between a clerk in the post office at North Battleford and a youth who drove the mail from the station to the post office. The former, who had devised the theft, gave the key of the mail bag to the driver, who on a favourable occasion opened the bag while driving the mail, abstracted the parcel, and locked the bag again. On May 30, 1921, the two were convicted and sentenced, the principal criminal to two years and six months, the other to fifteen months' imprisonment. I mention this case because of the difficulties of investigation and because of the persistence with which the investigation was kept up for fifteen months.

THE CENSUS

In the Yukon, in various portions of the unorganized territories, and in the northern portions of several provinces, the work of enumeration was performed by members of the police, this often calling for careful organization as well as for extensive travel. An example can be found in the arrangements made by the Officer Commanding Manitoba for the work in the region north and northeast of lake Winnipeg. After describing his proposals for the settlement which centres in Norway House, he proceeds:—

"The other two members of the party would hire a canoe and a good native as guide and interpreter and proceed from Norway House to Cross lake, taking in that area north of Whiskey Jack portage to Sipiwest lake, which includes the Cross Lake Settlement, and then proceed up the Carrot

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river to Oxford House (Carrot river is not marked on the map, but it can be navigated with a canoe); from Oxford House down the Wolf river to God's lake, and from God's lake down God's river to Island lake, and thence down a small stream which runs into the McLaughlin river, into Norway House. This party should take approximately two months to complete this work from the time they left Winnipeg."

The map shows this outbreak of geographical names to signify an extremely large area of very wild country. Sergt. D. S. Saul, who took the journey to God's lake, says in his report:—

"From Island lake to Norway House thirty-one portages were crossed and some very bad water travelled through.

"By our return to Norway House we had covered by canoe approximately 770 miles. . . . Inland from the waterways the country being all rock and muskeg."

This was by no means the longest journey performed by our parties engaged on this work. An interesting feature of this work was the furnishing by our northern officers of an estimate of the Eskimo population on our northern coastline. At the St. Regis Indian Reserve opposition was offered by certain Indians to the taking of the census and it was necessary to support the Indian agent; in his opinion the firmness and discretion of our constables averted serious disorder.

MISCELLANEOUS TASKS IN THE YUKON

The small population and great area of the Yukon renders it difficult to maintain governmental service there, and our force has helped in a variety of ways. At Mayo landing, for example, the non-commissioned officer in charge was the post-master until recently; the work, constituting as it did an addition to his regular duties, became onerous, as the post office serves a much-scattered population of some 400, who call for their mail at all hours, thereby making it difficult for him to go on patrols; this place is growing in importance and the Post Office recently relieved our man. In the course of the year the Department of Trade and Commerce requested our aid in the matter of weights and measures inspection work in this territory. The Officer Commanding the District was appointed district inspector, and two non-commissioned officers, one at Dawson and the other at Whitehorse, were made inspectors. I understand that for some time no inspection work of this kind was done in the Yukon.

A third example was the appointment of the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse, to act as mining recorder and Crown timber agent there. The revenue from these offices at Whitehorse had fallen off to such an extent that the Department of the Interior desired to transfer the officer who had been maintained there to a district where greater activity prevailed. Our officer has taken over the duties. Others of our officers discharge varied administrative duties.

ESCORT FOR HARVESTERS' TRAINS

A service of a nature not previously experienced was the provision of escorts for harvesters' excursion trains in 1921. At times disorders took place in former years in connection with these very necessary annual migrations of harvest labour, and these had been given considerable publicity. This year escorts were placed on twenty-three Canadian Pacific and three Canadian National trains, with happy results. Not only was there no disorder, but our men maintained good relations with the excursionists.

GUARDS PROVIDED

Duties of a novel type were imposed upon the force by the adoption of the income tax. On certain days great sums of money were paid at the offices of the Assistant Receivers General, and it was felt that these accumulations of money should be protected from attack. Accordingly, at the request of the Honourable the Minister of Finance, guards were stationed at seventeen such offices, the total number of non-commissioned officers and constables so employed being seventy-five. Nothing untoward occurred. These guards were supplied from April 25 to May 2 and from June 24 to July 7. During the latter part of October, 1921, special guards were provided for the offices of the Receiver General during business hours. A guard was supplied to the Ottawa post office for a while, and at the request of the Chief Electoral Officer protection was afforded to the documents for the general election of 1921.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT

The usual assistance was rendered to the Department of Indian Affairs. Several members of the force have acted as agents for the department in remote places, including Churchill and Fort McMurray, escorts have been provided for payments of treaty money, destitute natives have been relieved, etc. One interesting duty performed was in connection with the making of treaty No. 11 with the Indians along the Mackenzie river and Great Slave lake. This treaty was negotiated by Mr. H. A. Conroy, the Indian Commissioner, who was provided with an escort composed of Inspector W. V. Bruce and two constables, the constables rendering clerical assistance as well as serving as escort. The party left Edmonton on June 8 and returned to Edmonton on September 11, having travelled 4,228 miles. Meetings with Indians were held at Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Fort Arctic Red River, Fort Macpherson, and Fort Rae. The largest band of Indians, about 800 in number, was found at Fort Rae, on the north arm of the Great Slave lake, and great difficulty was experienced in crossing the lake on account of storms. The Indians who acceded to the treaty numbered approximately 2,745. Another duty performed was to assist the Department of Indian Affairs in the complicated difficulties which centre in the Indian claim to the ownership of the Kitwancool valley, in Northern British Columbia. This involved a visit to the Indian village by the Officer Commanding the Prince Rupert detachment, in company with the Indian agent.

The enforcement of the Indian Act imposed duties on our men in all the divisions. Convictions were numerous. In two cases attempts to revive the Sun dance were so handled by our force as to eliminate the objectionable features.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

During the year there has been correspondence with the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. At its request, our officers and detachments have been instructed to support the forest officers in all respects. In part this refers to the prevention and combatting of fires, and in part to the enforcing of forest regulations and the establishing of the authority of forest officers. A certain amount of work has been done in enforcing the payment of Crown timber duties; in northern Saskatchewan this involved rather extensive patrolling and inspection, a practice having grown up of small saw-mills and individual farmers cutting Crown timber without a license. An odd bit of work which falls to us annually is the payment of wolf bounties in remote districts. The administration of liquor permits in the unorganized territories occasionally involves delicate problems. Enforcement of the Migratory Birds, Act has added somewhat to our duties; it is doubtful whether the general public realize the value of this enactment.

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A feature of our work for some years has been the protection of His Majesty's dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt. This service has been continued in the usual manner.

Another department with which we have sustained intimate relations is that of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Frauds have been attempted upon this department and the Soldiers' Settlement Board, and we have investigated a number of cases. An arrangement was entered into whereby we undertook all investigation work for that department, its local representatives referring any cases which needed scrutiny to the officer commanding the district in which they arose. The volume of work of this sort was large, the number of cases being upwards of 120.

The Department of Militia has provided work for us, about 100 cases having been undertaken on its behalf. These ranged from the apprehension of deserters to the investigation of the serious exchange frauds. The latter involved months of investigation, and it was necessary to despatch an officer to England to bring the principal offender back to Canada. The man was convicted.

An unexpected activity was with regard to the pari-mutuel system at race meetings. At the request of the Department of Agriculture, two parties, each of four non-commissioned officers and constables, were provided to enforce the regulations as to the conduct of meetings and to ensure the Department of Agriculture receiving the revenue to which it was entitled. The requisite instruction was given to these parties, and the duties indicated were discharged.

Assistance has been given to the Department of Mines in connection with the administration of the Explosives Act. A considerable number of officers and other ranks have been appointed deputy inspectors under the Act; much work has been done in controlling the storage of explosives, the siting of magazines, etc.

Duties of a varied nature have been performed in connection with the Customs Department. At isolated places, like Ponds Inlet, Port Burwell, Chesterfield Inlet, Port Nelson, etc., officers and other ranks have acted as special customs officers. It also has been necessary to watch the international boundary at certain points to prevent smuggling and other infractions of the law. Special assistance also was rendered in combatting the smuggling of liquor into various parts of Nova Scotia.

Nearly 800 cases were investigated under the Inland Revenue Act; this is a marked increase, the number last year being 450. Most of the increase is due to the successful search for illicit stills. In this department of our work a change of policy has been effected, whereby the members of the force who actually effect seizures do not receive the moieties of the penalties imposed; these sums instead are credited to the special benefit fund which was created by 11-12 George V, chapter 53, passed at the last session of Parliament.

The Department of Immigration and Colonization from time to time has had occasion to use our services. It has been necessary to provide guards for immigration sheds at some of the ports, and at times the duty involved has been of an exacting nature. Vigilance also has had to be exercised at points on the international boundary: during the latter part of the year, for example, there has been a perceptible movement of wandering I.W.W.'s northward from certain of the northwestern States into our western provinces, and a great many of these people were turned back, sometimes after being arrested and turned over to the immigration officials. A proportion of these were young fellows who declared that they had joined the I.W.W. under duress, having been confronted with the choice between taking out I.W.W. cards or being thrown off the freight trains on which they were travelling surreptitiously. Another aspect of our work in this connection was the following up of immigrants who after being allowed to enter proved undesirable.

This portion of my report would be incomplete if it contained no reference to the great increase in the work, of an extremely miscellaneous nature, performed by "A" Division. This division protects Government property in Ottawa, and in consequence has a multitude of special investigations, which range from cases of first-class importance, such as the exchange frauds, to the pilfering of office fixtures. The investigations made at the request of other departments numbered 434, in addition to 34 cases under Federal statutes and 53 cases entered under the Criminal Code.

It may be observed that other Federal departments show an increasing tendency to call upon the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for aid in sundry aspects of their work. The foregoing examples show how varied our duties are becoming.

WORK IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS

Former reports contained descriptions of the work performed by the force in the Far North. Its main spheres of activity have been: along the Mackenzie river to the coast line of the Arctic ocean; along that coast from Herschel island to Tree River, with patrols visiting Kent peninsula to the east and Victoria land to the north; and along the coast line of Hudson bay to cape Fullerton, with occasional patrols as far north as Repulse bay. Last year the eastern coast line of Hudson bay was visited, and a noteworthy visit paid to the Belcher islands; and a post was established at Port Burwell, on Hudson strait. This year a post has been opened at Ponds Inlet in Baffin island, the eastern coast of Hudson bay has been patrolled again, and the work from Herschel island to Kent peninsula has been very active.

PONDS INLET DETACHMENT

The course of Arctic trade and exploitation has been setting north along Baffin island. Cumberland sound, towards the southeastern end of the island, is the scene of an active traffic with the Eskimo; exploration for mineral wealth is being carried at its northern extremity, and the Hudson Bay Company in the summer of 1921 established a trading post at Ponds Inlet, adjacent to Lancaster sound. It was decided to station a detachment at the last-named place; in addition to general considerations as to the desirability of extending the administrative jurisdiction of the Dominion to these regions, now beginning to be the scene of commercial activities, there was the special reason that reports have reached us to the effect that a white man, one Robert Janes, was killed in April, 1920, by an Eskimo named Noo-Kad-Lak, the murder apparently having taken place at Cape Crawford, on Lancaster sound, some 400 miles within the Arctic circle. Mr. Janes was a resident of Newfoundland, and his father has been pressing the Government to take some action. Advantage was taken of the action of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, an experienced northern traveller, was sent in the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Baychimo*, and will be the representative of the Canadian Government in Baffin land; he will live at the Hudson's Bay Company post at Ponds Inlet.

For the purposes of administration Staff-Sergeant Joy has been invested with considerable powers. A commission has been issued to him as justice of the peace in the Northwest Territories, he has been appointed a coroner and a special customs officer, and a post office has been established at Ponds Inlet with Staff-Sergeant Joy as postmaster. As the post is situated approximately in latitude 72°40', longitude 76°30', it must be the northernmost post office in North America.

The instructions to Staff-Sergeant Joy, dated July 6, 1921, are as follows:—

"A detachment is to be established at Ponds Inlet, Baffin land, and you have been selected to take charge of it.

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"You have been appointed a justice of the peace in the Northwest Territories, in which Baffin land is situated; a coroner, a special officer of the customs, and postmaster of a post office located at Ponds Inlet.

"Your general duty is to enforce law and order in all the district tributary to Ponds Inlet, and the authority given you as a justice of the peace and coroner will enable you to deal with most cases which may arise of an infraction of the law.

"As a special officer of the customs, it will be your duty to enforce the customs laws and carry out the detailed instructions issued you by the Customs Department. As postmaster at Ponds Inlet, it will be your duty to carry on these duties in accordance with the post office regulations.

"Your special attention is directed to an alleged murder of a Mr. Janes, by an Eskimo, and you are directed to make a thorough inquiry into this murder and take such steps as are required to bring the guilty parties to justice. Should you find that there is a *prima facie* case against any person or persons, it will be your duty, if it is clearly established, to take the accused into custody and hold him pending instructions from headquarters.

"Arrangements are made for your board and lodging with the Hudson's Bay Company post at Ponds Inlet. Although you are indebted to the Hudson's Bay Company for your transportation and board and lodging, and many other necessary requirements, still you must bear in mind that you are a servant of the Government, and must deal with all trading companies exactly on an equal footing.

"I rely upon your good judgment and previous experience to carry out your important duties with credit to yourself and to the satisfaction of headquarters."

"A. BOWEN PERRY,

"*Commissioner.*"

Staff-Sergeant Joy sailed from Montreal on July 16. The following report, dated September 1, is the first letter mailed from the new post office:—

"I have the honour to submit the following report of my trip aboard the ss. *Baychimo*, Hudson's Bay Company, from Montreal to Ponds Inlet.

"In compliance with your instructions, I left Ottawa on the afternoon of July 14, preparatory to leaving Montreal on the 16th, to establish a detachment at Ponds Inlet, Baffin island, for the purpose of investigating cases pending in that district.

"According to arrangements the boat left Montreal at 9 a.m. on Saturday, July 16. The passengers aboard were Mr. G. Herodier, manager for the Ponds Inlet trading post, Hudson's Bay Company, two Anglican missionaries, Messrs. Atkinson and Lackey, *en route* to Lake Harbour, Hudson strait, and myself. At 11 o'clock that night we passed through Quebec city, where we dropped the pilot from Montreal and picked up another for Father Point, arriving at the latter place at 4 p.m. Sunday.

"On the 18th we sighted Anticosti island at 10 a.m. Soon after this the fog became very thick and continued so for long intervals all day, with a strong cold breeze.

"It rained heavily all day Tuesday, and on Wednesday we reached the strait of Belle Isle at 10.30 a.m. The fog remained thick all this day.

"A message from the ss. *Nascopie* reported ice on the Labrador coast and in the entrance to Hudson strait the heaviest in ten years.

"On Thursday we travelled through ice, but not closely packed, most of the day, at the same time taking a course straight out to sea to avoid it."

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"The two following days we were travelling in open water again, but numerous large icebergs were always in sight. The boat stopped running for a while on Sunday morning owing to dense fog, and continued at quarter speed between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., when it stopped for the balance of the day. At noon the boat narrowly missed striking a large iceberg in thick fog. We remained at a standstill until 11 a.m. on Monday, when we continued at full speed until 1 p.m. At this time we ran into large fields of slush ice, through which we travelled at slow speed until 9 p.m., when the boat stopped for the night, still in the ice.

"On Tuesday morning we started again at slow speed at daybreak, the ice being very thick and the atmosphere foggy until 11 a.m., and from then on the leads became larger and better progress was made. At 4 p.m. we sighted cape Chidley and the Button islands, and passed the latter islands in heavy ice at 8.30 p.m., arriving in Port Burwell harbour at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th.

"Wednesday and Thursday were occupied in discharging cargo for Port Burwell and other points in Ungava bay, and at 7 p.m. on the latter day the boat left for Lake Harbour, the first port on the north side of Hudson strait, while I remained at Port Burwell to await her return.

"On our arrival at Port Burwell, the harbour was almost full of ice, but three days later it cleared, as did the ice on the coast, and never returned, which, it is said, is almost a month earlier than the previous year, although the spring break-up this year was nearly a month later.

"The ss. *Baychimo* returned to Port Burwell from the tour of the strait during the afternoon of August 22, at least ten days earlier than was expected, reporting comparatively little ice and an excellent trip.

"The boat left Port Burwell for Ponds Inlet at 4 a.m., August 24, and arrived at the latter place on the morning of the 29th, without seeing any ice other than an occasional large berg at a distance, and without sighting land until within a quarter mile of cape Graham Moore, Bylot island. Some hours previous to this, however, the speed had been cut down, on account of a heavy snowstorm, so that the boat was only holding position against the strong north wind. When the storm abated sufficiently to see the coast line, we proceeded to Button point, where we saw three shacks, the property of the Arctic Gold Mining and Exploration Syndicate. A motor-boat was sent ashore here, but could not land owing to heavy sea. There was no sign of life, however, although there were indications of a boat having been there a few days previous. We then continued to Albert Harbour, where we also saw fresh signs of human life, and anchored for the night.

"The following morning a motor-boat was sent out, and returned within a few hours with sixteen Eskimo and Mr. W. Caron, from the Arctic Gold Mining and Exploration Syndicate's trading store, a few miles to the west on Baffin island.

"A brief search was then made for a suitable location for the Hudson's Bay Company trading store, and a site about half a mile to the east of Salmon river was finally decided upon.

"The Arctic Gold Mining and Exploration Syndicate is the only other firm represented in the country north of Cumberland gulf. Their schooner, the *Albert*, had already been here and left for Cumberland gulf six days previous to our arrival.

"Before leaving Montreal I learned through a publication in an English newspaper that three heavily laden schooners, representing that many companies, had left Scotland during the early part of July to trade among the

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Eskimo, and since arriving in the north I have been informed that these companies are all represented by trading posts in Cumberland gulf, on the east coast of Baffin island. The Hudson's Bay Company are also establishing a post in that vicinity on the return of the ss. *Baychimo*.

"Polar bears seem quite numerous this year around the eastern part of Hudson strait. The *Baychimo* staff report having killed five on the western part of her trip through the straits. The *Nascopie* staff killed three over the same route a few days previous, and five were killed around Port Burwell during the early part of August.

"On the run between Port Burwell and Ponds Inlet during the first four and a half days, the weather was unusually mild for this part of the country and the sea calm. Our average daily run during this period was nearly two hundred miles, which is almost top speed for the boat."

PORT BURWELL DETACHMENT

The establishment of this detachment was briefly noticed in my last report. The non-commissioned officer in charge, Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, was appointed a special customs officer, and his duties during the year have included the collection of customs, the enforcement of the observance of such laws as the Migratory Birds Act, and an oversight over the Eskimo; there has been a gratifying absence of crime among these people. During the year Sergeant Wight and the constable who comprised the detachment boarded with the Moravian Mission there; in future a small building originally erected by the customs authorities will be used, with some additions. The work of the detachment was hampered by an unfortunate accident in November, when Constable K. C. Butler's feet were badly frozen in a storm in which Fred Lyall, an employee of the mission, lost his life; Constable Butler's illness and the need of nursing him prevented the making of as many patrols as it is hoped will be possible in the future.

Sergeant Wight's report of his arrival at Port Burwell is dated September 25, 1920. After describing the arrangements for the accommodation of the detachment, he says:—

"About 150 Eskimo live here at irregular intervals and live chiefly by fishing and sealing around the outlying coast.

"There are only two buildings of any consequence here, one occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company fur trader and one by the Moravian Mission, which is managed by Mr. Lenz, who has his family with him, and in connection with the mission runs a small trade store.

"The only communication here is by the Hudson bay steamers *Nascopie* and the mission ship *Harmony*. The nearest telegraphic communication is from Nain, Labrador; it is a wireless station, and is closed during the winter months."

Under date of December 31, 1920, Sergeant Wight rendered a report, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"*Fish and Game*.—Cod is the only deep-water fish caught around the coast and only during the last two weeks of September are they plentiful. Seals are not abundant but each Eskimo family usually procures enough in the early winter months to supply them with food and clothing until the spring fishing begins. There is practically no game on the land but eider ducks are quite numerous around the coast on which there is a continuous close season in regard to hunting them. The inland streams and lakes abound with trout. The deer grounds are about ninety miles south from here but none have been killed this year.

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"Fur.—This is not a good fur-catching district on account of it being so rocky and barren and open on all sides to the storms off Ungava bay, Hudson strait and the Atlantic ocean. About four hundred white foxes have been trapped this season to date, but the natives say this has been an exceptionally prosperous year. About eight hundred seals have been taken during the months of October and November. The blubber of the seal is one of the chief products of trade at the traders as it is pounded and melted into oil in the warm months of the summer.

"Traders.—The only traders at Port Burwell and district are the Moravian Mission at Port Burwell, the Hudson's Bay Company at Port Burwell and Fort Chimo, and the Reveillon Frères at Fort Chimo.

"Fort Chimo is south of Ungava bay, about two hundred miles south of this post. All of the firms pay a good price to the natives for their skins and blubber. No trading ships are wintering inside of the Hudson straits.

"Natives.—The natives of the country are all Eskimo, about one hundred and fifty in number, sparsely scattered around the coast, each family with its own recognized sealing grounds. While the natives are stopping around the trading post the children are taught to read and write in the Eskimo syllabic characters by the Moravian missionary. There is little destitution amongst them and then only with the old people; any necessary relief is attended to by the Moravian Mission.

"Only one death has occurred among the Eskimo since the opening of this detachment, that of an old woman, from tuberculosis.

"The health of the natives in general is good, with the exception of a venereal disease which seems prevalent amongst them and is hereditary in most of the cases. Their chief source of subsistence is the flesh of the seal and white whale.

"Migratory Birds.—During the month of October and first two weeks of November I visited around the coast where the natives live and acquainted them with the Migratory Birds Act on account of the numerous large flocks of eider ducks gathering for their migration south. The people are busy sealing at this time of the year and never hunted the birds much, very few of them even owning a shotgun. I understand from them that the principal breeding places for the birds is on some islands south of this place on the Labrador coast and the natives camp at the resting places robbing the nests for food supply without any restriction from Labrador authorities. I usually made these patrols in company of Moravian Mission and Hudson's Bay Company employees, who visited with motor-boat all the natives around the coast shortly before the freeze up."

Under date of July 31, 1921, Sergeant Wight made a further report, which in part is as follows:—

"The only game birds that have appeared during the winter and spring were ptarmigan during the last week of April. These birds cross from Baffin land during the winter, and go to the southern part of the country, but do not stop around here on the journey. On their return in the spring to the breeding places in the north, they alight about six miles from Port Burwell to the south for food and rest before starting across the Hudson strait. This migration takes about ten days to pass over, and is quite a large one. I made several trips to the point at this time to watch the extent of the migration, but found it impossible to make any estimation as to numbers that passed by. No serious inroads are made on these birds by the natives as they do not use shotguns, but a small single chamber 22 calibre rifle.

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"Eider ducks have been around in very small numbers during the spring, as they do not nest on the west side of cape Chidley, but gather on the islands around the northern part of Labrador. There is a closed season on these birds and is strictly adhered to by the residents of the post, also by the native Eskimo, as there are sufficient of other meats to satisfy his requirements. With the exception of the duck and ptarmigan, no other game birds are seen in the country unless it be an occasional loon.

"The condition of the natives has been fairly good during the winter. Their November catches of seal meat lasted until about April 15. About that date most of them departed for the open water on the Atlantic side to different seal and fish places. Ice conditions being contrary and high winds prevailing, they had difficulty in procuring sufficient of either seal or fish, and had to return to the post a few times for food to carry on with. Four families arrived at the post the latter part of June almost destitute, and the ice being packed close to land, they were not able to procure seals to feed themselves, and in a week's time their condition looked serious. The Hudson's Bay Company store was unable to supply them as they were in food difficulties themselves, so I thought the best thing to do was to get some flour from the Customs to use. I issued one hundred pounds to each family, four hundred pounds in all. The flour is of poor quality, as it has been around Port Burwell, I understand, since 1912. Since the time I issued the flour to the natives, the Hudson's Bay Company has returned the four hundred pounds from their own supply received by the ss. *Nascopie*. On July 25 these families departed for cape Chidley, where there seemed to be open water for sealing, so I expect no more food difficulties this season.

"Fourteen Eskimo children have attended the Moravian Mission school from December to Easter time, while the families lived around the post.

"No deaths have occurred since the previous reports were forwarded, December 31, 1920.

"*General remarks.*—The winter has been a dreary one, subject to continual northerly winds and violent snowstorms.

"I was unable to make any lengthy patrols through the country during the winter, on account of Constable Butler being laid up and needing constant attention.

"From December 1 to March 1 the temperature ranged between ten below zero centigrade and twenty-five below; from that point it raised to zero on May 1, and from May 1 to July 31 it varied between zero and ten above.

"The Hudson's Bay Company have done considerable building during the spring months, having built an addition on the dwelling-house, erected a large storehouse and oilhouse, also a dwelling for hired man.

"The Moravian Mission have also dismantled one building and built a large dwelling-house for hired man.

"The moving of the coast ice has been late this year west of cape Chidley and has prevented the natives from making as large a catch of seal as in previous years. The final dispersal of ice to enable them to move their boats through did not take place until July 25. During the latter part of the month all the native Eskimo were well supplied with food and the indications are good for its continuation.

"Two swallows appeared here this spring and remained for a week, then disappeared. This is the first time to the knowledge of the natives or the mission people that these birds have come this far north on the Labrador."

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Mention has been made of the tragic issue of a patrol in November, 1920. As this incident affords a vivid example of the risks of travel in these inhospitable regions, our reports upon it may be quoted.

Constable Butler's report, dated November 17, 1920, is as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that, acting on instructions of Sergeant Wight, J.E.F., on November 13, 1920, in company with Abraham Ford, and his half-brother, Freddie Lyall, both employed by the Moravian Mission, I proceeded to visit natives at cape Chidley; and to inquire as to any interference with the birds in closed season, under the Migratory Birds Act, with which they were made acquainted at the opening of the detachment at this post.

"The eider ducks chiefly at this time of the year are around the coast in great flocks. The day was fine, and we left the post at 10.25 a.m. per motor-boat, the mission men going to transact business for the mission.

"We arrived at cape Chidley at 11.50 a.m., and I found the natives in good condition, and well supplied with food in the line of seal and white whale, and not interfering with the birds in any way.

"After the mission men had transacted their business, we left at 12.25 p.m., two Eskimos accompanying us back to the post. We had travelled half an hour when the wind sprang up; the seas splashing into the boat drowned out the spark plug and put the engine out of commission. We managed to row to a small bay for shelter, and made the boat secure on the beach.

"Freddie Lyall decided to walk to a point of land about five miles distant, and three-quarters of a mile from the post, but across a bay; and fire shots to attract the attention of the settlement, who in such a case would come over in a boat, and pick us up, and afterwards to bring food to Abraham Ford and the two Eskimos; and I decided to accompany him. As we had got wet in the boat, before proceeding we decided to wring the water out of our clothes, which we did. As it is a barren country, it was impossible for us to find any fuel to start a fire with.

"We started off, but had only got a short distance when it commenced to storm. We came to a bay running about two and a half miles inward, and it was necessary for us to walk around it. When we got around it the travelling got worse, as we had to face the storm, and a considerable part of the time we were travelling in snow waist deep. We arrived at the point of land where Freddie expected to attract the attention of the people at 5.35 p.m.; by this time it was very dark. This point of land is only about three-quarters of a mile from the settlement, but is divided by a bay running in about five miles. To walk to the end of the bay would no doubt be farther.

"We fired thirty shots, and receiving no answer, we decided to attempt to walk around. By this time it was blowing a regular blizzard, and after waiting fifteen minutes, at ten minutes to six we started to walk. As we went on the travelling got very bad, and it was pitch dark and the snow often gave way.

"At about 8 o'clock p.m. I decided to crawl into a snowbank for shelter, as at that time we had been travelling nearly seven hours, the greatest part of the time through snow waist deep; and as we expected to be back at 2 p.m. and have dinner, we had taken no food with us, and we were exhausted. Furthermore, this country is barren and is all rocky hills and it is unsafe to attempt to work your way over them in the dark, and in such a storm.

"We stumbled across a snowbank that was sheltered by a cliff, and I dug in at this point, on account of the condition I was in, and as it afforded fairly good shelter, I considered it the only safe thing to do.

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"Freddie Lyall objected to taking shelter, and insisted on pushing on, as he was anxious to get to the post, thinking that he was much nearer than he really was. He stated that he ought to reach there about 10 p.m. and said he would send a boat out for me as soon as possible.

"We separated, he proceeded on, and I started to make myself as comfortable as possible. My mitts and socks were wet, and during the night I managed to keep my hands from freezing, but owing to my cramped position I was unable to give my feet the proper attention and before daylight they were badly frozen. After daylight came, as I was near water I kept a lookout for the boat; the storm had ceased and the day was clear and cold. At about 11.30 a.m., as no person had appeared, I decided to attempt to go around the bay, but on account of my feet being frozen I was unable to walk.

"I managed to go about one hundred yards over a hill, but found I could go no further and I was unable to get back to where I spent the night. I had commenced digging another shelter in a snow bank, when I heard a motor-boat approaching. The occupants turned out to be the Hudson's Bay Company's interpreter and two natives who had been sent out in the morning to see if we had spent the previous night at Cape Chidley. They came ashore and assisted me into the boat and returned to the detachment, where my feet were attended to by Mr. and Mrs. Lenz of the Moravian Mission, while Sergeant Wight prepared to accompany the search party for Freddie Lyall. Distance from Port Burwell to Cape Chidley, eight miles. Total distance travelled on patrol about twenty miles."

In forwarding this report Sergeant Wight after describing the nature of the patrol, as mentioned in Constable Butler's report, says:—

"We thought at the post that the party would spend the night at the Cape with the natives and return next day; it was quite impossible to take a boat out to make sure if they had started on their return trip or not. Next morning, the 14th, the storm had calmed somewhat and I sent a party consisting of John Lyall, father to Fred, and Sam Voisey, Hudson's Bay Company interpreter, with three Eskimos to take food to the party if it was needed. John Lyall was landed at a place near the cape with one Eskimo, while Sam Voisey and the rest took the motor-boat around a bay that runs inland about six or seven miles. On the way in, they picked up Constable Butler, who had started to walk back with Fred Lyall to the post the night previous but became exhausted and spent the night in a snowbank, with the result that his feet were badly frozen to the ankles. He was brought to the detachment at once and attended to by the Moravian missionary, Mr. Lenz and his wife, while I got a party together to search for Fred Lyall, who had not arrived, although he separated from Constable Butler the evening previous.

"It was quite stormy during the afternoon and we searched until dark, but could find traces nowhere which might lead us in the direction he might have been. The following week was one continual blizzard, but we had a search party out four days of it, without success, until Saturday the 20th. The day was fine and in the afternoon we found the body frozen stiff in a sitting position on a rock where he had stopped to rest. He evidently went to sleep and perished without waking from it. The body was about two miles nearer the post from the place where Constable Butler was picked up. On account of the difficulties arising through the storms and frost, we were not able to bury the body until December 10.

"Constable Butler's feet were in bad condition for some time, but at present, December 31, they are fairly good and he is able to walk around a little. It is possible he might have to lose to the first joint of his big toe on the right foot; but all other parts are quite all right."

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Other patrols were more successful. Under date of August 31, 1921, Sergeant Wight forwarded reports of two expeditions, one on August 17, 1921, to the Button islands, in Hudson strait, and one on August 20, 1921 to Ikubliayok or Calm Bay. The first of these is as follows:—

"On the 17th inst., accompanied by Staff-Sergeant Joy, Mr. Snow, Hudson's Bay Company post manager, and three natives as guides and interpreter, I left Port Burwell at 7.45 a.m. on a patrol to the Button islands, which lie north of Cape Chidley. We arrived at one of the western islands about 10 o'clock and landed to make fire for a meal, but no water could be found, so we started for a larger island farther north. Tides were running strong and forming strong eddies around the island which interfered greatly with the movements of the motor-boat, but we reached what seemed a suitable place for lunch. We landed at 11.30 a.m. and began hunting for water, but our search was interrupted by the appearance of a polar bear on our front. We gave chase and had him safely killed in half an hour.

"We had lunch, took the bear carcass in the boat and started at 1 p.m. for the two most northerly islands, which seemed quite large.

"Gulls were numerous, ducks scarce and seals seemed to be plentiful along our course.

"Large sticks of timber which were placed on the peaks of some of the highest islands by the Dominion Government ship *Minto* were still in position, but one that was placed on the second most northerly Button was not to be seen. The guide we had with us was with the *Minto* on her trip around the islands.

"We steered for the island above mentioned and as we were approaching the shore we discovered another bear in our path, sound asleep on the face of the rock. One of the party fired at him when we got close, but missed so he got up and ran away, I fired at him and he dropped dead almost immediately. We loaded him on board the boat and started for the North Button island, on which is stationed the Dominion Government gas light.

"This gas container is at present out of commission on account of it not being recharged after the original supply burned out. I wished to examine it before darkness set in, but the cliffs were so steep and the sea wash so strong that we were unable to make a landing, so we decided to return to the island close by and return on the following morning. At this time it was five o'clock in the evening so we searched for a sheltered bay to anchor in for the night and was making a landing when a polar bear began coming down the hill towards us, so we all got after him but he turned and ran away with everyone in full chase. I was dressed in skins and could not follow fast so I returned to the boat and made things ready for camp.

"The rest of the party returned about seven o'clock, Staff-Sergeant Joy having killed the bear on the far side of the island and all hands settled for the night's camp.

"Next morning we left camp at 4.30 a.m and went around the island for the bear-skin, then started for the gas light container on the North Button, but could not make a landing, so we went around the island beneath the cliff on which the container is placed. From the boat it seemed intact and in fair condition. We started on our return trip about 9 a.m.

"Seals were around in large numbers and Mr. Snow, Hudson Bay Company, killed a large one and took it on board. We took our course for the most southerly island, from which Cape Chidley is directly south about six miles, and reached it about 1 p.m. We made fire and got lunch ready while Sergeant Joy and Mr. Snow went after a large polar bear that was close by, but he got into the water and with the assistance of the strong current was soon out of reach.

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"We broke camp at 2.30 p.m. and circled around a few of the islands until 4 p.m., when we steered for Cape Chidley and from there to Port Burwell, where we arrived at 6.30 p.m. Distance travelled by motor-boat about 140 miles.

"The Button islands are a group of about forty in number running due north from Cape Chidley towards Baffin island, the largest of them being the North Button, which is about seven miles long and a mile and a half in width. All the islands are a few hundred feet in height and are composed of rock in mass form, partly bare and partly covered with moss in places where the moisture settles. Between the islands are very strong tide currents and large eddies formed by the same, and in going through them with motor-boat one uses a great deal more of gas oils than under ordinary conditions. A boat other than one driven by a good motor would be dangerous to use around that part of the country on account of being carried away by the outward current into the Atlantic.

"What game is there seems to be plentiful, it likely being a good stepping-off place for the polar bear from the ice floes during the spring months. Seal are numerous and of a very large size. Gulls are there in countless numbers, and traces of fox and ptarmigan are seen on the islands. The water channels are quite deep, there being no bottom at sixty fathoms at any place we sounded. Some driftwood is thrown into the smaller shallow bays but not in any large quantity. No natives stay around the Buttons, and this is the only time the islands have been visited for two years."

The report of the patrol to Calm Bay is as follows:—

"On the 20th inst., accompanied by Abram Ford with Moravian Mission boat, I left Port Burwell at noon on a patrol towards the south to look over the headwaters of a small bay entering from the Labrador, but lies in a westerly direction. The natives call it Ikubliayok or Calm bay on account of it being well sheltered from the winds by the high hills which surround it. We passed through the McLelan strait eastward, rounded a headland on the south side of the straits and entered the bay, taking our direction westwards.

"We travelled about twenty miles, then had to stop for some time to wait for the tide to rise over a small waterfall about three feet high, to enable us to get the motor-boat through into a salt water lake which at high tide forms the west end of the bay.

"This lake is about five miles long and at its west side three large streams run into it, fed by the drainage from the hills. We arrived at our destination at 8 p.m. and anchored. On landing to make camp we discovered two Eskimo families camped on the beach. They had been employed for a few days fishing trout, and had twenty barrels salted down.

"As it was then quite dark we made camp. Next day being Sunday and raining heavy, I did not move about much, but on Monday I visited the natives where they were gathering trout. They fish with nets set out in the lake and each woman attending the nets kept a man on shore busy splitting the fish brought in.

"The nets are of a five-inch mesh, and only catch the larger fish, and all are of a uniform size. Ford and myself took a small flat-boat and went up one of the streams which terminated at a small lake of fresh water about a mile and a half from the bay, where we made camp. All the way along the stream was filled with trout on their way up to the lake. The water ranged from eight inches to three feet deep.

"At a shallow place are still the remains of Eskimo fish traps made from stones which were used previous to their obtaining nets, although the traps could

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still be made serviceable. These traps do not interfere with the trout going up stream, but one can drive the fish among the rocks along the sides.

"On my way down from the lake we pulled the flat-boat on a rock and caught two barrels of large trout in less than two hours with our hands among the rocks. We arrived back at camp at 11.30 a.m., had lunch, took our camp equipment on board the motor-boat, and started for Port Burwell. The Eskimo raised a hue and cry to be taken to the post, but we decided to leave them, as there were plenty of food to be got where their camp was set, rather than take them to Burwell, where not very much is to be got at this time of year.

"I promised to return and bring them away before the winter freeze up as they have no dogs with them to haul away their equipment. We left the fish place at 12.30 noon and arrived at Port Burwell at 7.30 p.m.; total distance, about ninety miles return.

"The country around Calm bay seems to be of a better formation than Port Burwell and cape Chidley, there being a great many places where there are large tracts of soil, some of them being half a mile long. The outside part of the bay towards the Atlantic is on the Labrador side, but the western end as shown on the maps seems to be around the boundary line between Labrador and Ungava. Game did not seem plentiful and I observed only a few seal and eider duck, the eider duck being still out at their breeding places on the small islands along the Atlantic coast."

A report dated November 18, 1921, describes a patrol made late in the season to Amadjuak and Lake Harbour, on the southern coast of Baffin island. This expedition brought the force into touch with the attempt made to acclimatize the reindeer in the Canadian Arctic. Sergeant Wight's report is as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that on the 26th of October I boarded the ss. *Nascopie* on patrol to Amadjuak, Baffin island, chiefly to attend to the customs work on the ship, as she was loaded with reindeer and supplies from Norway which were to be unloaded at Amadjuak for herding purposes.

"We left Port Burwell at 10 a.m. of the 27th and spent the following night in Hudson strait; next morning we arrived at Big island, on the south coast of Baffin island, where the ship was to pick up two Eskimo to act as pilots to Amadjuak. We left Big island at noon of the 28th with the Eskimo pilots and steamed slowly through the following night until noon of the 29th, when the weather got so stormy that the captain of the ship (C. H. Mead) decided to look for anchorage, which was found about 1 p.m.

"Next morning being still stormy, the ship was unable to start, so we lay at anchor until 9 a.m. of the 31st. Just as the ship was getting under way a boat-load of Eskimo came on board from the shore and said we were close to the Amadjuak post, but an argument between the two Eskimo pilots as to the proper direction caused the anchor to be dropped once more. A party of us with the ship captain in charge took a motor-boat and went to the post, which was about twenty miles away, for the trader to direct the ship's course around the numerous islands which lay along the coast.

"We returned to the ship about 10 p.m.

"On the morning of the 1st of November the anchor was hoisted at 9.30 a.m. and we proceeded to Amadjuak, where we arrived at noon.

"The afternoon was spent looking for a suitable place to unload the reindeer outfit, and decided on the west side of the bay.

"Unloading began on the morning of the 7th, when it was found that a strong wind through the night had blown all the boats from their moorings, and were stuck in the ice close to shore.

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"The crew spent all day getting the boats to the ship and unloading began again on the 8th and the last of the cargo was landed on the evening of the 9th, reindeer party consisting of Captain J. Mikkeltorg in charge with a Mr. Johnson as chief herder of the deer, and his wife, child and sister-in-law housed in a building belonging to the Church of England mission temporarily repaired, and the Lapp families, totalling eleven in all, living in their native tents; 550 reindeer were landed in fair condition but with a little care and cleanliness nearly all could have been landed in good condition, but the Lapps are a lazy, useless bunch on board ship for attending to the animals; 79 animals died on the voyage from Norway, but the trip happened to be a stormy one.

"On the morning of the 10th the ship was put under way, leaving Amadjuak at noon, and steamed for Lake Harbour, where the reserve bunker coal of the Hudson's Bay Company steamers for use in the north was to be landed. We arrived at Lake Harbour post at noon of the 11th and began unloading the coal next morning and completed the work a.m. of 14th; 200 tons of bunker coal was unloaded. The ship left the harbour at 10.30 a.m. of the 15th and arrived in Port Burwell at 10 a.m. of the 16th.

"The post of Amadjuak is situated at the extreme end of Amadjuak bay, on the north side of the bay, which is on the south west coast of Baffin island. The natives are all Eskimo, are well clothed, and keep themselves well supplied with food. Deer and seal are the chief food supply. There are about 150 Eskimo living around that part of the country, and are good hunters and trappers; the Hudson's Bay Company have established a trading post there during the past summer, which consists of a very good house of three rooms on the ground floor and lined beaver board, also a large building used as a store and warehouse.

"The country round about is hilly and barren, with a chain of fresh-water lakes running towards the north-east; it is on the grounds about these lakes that it is intended to herd the Hudson's Bay Company reindeer for this coming winter, driving them inland about 150 miles.

"While at Amadjuak I received information from the post manager that Professor McMillan, American scientist, was camped for the winter about eighty miles north of Cape Dorset, on West Baffin island; he did not report for customs at Port Burwell on his way through Hudson strait.

"The post of Lake Harbour is situated on the south coast of Baffin island and is the largest one on the island, over 300 Eskimo living and trading at that post. The only trading concern there is the Hudson's Bay Company and their post consists of a large building house with eight rooms on the ground floor and beaver board over all, two dwelling-houses for servants, trading store and two large warehouses. In connection with the post is also a two-masted auxiliary schooner and a large gasoline launch.

"The natives are all Eskimo and are a hard-working crowd; all seem to be well supplied with food and clothing. There are five white men at this place, three Hudson's Bay Company employees and two Church of England missionaries who settled there during the past summer.

"While on Baffin island I distributed copies of the Northwest Territories Game Act and the Migratory Birds Act at Amadjuak and Lake Harbour, with copies to be forwarded to the posts at Cape Dortes and Frobisher Bay."

As the Port Burwell region is increasing in importance, Sergeant Wight's report on general conditions may be reproduced. It is dated July 31, 1921:—

"I have the honour to forward report on general conditions of the country in which Port Burwell detachment is situated. Port Burwell is situated on

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the west side of an island at the east end of Hudson strait, the northern part of which is called cape Chidley. This island is about twenty miles east and west and about fifteen miles north and south, and separated from the mainland of the province of Quebec by the McLelan strait, which varies from about a quarter mile to one-half mile wide. The depth of water in the strait is sufficient for ships to pass through, but the change and strength of the tides make it rather dangerous as a passageway, so the route proper to Burwell and points in Ungava and Hudson bay is around cape Chidley, Burwell being about ten miles south of the cape on the west side. The tides around the coast are very noticeable; the time between high and low tide is 5 hours 45 minutes and distance perpendicular between high and low tide is on the average twenty-one and one-half feet, and runs about 8 miles an hour. At some places on the eastern part of Ungava bay boats anchor at night in seven and a half fathoms of water and are lying on dry land in a few hours. It is not safe for small craft to anchor in less than eleven fathoms of water.

"The ice does not form on the bays until about the middle of December and by being reinforced by pack-ice from outside it attains a thickness from twenty to thirty feet. Travelling by sled is usually done from January 15 up to July 1, and by foot on the broken pack-ice much later. The harbours and bays are void of any kind of fish except white whale, which appear all the year round in large herds, but are not captured in any numbers. Cod arrives about the middle part of August, but in no quantities until the 1st of September, and disappears about the latter part of the same month. The country inland is one mass of sandstone hills, and for general cross-country travelling is quite impossible for sled in winter, and very difficult on foot in summer. The mode of transportation about the country in summer is by sail and motor-boat, and in winter by sled around the coast ice. There are practically no rivers and few streams of any size on the west side of cape Chidley, until one gets 100 miles south to Georges river, but some good troutling streams are used by the native Eskimo on the Atlantic side. No trees or shrubs of any kind grow in any part of the country. Coal and seal oil is the usual fuel for winter, but firewood for kindling purposes is procured from Nain on the Labrador and Fort Chimo in Ungava bay. There are no game birds of any kind or game animals on the land, very likely on account of it being so rocky and barren of vegetation, except a very poor kind of moss, which covers the country where enough soil is gathered to permit it to grow. The only animal life which the land seems to produce and sustain is a race of mice, which when numerous induce the white foxes to come around and stay for a part of the winter. When mice are scarce winter trapping is a complete failure. During the fall of 1920 the country was covered with signs of mice, with the result that about 900 white foxes were trapped by natives, the best results that have been attained at this post, about 300 being the average catch for other years. The bays around the coast produce seals in numbers varying with ice conditions. If the ice packs towards the land, the seals leave for open water, and when it leaves the bays clear or partly so they return again and are captured in numbers by the native Eskimo to amply supply him and family with food and clothing, and the blubber to be sold for necessary articles at the trading post. The polar bear appears at all seasons of the year, but seldom in numbers of more than two or three at one time; only six were killed in the country during the past winter.

"There do not appear to be any signs of mineral in the country, except mica in small quantities, poor grade and of no commercial value. The Hudson's Bay Company made a tour of prospecting round Ungava bay in 1920 under a Mr. Maltby, but they are not continuing the operations this year.

"The climate is anything but agreeable, the winter being long and dreary, with storms prevalent from the Arctic and North Atlantic, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May; the remainder of the year being rainy or fogged from the ice floes. A sunny day is a rarity and more often than not is of short duration. The last snow storm of the spring of the present year was on July 4.

"It is possible for steamships of about 1,500 tons register or over to make the passage of Hudson strait into and around Hudson Bay after July 15, as the ice is well broken and the largest part of it lies along the Atlantic coast about that date. Shipping of lighter tonnage can make the passage after August 1, open water at that time being about fifteen miles from shore. It would be impossible for sailing vessels to pass through the Hudson strait before the 10th or 15th of August, but for passing outward it would be safe up to about the first part of December, in an average year.

"Conditions of life are varied according to the different seasons of the year, and the different changes that take place during those seasons. When one has to do work outside successfully, or travel about the country, he must be able at all times to arrange his system of living, clothing and travelling to suit the country and the climate, and the changes in these are so sudden at times that when one is caught unprepared for them the result is usually fatal during fall and winter. It is not possible to form any fixed rule for outside work around the country other than to keep in good condition and be able to meet any emergency that might arise. This past winter there was one fatality at Port Burwell by death in snowstorm, and one case of being severely frozen. I understand from Eskimo that live about Ungava bay and trade here that two Eskimo perished in a snowstorm in early winter of 1920 at southern part of Ungava bay by going through bad ice near Chimo river; one perished in the water and the other as he reached the dwelling of some other natives.

"Sealskin parkas with closed front over duffle parka is the winter clothing for the upper part of the body and sealskin pants and boots with duffle inside for the lower part of the body.

"The white population here, which consists of the Moravian missionary, his wife and three children, with their hired man; Hudson's Bay Company's trader, his interpreter and family, are comfortably housed and supplied with coal and fuel.

"In connection with the Moravian Mission is a trade store, from which they dispose their goods to the natives at slightly over cost-landed prices, and I am informed by the missionary in charge here that to his knowledge the store has not paid expenses in any one year. One particular advantage the Eskimo derives from it is that they receive higher prices for their fur than can be gotten from the other trading posts in or around Ungava and the Hudson's Bay Company post here has to pay the same price, but cannot sell their goods at such a reasonable figure as the mission. The mission store is supplied from England and Newfoundland firms, and in future will be compelled to pay customs regularly, which will force them to revise their selling prices, and which will naturally affect the native Eskimo, and place the Hudson's Bay Company's store on a more equal basis for trading with the people. From my observation of the business at the mission store during the past year, it is not run for the purpose of profit alone, but only to enable the natives to procure the articles they require without being exploited. Competition for the native trade is keen, but in every way carried on fairly and with no animosity between the different storekeepers.

"The Hudson's Bay Company property consists of dwelling-house, trade store, seal oil house, and large store-house situated about a mile from the post. The Moravian Mission consists of large building, church and dwelling com-

bined, trade store, dwelling-house for hired men, two storehouses, and one workshop and seal oil house. The native settlement 'around the post consists of twelve habitations, built chiefly of stone and mud with wooden roofs.

"It is with great difficulty that sufficient space can be found around the place within reasonable distance of the water for building purposes, at the same time get protection of the rocks from the severe storms."

THE EAST COAST OF HUDSON BAY

Particulars were given in my last report of Inspector J. W. Phillips' visit to the Belcher islands, and of the appalling destitution reported by him to exist among the Eskimo living there. In the summer of 1921 Inspector Phillips was despatched upon another patrol in this region, the principal object being to visit and report upon conditions along the east coast of the Hudson bay; he was if able to call at the Belcher islands and issue to the natives certain stores to enable them to hunt and fish with greater effect. Dr. J. D. Kinsman was despatched by the Department of Indian Affairs to do medical work among the natives, and he accompanied Inspector Phillips.

The party left Haileybury on June 21, 1921, and proceeded by the Missinabi river to Moose Factory, returning by the same route and arriving at Haileybury on October 3, 1921. Accidents of navigation prevented Inspector Phillips, to his great disappointment, from visiting the Belcher islands, but he learned that the natives there had had a prosperous year. The native communities along the coast were visited and reported upon as far north as Richmond gulf, some distance north of Little Whale river. Some of Inspector Phillips' remarks may be quoted.

Concerning Moose Factory he says:—

"About 450 Cree Indians made their headquarters at this post. They trap during the winter and in the summer find employment at the saw-mills, on both companies' boats, river transportation and gardening. There is no destitution amongst these people. A good many of them are well off as Indians go, have bank accounts, gardens of their own, and provided they want to work can always obtain labour from the different companies. Only the old widows are drawing rations at this post. In fact, I found the natives here better provided for than any of the Indians I have met on my northern travels.

"From information obtained from the missionaries, traders and the chief of the tribe, I found that the moral condition of these people is no different from Indians elsewhere and, possibly, would compare favourably with many white communities of the same population."

He also recommends the establishment of a hospital at Moose Factory.

"Rupert House is situated on the east side of James bay, about three miles up the Ruperts river. Both the Revelle and the Hudson's Bay companies have trading posts at this point, and the Church of England maintains a mission. The inhabitants of this place are locally known as 'Coasters.' They never go inland, but stay around the coast fishing in small creeks and hunting foxes. On occasional years when foxes are plentiful these people are self-supporting, but during most years, while not actually starving, are very hard up and depend on the advances they receive from the companies together with the sick and destitute rations issued by the Government.

"The question of getting these coasters to go inland where they could hunt profitably has been given a great deal of attention by the companies; even to the length of furnishing them with large outfits to enable them to stay away. This, however, was not a success. They invariably returned without fur for the reason that they did not hunt, but lazed around the post.

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"The Hudson's Bay Company have established a canoe manufacturing plant at this place, and this will give work to a number of the older men. There is also a certain amount of freighting to the inland posts, which gives work to the younger men.

"East Main is situated on the east coast of James bay. Both companies have posts here and are located on the south side of the East Main river, about one mile in from the mouth. There is a population of about 260 natives, and like at Ruperts House nearly all are coasters. These natives at times are very destitute, for the reason that they also refuse to go inland where hunting is good and the fur plentiful, but prefer to stay on the coast even though they are hard up. I understand that these people are not actually lazy, but prefer living around the trading posts even though the living is hard.

"The Hudson's Bay Company at one time maintained a farm at this place and kept as many as 80 cattle, 100 sheep and a number of hogs. At that time the company supplied all their posts in the bay with meat and butter from this source.

"The land about this place is very fertile and I believe would make an ideal spot for an experimental farm and incidentally would provide work for the natives about this post.

"Something will eventually have to be done for these natives, and I believe the above would suffice. Not only would it provide work, but teach the natives to farm and to be industrious and to take more interest in life generally. The plan in a small way at the outset would be well worth trying."

Fort George is described as having a population of 320 natives, who "appear to be the healthiest I have met." He adds: "There is no destitution, except amongst the old people. The natives are good hunters and from what I could ascertain do not require any relief." At Whale River post the population comprises 450 natives, nearly all Eskimo. It is remarked that "The natives here were hard up this summer because they came into the post after the open water and remained there all the summer, making no effort to hunt, although the coast was alive with white whales and seals." An impression that the Government would supply rations seems the cause of this behaviour.

Concerning the Belcher islands, Inspector Phillips says:—

"Mr. Mavor, the Hudson's Bay Company's manager at Whale River, informed me that the Belcher island natives were in last winter and that they had made the biggest hunt on record, although last winter was not a fox year, and attributes this to the Police party's visit to the Belchers last year. No crime was reported and the natives seemed quite happy with their lot.

"I left three bundles of old army blankets I obtained from the missionaries, also a number of traps and fish twine provided by the Department of Whale River, to be distributed to the Belcher island natives, should they visit the post this winter."

Other supplies for these people, which arrived too late to be distributed this year, are stored and will be given to them in 1922.

THE MURDER OF ALE-CUM-MICK AND ANGA-LOOK-YOU-AK

Full details were given in my last report of the murder in the autumn of 1919 by Ou-ang-wak of two Eskimo, Ale-cum-mick and Anga-look-you-ak, of the arrest of the murderer, and of the arrangements made for dealing with the case. In pursuance of these, Inspector A. E. O. Reames proceeded to Chesterfield Inlet by sea, his voyage

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being protracted by accidents of navigation, so that fifty-four days elapsed between his departure from Montreal and his arrival at Chesterfield Inlet, which did not take place until September 17, 1920. Even then misadventures continued; accidents happened to the launches used in coasting voyages, it proved to be too late in the year to build quarters, difficulty was experienced in getting dog-feed, and there was a disappointment in the matter of procuring an interpreter. As a result of this accumulation of delays, it was not until early in January, 1921, that Inspector Reames could leave Chesterfield Inlet to proceed to the scene of the murder in order to hold the inquests. He duly visited the graves of the two victims and held inquests. The evidence taken confirmed the information already received. These Eskimo all are pagans, and one witness, a lad of about 18, named Tu-an-ow-ia-k, when asked if he believed in a God, said that he did, but that the God he believed in was a man in the winter and a woman in the summer. It developed in the taking of evidence that the murderer had been subjected to religious (or magical) penalties by the *angekok* of his tribe. The evidence of one of the natives mentions this:—

“Anga-look-you-ak was buried the same day by Ouang-wak. Nobody helped Ouang-wak bury Anga-look-you-ak. I saw Ouang-wak bury him. Ouang-wak buried Ale-cum-mick, the brother of Anga-look-you-ak, in the same grave at the same time. The rifles of Anga-look-you-ak and Ale-cum-mick as well as the one Ouang-wak used, were buried with the bodies. The grave consisted of Ouang-wak putting the tent of Anga-look-you-ak over the bodies. The bodies were laid on the ground, and rocks were put all round the edges of the tent to keep it from blowing away. Anga-look-you-ak’s trunk was put on the top of the grave. It is the custom that, when an Eskimo kills a person, he must not handle rocks for a certain time, and he must eat only straight meat and when he eats, he must be under some shelter from the sun. Ouang-wak was made to observe these customs, and did so while I was there. This was proof that Ouang-wak killed these two men.”

These penalties, in the hard life led by the Eskimo, would be by no means insignificant.

The arrangements for the trial of Ouang-wak were rendered nugatory by his flight and death in a blizzard. He had behaved with exceptional docility, and the only quarters available for our detachment were ill-adapted to the confinement of a prisoner; on Inspector Reames’ leaving to hold the inquest he became greatly excited and fled in the night. He was vigorously pursued, but has not since been seen. In the opinion of Inspector Reames, he undoubtedly perished in the exceptionally severe weather then prevailing.

THE ARCTIC COAST LINE

The control of that part of the Arctic coast between Alaska and Kent peninsula centres in Herschel island, experience having provided that the easiest line of access is down the Mackenzie river and along the coast; the hardships suffered by the Bathurst Inlet patrol in 1917-18 show that while it is possible to reach Coronation gulf and Bathurst inlet, the central portions of the coast line in question, from Hudson bay by way of Chesterfield inlet and Baker lake, the route is too toilsome and dangerous to be practicable. At present, Tree River, on the shore of Coronation gulf, about sixty miles east of the mouth of the Coppermine river, is our easternmost post; the establishment of another detachment further east, at some place in Kent peninsula, is urged by our officers on the spot. The problem of control resolves itself into a question of transport, and if it is decided to accede to these representations, an additional vessel or vessels must be procured.

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Conditions are changing rapidly along this coast, owing to the rapidity with which white traders are pushing along it, and the Eskimo who a very few years ago were armed with bows and arrows, and in effect still were in the Stone Age, now have an ample supply of rifles and ammunition. To some extent they are slaughtering game wantonly, being instigated thereto by the prices paid by traders for the skin, so that unless controlled, they may destroy their supplies of food and clothing. To some extent also they seem to be less peaceable in their relation with each other; I have to record several murders, one affray (in Kent peninsula) apparently having been of an atrocious nature.

TREE RIVER DETACHMENT

Special reference must be made to the Tree River post; it will be seen that Corporal Cornelius, who was in charge of this detachment during the winter of 1920-21, spent nearly the whole winter on patrol, being at the barracks for only nineteen days between December 19, 1920, and April 2, 1921. His patrols included journeys to Kent peninsula and Prince Albert sound in Victoria land, and a toilsome journey with prisoners, one of whom was refractory, to Fort Macpherson. In all, Corporal Cornelius and Constable Brockie travelled 2,464 miles. An account may be given of the principal cases which were dealt with from this post.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT KENT PENINSULA

Of these, the most recent, and the most dreadful, is the shooting of five Eskimo and the strangling of a child at Kent peninsula; the case had not been investigated when the last mail left, and I have only the preliminary report from Inspector S. T. Wood, who visited this coast in August last from Herschel island, where he is stationed. Writing from Tree River, under date of August 29, 1921, Inspector Wood says:—

“On my arrival at Baillie Island on August 18, 1921, en route to Tree River detachment, I heard from the crew of the Hudson's Bay Company's gas schooner *Fort McPherson*, which had just returned from Kent peninsula, that a shooting affray had taken place recently in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Kent peninsula, in which three men, a woman and a child were killed and one man seriously wounded. The stories of this affray as told by members of the crew do not agree in many details, as it is all hearsay. A Copper Eskimo woman now at Tree River gave me the clearest story, which is as follows:—

“The shooting took place about August 1, 1921, on the mainland, about thirty miles east of the Hudson's Bay Company's post in Walker bay, Kent peninsula. Hannak and Ikiagagina are cousins. Ikpukuwak is father of Ikiagagina. There is an Eskimo named Pugnana and the name of Hannak's wife is Pugnana also. Otto Binder, Hudson's Bay Company's trader at Tree River, had taken Ikiagagina's wife to live with him. Ikiagagina's father Ikpukuwak and his cousin, Hannak were anxious to get a wife for him. For that reason Hannak shot Anaigviak, seriously wounding him in the abdomen, and wanted Ikiagagina to take Anaigviak's wife. Hannak went back to his tent. Tatamagana, partner of Anaigviak, took his rifle, went to Hannak's house and shot Hannak dead.

“Eskimo Pugnana, a cousin of Hannak's, seeing Ikiagagina running to get his rifle, shot him dead. Ikpukuwak, father of Ikiagagina, seeing his son dead, fired a box of ammunition at Pugnana without wounding him, thereupon Pugnana shot him dead. At this time, Pugnana is also supposed to have shot and killed Hannak's wife, Pugnana. As the father, Hannak and mother,

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Pugnana, of little girl Okolitana, age four years, were now dead, the people strangled her to death as there was no one to look after her. After the shooting Pugnana, Tatamagana and Anaigviak disappeared. Pugnana's wife, who is crippled in legs and walks with aid of two sticks, accompanied them. It is supposed that they carried Anaigviak with them as he was too badly wounded to walk and in all probability is dead by now. Anaigviak's wife accompanied them. Tatamagana is not married. The whole party with pack dogs are supposed to have gone east and may take the direction of Back's river and Baker lake. Pugnana had worked all last winter for Pete Norberg, trader for Hudson's Bay Company, at Kent peninsula. He had a bad reputation among his people for stealing from caches and was therefore forced to live by himself. Pugnana is described as being about 5 feet 6 inches, weight 155, about 25 years, small mustache, no beard, smaller eyes than usual among Eskimo, his clothing is of fashion of Western Eskimo, that is artiggie covered with calico snow shirt. No scars visible or tattoo marks visible. Tatamagana's description is: about 5 feet 5 inches, slim build, face clean, weight about 140, no marks or scars visible, clothing after fashion of Copper Eskimo, that is long-tailed deerskin artiggie. No wife. It will be noticed that the information is not clear on some points, such as the reason why Pugnana shot Hannak's wife Pugnana; the names of persons who strangled the little girl Okolitana. In this case the need of a power schooner was made evident as nothing can now be done until first ice forms. Corporal Doak will make a patrol in this connection as soon as ice makes and at same time make a careful search for Eskimo Ou-Ang-Wak who escaped from Police on Hudson bay side. Corporal Doak has instructions to make full investigation into the shooting affair at Kent peninsula. No informations will be laid until after a careful investigation. Should any arrests be made in these and other cases pending, the prisoners will be brought to Herschel island by ship next summer, as opportunities for escape are too great at Tree River detachment. I hope to have full reports on the above case by spring. I would suggest that Fullerton detachment be instructed to keep a watch for Pugnana and Tatamagana."

MURDERS OF AGLUETUK AND AHHAK

These were two related crimes; Ahkak murdered Agluetuk some time in 1919, and in 1920 the murderer was slain in reprisal.

Our first information concerning the murder of Agluetuk was contained in a report by Staff-Sergeant S. G. Clay, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Tree River detachment, dated March 14, 1920. This was in part as follows:—

"Shortly after the establishment of the Tree River detachment, Coronation gulf, in September last, rumours were current amongst the natives that in the summer of 1919 a native named Agluetuk had been shot and killed by another native named Ahkak.

"On the various patrols made to Victoria land, Bathurst Inlet and other points in the Coronation gulf, these rumours were authenticated. Natives were questioned regarding this alleged murder, and they invariably admitted that it had taken place and that Ahkak was the man responsible for the crime.

"All the bands of Eskimo residing in the Coronation gulf have been visited during the last winter by Police patrols and endeavour made to locate Ahkak and obtain further particulars of the alleged murder.

"Natives questioned by us seemed to treat the affair in a very light manner, and they all agreed that the friends and relatives of the murdered man would avenge his death, if it had not been already accomplished.

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"At Bathurst Inlet we learned that Ahkak shortly after committing this offence, had taken flight, and it was supposed that he was amongst either the Prince Albert Sound natives or to north of them around Minto Inlet on the west coast of Victoria land.

"We know that this man (Ahkak) is not on the mainland or at any point in the Coronation gulf, as nearly all this territory has been patrolled by us this last winter, and a lookout kept for him.

"It is more than likely that ere this the relatives of Ahkak have disposed of Agluetuk as it is an old tribal custom for murder to be avenged, even years after the event has taken place, but the whole facts can only be ascertained by a Police patrol going into the territory into which the fugitive has fled."

Later, Staff-Sergeant Clay continues, Harold Noice, formerly a member of the Canadian Arctic expedition, who had been living for some months in Victoria land, gave some information which he had gleaned from the natives. According to this account, Ahkak and Agluetuk were partners, and both were husbands of a woman named Nutingnik. They met a band which included a man named Olepsekak, who (according to their story), taking a fancy to Nutingnik, persuaded Ahkak to murder Agluetuk, offering as a bribe his gun and ammunition. Ahkak had already had a misunderstanding with his partner, and consented.

"A few days later whilst Agluetuk was sitting in front of his deerskin tent, implement making, Olepsekak loaded the gun and handed it to Ahkak, who stole up behind Agluetuk and shot him in the back; death resulted immediately after the shooting."

The statement continued:—

"After the murder Ahkak met a party of natives from Coronation gulf and wished to trade with them. They having heard of the murder refused to trade or have anything to do with him. Ahkak immediately took to flight as he had reason to believe that the natives would kill him."

The statement implicating Olepsekak must be distinguished from Staff-Sergeant Clay's own report; it represents a version of the tale current among the Eskimo.

Corporal E. H. Cornelius, who was left in command of the detachment when Staff-Sergeant Clay came out, made a patrol to Victoria land in the winter of 1920-21, warrants having been issued for Ahkak and Olepsekak. Under date of April 1, 1921, he reported on the subject, the more important portion of his report being as follows:—

"On February 22, Constable Brockie and I made a patrol into the Kongheryumuit territory in Prince Albert sound, arriving at their village on the ice some distance northeast of cape Back on March 8.

"That same evening we started making investigations regarding the above murder. Natives were questioned and statements taken from Nutingnik, Amokuk and Ohoak, those having any knowledge of the affair. Much care was taken in keeping these people separated while being questioned so that each one would tell their own story.

"This is the story gathered from the natives:—

"During the spring of 1919, after the snow had disappeared, three families of natives, namely Ahkak and Agluetuk, Amokuk and Enotalik, left a large lake called Umingmuktok on Victoria land, situated north of Wellington bay, on the south coast, and travelled with packs and pack dogs many days to the northwest, finally making their summer camp near two lakes north of east end of Prince Albert sound.

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"For some time before the murder took place, Ahkak and Agluetuk were not on friendly terms with each other and often quarrelled; Ahkak being a very poor hunter and provider may have had something to do with this. However, the end came one day when the men returned from a day's caribou hunt. On this occasion Agluetuk and Amokuk were helping each other pack deerskins and meat home.

"After returning Agluetuk sat outside of his tent implement making and Amokuk was some distance away from him over the brow of a small slope working with his deerskins. Ahkak was also working with his deerskins not far from his tent. All the women and the remainder of the men were in their tents at this time.

"Olepsekak who was then living with Enotalik and family had, after returning from the hunt, left his 38-55 rifle standing outside and entered the tent where he remained with Enotalik's family until after the murder.

"Ahkak seeing a good opportunity to get rid of his disliked partner got Olepsekak's rifle and shot Agluetuk, death resulting very quickly afterwards.

"It is impossible to say how this shooting was done as it seems nobody witnessed the act and nobody examined the body after death.

"When the report of the rifle was heard Amokuk ran to the spot and all the natives came out of their tents and saw Agluetuk lying on the ground dying, and Ahkak standing a short distance from him with a rifle in his hand. The murder took place about the middle of the day.

"After the murder the natives asked Ahkak what he had shot him for, and Ahkak replied with the poor excuse that he thought Agluetuk was going to do something to him and Nutingnik, his wife.

"These natives do not believe that Olepsekak had anything to do with this affair and were quite surprised at me questioning them on the subject.

"Immediately after the shooting, before Agluetuk died, some of the natives overheard Ahkak say to him that he, Ahkak, had been scared enough by Agluetuk.

"These natives are under the opinion that the murder was committed through jealousy, as Agluetuk was by far the favourite of the two amongst the people.

"The body according to native custom was wrapped in deerskins and left on the land some distance from the camp.

"The statements in connection with this affair were given willingly and without any hesitation and seemed to be made quite truthfully.

"At the time our investigation took place, Ahkak was dead, having been murdered the year before, but Olepsekak was arrested on warrant on March 9 and taken away.

"On May 30 Olepsekak was delivered to Inspector Wood at Shingle Point and was taken to Herschel island, where he is now awaiting his preliminary hearing."

It will be observed that this report exculpates Olepsekak so far as this murder is concerned.

Retribution befell Ahkak, who was killed by other Eskimos in the winter of 1920. Corporal Cornelius reported on this under date of June 24, 1921, after he had brought the persons implicated to Fort Macpherson. His report is as follows:—

"During the month of March, 1921, while Constable Brockie and I were at the Kongheryumuit village, northeast of Cape Back, Prince Albert Sound, Victoria Land, investigating the Agluetuk murder case, full inquiries were made into the murder of Ahkak, which took place during the winter of 1920.

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"Statements were taken from Nutingnik, Amokuk, Olepsekak, Kapokatchiak and Ekootuk, besides many natives being questioned on the subject.

"Much trouble was given by the other natives during this investigation. Those not being concerned in the case crowded into our snow porch and many laid on the top of our roof with their ear to the snow blocks to hear what was said, and it was impossible to drive them away.

"After sending for the head men of the tribe and talking with them for some time we were able to get rid of the crowd outside and then went on with our inquiry."

This is the story gathered:—

"Shortly after the murder of Agluetuk, which took place during the summer of 1919 northeast of Prince Albert sound, Ahkak, the murderer, who was a poor hunter and provider, persuaded Olepsekak to become his partner and share Nutingnik (Ahhak's wife) as wife between them, and Olepsekak could hunt and keep the family supplied in meat and deerskins. To this Olepsekak readily consented.

"In the fall all these people, who had been camped together during the summer, returned to the east shore of the sound to prepare for the coming winter. Here they met many more natives who had come there from other points.

"After the cold weather set in these natives moved on to the ice and made their village about the middle of Prince Edward sound.

"Shortly after becoming settled in this village, Ahkak became quite dangerous in his actions and attempted to take the lives of his wife, Nutingnik, and brother-in-law, Amokuk.

"As a result of his actions Ahkak was turned out of his house and had to build one for himself, where he lived alone until his death.

"One day while the hunters were out sealing, Kapokatchiak, Olepsekak, Ekootuk and Amokuk met in a snow house that opened out into Nutingnik's house, and there agreed to murder Ahkak.

"Nutingnik, who was in her house at the time, overheard this whole plot.

"About noon this same day, before the hunters returned, the conspirators (the women Kapokatchiak and Ekootuk and men Olepsekak and Amokuk) went to Ahkak's house to carry out their murderous intention.

"When they entered the house Ahkak was sitting on his sleeping bench. Olepsekak jumped on to the bench and caught Ahkak by the right arm and one of the women caught by him the left arm. Ahkak, realizing what was about to take place, and fearing that they might kill him with a knife, told them that there was an Ugiuk line (a stout line made from a bearded seal skin) under a deerskin on the floor that they could use.

"They had taken a similar line to Ahkak's house with them to strangle him with, but decided to use Ahkak's.

"It is hard to say at present which person got this line and put it around Ahkak's neck, but it lies between one of the women and Amokuk.

"After the line was secured around Ahkak's neck, Amokuk, having been told by his mother, Kapokatchiak, to go away, left the house and did not return.

"There was a knot in one end of the line which was placed over Ahkak's throat.

"After this was put in place, while Olepsekak securely held Ahkak's right arm and Kapokatchiak his left arm, Ekootuk, who was standing behind Ahkak, pushed down on his head and pulled on the line at the same time. This was continued until Ahkak strangled to death.

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"Ahhak fought at first, but, becoming exhausted, soon gave it up. Both the body and the Ugiuk skin line were left in Ahhak's snowhouse, and would probably go out to sea after the breakup of the ice the following summer.

"It is very plain to see that some of the statements in connection with this affair are not altogether truthful.

"Olepsekak says in his statement that Ahhak, shortly before being killed, attempted to kill him with a knife, which is not mentioned by any of the other natives.

"Ekootuk in her statement claims that Ahhak also tried to kill Kapokatchiak and Alungak, which is not substantiated even by those natives themselves.

"Amokuk takes the blame of having got the line from under the deerskin and placing it around Ahhak's neck, which in other statements is blamed on one or the other of the women.

"It looks very much like these people, who are all related to Amokuk, are attempting to shield him by trying to keep suspicion in other quarters, but the truth of the particulars will not be known until thrashed out in court.

"However, those connected in this affair state that it is an old tribal custom amongst their people to avenge a murder, and that they would have done so in this case even if Ahhak had not attempted to kill these natives after murdering Agluetuk.

"It is quite likely that Ahhak attempted to kill both his wife, Nutingnik, and Amokuk, as this is given in all the statements and by other natives questioned.

"Olepsekak was arrested on warrant in connection with the Agluetuk murder case. Nutingnik was taken as witness in the Ahhak murder.

"Amokuk, who was being taken as a witness, became very sick after leaving the village, and on the second day of our journey out of Prince Albert sound became so bad that we thought he wouldn't pull through the night.

"The following day two natives with a team, who were out hunting polar bears, happened to pass our snowhouses, and as there was absolutely no improvement in Amokuk's condition, and ourselves, having run out of food, were unable to wait any longer, we were compelled to send him back to the village by these hunters.

"Kapokatchiak is an old woman, too feeble to stand a long trip on foot, and as it was impossible to carry a person top of the heavy loads on such a long journey as was before us, we were compelled to leave her at the village.

"Ekootuk was not seen until our arrival at the Plubluarmuit village, west coast of Victoria land, on our return from Prince Albert sound, but there made a statement on the murder.

"Ekootuk was arrested for having conspired and taken part with Olepsekak in the murder of Ahhak.

"On May 30th prisoners and witnesses were delivered to Inspector Wood at Shingle Point and were then taken to Herschel Island, where they will remain until their preliminary hearing takes place.

"Amokuk, who took part in the conspiracy and claims to have put the line around Ahhak's neck, if still alive, could be got and brought out by members of the Port Epworth [Tree river] detachment next spring.

"Natives belonging to Dolphin and Union strait have visited Prince Albert sound since our patrol there, and it will be known at Bernard Harbour this coming summer in what state of health Amokuk was at the time of their visit there."

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PATROLS IN THE ARCTIC

The first patrol of the winter, composed of Corporal Cornelius and Constable Stevenson, left the post at Tree river on December 19, 1920, and travelled by Bernard Harbour, and Dolphin and Union strait to the southwest coast of Victoria land and back, returning on January 16, 1921; the distance covered was 337 miles. Beyond extremely cold weather, this patrol had no special incidents. One remark may be quoted:—

“Upon inquiry I was informed that practically no caribou crossed the gulf from Victoria land west of Port Epworth this winter. It is an understood thing that the caribou are getting scarcer every year along this mainland, in all probability caused by the great number of rifles in the country. Practically all the natives along the mainland and those on the southwest and south coast of Victoria land are in possession of at least one rifle, and some to my knowledge have three and four.

“Some of the natives seen on this patrol said that the sealing was very poor, as they were unable to locate the seal holes amongst the rough ice. The scarcity of seal oil was quite noticeable in some of the snowhouses. The lamps were being burnt with a very small flame, and the natives commented on the coldness of their igloo.”

On January 21st, Corporal Cornelius left with Constable Brockie on a patrol to Bathurst Inlet, Kent peninsula, Dease strait and the south coast of Victoria land, returning on February 11th, after travelling 464 miles. This patrol brought the Police in touch with natives of the Ekalloktok tribe, who hitherto have had very little to do with white men.

On February 22nd, Corporal Cornelius and Constable Brockie left Tree River for Prince Albert Sound, in connection with the Agluetuk and Ahkak murders already noticed. This time they travelled across Coronation gulf to Lady Franklin point, and then followed the coast line of Victoria land westward; the return was made by Bernard harbour, Tree River being reached on March 26, 1921, the total distance travelled being 632 miles. The weather was bad, and the nature of their errand caused Corporal Cornelius' relations with the natives to be very delicate. His report of his dealings with them is:—

“The following day, March 8, we travelled south-easterly across the sound and arrived at the Kongheryumuit village, about eight miles off shore of the point we were directed to.

“That evening statements were taken *re* murder of Agluetuk.

“All the following day was spent investigating the murders of Agluetuk and Ahkak, and during the evening much trouble was given by the men of the tribe that forced their way into our snow house and others lay on top of our roof to hear what was said, and would not be driven away.

“The head men of the tribe were sent for, and after talking to them for some time they got rid of the crowd for us.

“Olepsekak was arrested on warrant this evening in connection with the Agluetuk murder.

“The following day when ready to leave we had trouble getting the natives together. Amokuk who was being taken in connection with the Ahkak murder, absolutely refused to go.

“A meeting was held by us amongst the men of the tribe, and after much talking we finally got their feelings turned against Amokuk for not going. We then went to Amokuk's house and found the place crowded. One man was busily engaged talking to Amokuk.

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"Our interpreter told us that this man was persuading Amokuk to go. After considerable time Amokuk finally consented, but asked to be allowed to remain at the village one more day so that he would be able to get his clothing ready, for travelling, so we decided to stay to prevent any further trouble.

"At one time it looked like we were going to have serious trouble with these natives, but by going about this business in a quiet way, this was finally overcome.

"I could not wish to have been with a better man than Constable Brockie under conditions of this kind.

"Uluksak, our native, proved to be the most useful man in our party under these circumstances, by going about amongst the natives, suppressing their ill feelings against us, and telling them what took place at the time of his own arrest a few years ago, and smoothing the road for us in general. Without Uluksak, our business there would have been far more difficult to carry out."

As already noted, one of the Eskimos under arrest, Amokuk, fell ill, and had to be sent back to his village. On the way back, at another village, the woman Ekootuk was arrested; she proved a fractious prisoner, attempting repeatedly to escape, and having to be followed and apprehended.

On this patrol, also, Corporal Cornelius noticed the paucity of game.

As regards seals, the season was one of the worst the natives had had for some time, and the Prince Albert Sound Eskimo suffered greatly. Those who had caches of meat and seal oil shared them generously with their less fortunate compatriots.

On April 2, 1921, Corporal Cornelius and Constable Stevenson set out on the long journey from Tree River to Fort Macpherson; Constable Stevenson went only as far as Bernard Harbour, where the prisoners brought from Prince Albert Sound had been left under guard of Constable Brockie; the latter accompanied Corporal Cornelius and the two had to escort the two Eskimo prisoners, Olepskak and Ekootuk, the woman Nutingnik, who was brought as a witness, and a white man who had been arrested for a breach of the Game Act. Before leaving Bernard Harbour, the woman Ekootuk again fled and had to be pursued and caught. The journey, which was very toilsome, lasted until May 30, when the prisoners were placed in custody at Herschel Island. The dog team had travelled 1,031 miles, and the 200 miles travelled by Corporal Cornelius to Fort Macpherson brought up his patrol to 1,231 miles.

THE SLAUGHTER OF GAME

Before finishing with the doings of this detachment, I may notice a report by Corporal Cornelius under date of October 29, 1920, which it may be remarked, was received at headquarters on August 9, 1921. It is as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the traders in Coronation gulf, through the purchase of a large quantity of deerskins from the natives annually, are causing the deer to be scarcer each year.

"These deerskins are purchased entirely for exportation purpose, and are being shipped to the vicinity of MacKenzie bay and points in the Mackenzie delta, for trade amongst the inhabitants of those parts.

"The sinews are also being shipped to many posts on the Mackenzie river.

"I have been informed by one of the traders in the gulf that many of the caribou are being killed for the skins and sinews only, and the meat left on the land to decay. This is increasing each year.

"The traders encourage the natives to trade deerskins with them, for the sole purpose of exportation.

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"The majority of the Eskimo are the owner of a rifle now, and many more are being traded amongst them each year, therefore if this wasteful slaughter is allowed to continue, it won't be long before the deer are driven from the country and the natives left unable to get warm clothing for the cold winter months.

"The loss of deerskin clothing alone would be one of the worst things that could happen to these natives.

"If the exportation of deerskins from Coronation gulf could be stopped, it would check this great yearly waste of meat, for there would be no demand for the skins.

"The Eskimo kill the deer as they need them, and there is absolutely no waste when hunting for themselves."

PREVALENCE OF INFANTICIDE

Before leaving this portion of the report, some remarks by Superintendent G. L. Jennings, the Officer Commanding this District, may be quoted:—

"The preservation of child life among the native inhabitants on that part of the coast east of Tree River detachment, particularly in the neighbourhood of Kent peninsula, is one which requires serious consideration. These natives hold life very cheaply, and still continue the old tribal customs, where family feuds are carried down from one generation to another; but in this case, as in the majority of instances, the usual cause of complaint is in regard to the woman. Women in this district are very few, and it is a common custom to have three husbands for one woman. The reason for this scarcity of women is from the fact that it has been the custom for Natives to put away their children for several reasons. First, in the case of female children, it is considered that they will never be of any service in the household, or if so, many years must elapse before that time; secondly, the male child is usually kept, as it is considered that he can, even at an early age, assist in providing for the family; thirdly, a child of either sex, if born when the family is on the trail, and particularly in winter, is allowed to die, as it is only a hindrance to the movements of the family.

"This wanton destruction of children has gone on to such an extent, that it is only a matter of time when this race will, by natural process, become extinct."

THE LOWER MACKENZIE RIVER

Discoveries of oil directed attention to the lower reaches of the Mackenzie river, and precautions were taken to avert a repetition of the distressing features of the rush to the Yukon. Stringent regulations were framed and their enforcement was entrusted to the force. Superintendent Jennings' remarks in his annual report may be quoted:—

"Owing to the reports of oil having been found in the Fort Norman District, it was anticipated that a considerable rush into that territory would take place, and during the winter some twenty-four parties made the trip from here, by dog train to Fort Norman to stake claims. In addition, other parties went from places in the north, and also came overland from Dawson and Whitehorse. Owing, however, to the regulations governing oil leases having been changed, the actual number going into the district to stake claims was not considerable. The new regulations of the Northwest Territories in

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regard to entrants into the Provisional District of Mackenzie were strictly enforced, particularly in regard to health of individuals, and the necessity of being properly provided with the necessaries of life and equipment. No undesirables are known to have gained access to the country, and this was most favourably reported upon by many parties who went in there this year. Unfortunately, however, there were several serious accidents, particularly one on the Hay river, where three brothers lost their lives by the upsetting of their canoe. These men were endeavouring to make a quick trip by that route to Fort Norman.

"The Imperial Oil Company and the Fort Norman Oil Company both took in parties of men in connection with their work, most of them returning outside at the end of the season. The year's work was disappointing inasmuch as the original well gave out, and as far as is known to date no others have struck oil. The district, however, has been favourably commented upon by experts.

"The Department of the Interior also sent a large number of geologists, surveyors and hydrographic parties into the District of Mackenzie, and a great deal of very valuable work has been done during the year.

"The Pouce Coupé District was also very favourably reported on for oil possibilities. Several thousand claims have been made in that district, and the Imperial Oil Company are going ahead on a large scale with their arrangements for drilling. Should they be successful there is no doubt that the E.D. and B.C. Railroad will be extended west from Spirit River into the Pouce Coupé country."

THE LeBEAUX MURDER CASE

An interesting case, that of *Rex vs. Albert LeBeaux*, is referred to by Superintendent Jennings, thus:—

"At Fort Providence, Albert LeBeaux was arrested in February, by Sergeant Thorne, on the charge of murder of his wife. Sergeant Thorne made the trip by dog team from Fort Simpson immediately on hearing of the case. Upon investigation he decided that it was necessary to take the body of the deceased to the nearest coroner, who was Dr. McDonald, at Fort Smith. He did this taking the body by dog sled over 300 miles, together with the prisoner, who was committed for trial. After the coroner's inquest Sergeant Thorne continued with the prisoner to Edmonton, another 300 miles by dog sled to Fort McMurray, thence by train.

"Sergeant Thorne's work in this case was most creditable and performed under most trying circumstances in the depth of winter.

"It was ordered that Albert LeBeaux should be tried at Fort Providence, the scene of the crime, and that a court should proceed there for the trial. His Honour Lucien Dubuc, District Court Judge of Edmonton, was appointed stipendiary magistrate for the Northwest Territories, and he proceeded with officials of the court, agent of the Department of Justice, counsel for the accused, and a jury of six, five of whom were secured at Fort Smith, to Fort Providence in June, the trial taking place during the last week of that month. All arrangements for the transportation and camp of the trial party and jury were in our hands. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hung at Fort Smith, N.W.T., on November 1, 1921."

In connection with this case, Sergeant Thorne made the first aeroplane journey on duty in the annals of the force. His patrol from Fort Simpson to Edmonton and return was accomplished by dog-train, horse sleigh, railway and aeroplane, the

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record being: 850 miles with dogs, travelling 28 days; 590 miles by train, travelling 5 days; 20 miles by horse sleigh, travelling 1 day; 640 miles by aeroplane, 8 hours' flying.

The machine used was one belonging to the Imperial Oil Company, to whose courtesy we were indebted for the accommodation. The journey was made in several stages.

March 24—Peace River to Vermilion, 210 miles.

March 27—Vermilion to mouth of Hay river, 200 miles.

March 28—Hay river to Fort Providence, 90 miles.

March 30—Providence to Fort Simpson, 140 miles.

SOCIAL UNREST

The machinations of the violent revolutionists continue; in the course of the year a "Communist Party of Canada" was organized, under the direct orders of the Third International at Moscow. This party, which describes itself as the Canadian section of the Third International, published some numbers of an avowedly illegal newspaper, and has been busy with agitation. A feature of the work of these extremists is their anxiety that there be widespread unemployment and suffering among the working classes, and their resolve to foment trouble among the unemployed. At several places they have rendered more difficult the task of the authorities in relieving unemployment and alleviating distress. They have, for example, where able, deliberately directed the efforts of the unemployed in directions calculated to embarrass municipal finances, in the hope of producing confusion. The significant feature of these activities is that they are but the execution of plans conceived outside the country, and furnished to and imposed upon our agitators from abroad.

SUPPRESSION OF COMMERCIALIZED VICE

The Revd. John Chisholm has continued his excellent work in the protection of young women coming to this country as immigrants. He is employed by this department, and works in co-operation with the Officer Commanding, Quebec District. The most important portion of his work is to meet ocean liners arriving at Quebec and Montreal, and care for and advise unaccompanied female immigrants. These when necessary are accommodated at the organization known as "Dorchester House" in Montreal. Mr. Chisholm is assisted by competent lady social service workers and an organization exists, which has been improved during the year, whereby female immigrants not only are helped in taking care of their baggage, notified as to the time their trains depart, and seen on board, but church officials and social workers at their places of destination are communicated with, to make sure that they arrive safely and settle down in creditable circumstances.

Many attempts are made by infamous creatures to corrupt and entice away young women, and continual vigilance is necessary. Mr. Chisholm's reports contain many instances, some exceedingly pathetic, of the attempts made to recruit the underworld. In some cases the authority conferred upon him by his connection with the force has been of decisive value.

A development of the preventive side of this work is thus described by Mr. Chisholm; the reference is to immigrant girls, though he points out that girls repairing to the city from the country also need protection:—

"With the aid of my staff of social church workers, I have succeeded this month in receiving, in answer to extensive correspondence, amazingly numerous approvals of appointing in every parish and congregation a Strangers' secre-

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tary, chosen out of already existing guilds or missionary associations. This secretary is to be notified of the arrival into the parish or congregation of every girl, and the address where she can be found. A duplicate of the newcomer's name and address is at the same time to be sent to the priest or minister of the congregation. The stranger is thus almost certain to have thrown around her the influence of her mother's church. On the other hand, when a girl leaves any parish, the Strangers' secretary in that parish is obliged to notify the Strangers' secretary and the priest or minister where the girl has taken her departure to. For example, in the Presbyterian Church there are 2,500 women's missionary societies in as many congregations or parishes. Each one of these have already obligated themselves to undertake this work.

"I have also received a letter from the head secretary of the Catholic Social Service Guild, indicating their readiness to co-operate with us in this good work. The head secretary, Miss Lamb, co-operated with me for more than six years, as if we both belonged to the same church."

Similar service is rendered at Halifax by Miss Bessie Egan, who meets all incoming vessels. She has been instrumental in keeping a number of undesirables out of the country.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

This work has been carried on as usual. In 1920 the monthly average of releases was a little over 60; this year it averages 69. There unfortunately has been an increase in the number of licenses revoked and forfeited. The figures in detail are:—

Released on parole from penitentiaries	368
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	468
	<hr/> 836
Licenses revoked.....	22
Licenses forfeited.....	15
Sentences completed on parole.....	752
Licenses made unconditional.....	22
	<hr/> 811

From 1899 to September 30, 1921.

Released on parole from penitentiaries.....	6,427
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	7,442
	<hr/> 13,869
Licenses revoked.....	482
Licenses forfeited.....	310
Sentences completed on parole.....	12,449
Sentences not yet completed.....	628
	<hr/> 13,869

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CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The origin of this highly important service was described in my last report. It is important to bear in mind that it is maintained for the use of all police forces in the country, and that it will not fully serve its purposes until they all employ it. It should contain a complete record of convicted criminals. The statistical report, which shows a considerable increase, is:—

Month	Finger Prints received	Identifications made	Parole Violators discharged	Escapes located	Photo. Negs. received	Photo. Prints made	Photographs received
1920							
October.....	1,090	90	0	1	81	243	420
November.....	1,231	122	0	1	109	327	534
December.....	1,424	160	0	1	69	207	590
1921							
January.....	1,081	119	0	1	87	261	461
February.....	1,651	131	1	0	123	369	577
March.....	1,802	198	0	1	62	186	432
April.....	1,485	158	0	1	108	324	524
May.....	1,299	149	0	1	122	366	422
June.....	1,532	163	1	0	111	333	439
July.....	1,198	158	1	1	97	291	412
August.....	1,683	221	0	3	112	336	422
September.....	1,367	125	1	1	75	225	500
Total.....	16,643	1,794	4	12	1,156	3,468	5,733

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (3 years).....	397
" " (1 year).....	2
" trumpeter (3 months' probation).....	1
" special constables.....	111
Re-engaged after leaving.....	29
Deserters rejoined.....	18

	558
Discharges through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.	549

Total increase for the year 1921. 9

Died—

Reg. No. 2211, Sergeant Shaver, J. M.	
" " 4893, Sergeant Holbrook, L.	
" " 4995, Sergeant Searle, G.	
" " 5680, Corporal Hayes, H. F.	
" " 6439, Corporal Miller, B. R.	
" " 8585, Corporal Bissonnette, O.	
" " 6096, Acting Corporal Usher, E.	
" " 8196, Constable Bariteau, R.	
" " 8922, Constable Boyd, C.	
" " 9052, Constable Sabourin, M.	
" " 9588, Constable Clark, C. V.	
" " 9770, Constable Bell, T.	

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 2198, Staff-Sergeant MacGillycuddy, V. J.

OFFICERS

Retired to Pension—

Inspector K. F. Anderson.

Died—

Inspector A. L. Bell.

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HEALTH

The general health has been good. There were no epidemics.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of one officer and twelve other ranks.

Inspector Bell was an experienced officer, whose loss was keenly felt.

One death, that of Sergeant C. Searle, calls for particular mention. Sergeant Searle was in command of the detachment at Creston, B.C. On May 14 he got word that some whisky runners were trying to cross the international boundary during the night with American cars without reporting. Accompanied by two constables, he spent the night in watching the boundary, and in the morning the party returned. The road crossed the Goat river, a swift mountain tributary of the Kootenay; this is a tortuous stream, very dangerous when in flood; during the night the river had swollen suddenly and the road close to the bridge had been eaten away, so that Sergeant Searle, who was leading, rode into a hole and was swept away. Apparently he lost his life through trying to save his horse, for he caught a culvert with one hand while retaining his hold upon the reins with the other; the horse tore him away, and he then disappeared. The two constables with him did their utmost to rescue him, but in vain.

HORSES

The Veterinary Surgeon, who purchases the remounts and supervises the stabling and feeding and is responsible for the health of the horses, reports as follows:—

“Conditions during the year in so far as the general health of the horses was concerned have been satisfactory, but I regret to say that the loss through death, principally accidental, has been heavy, no less than thirty-one having been destroyed by fire when the stables at Brandon were burned on the night of October 29, 1920.

“It was found necessary to destroy ten for various reasons, while a total of forty-two died or were accidentally killed.

“Ninety-five horses were cast and sold during the year, while only three were added to the strength of the force, two of which were purchased in Ottawa, the third being a colt out of a police mare.

“During the year I have visited the headquarters of ‘K,’ ‘M,’ ‘G,’ ‘F,’ ‘C,’ and ‘D’ divisions, also a great many of their detachments, and found as a rule matters pertaining to the welfare of the horses satisfactory.”

TRANSPORT

No transport was purchased during the year.

The *Chakawana*, the power launch employed on the Pacific coast, was disposed of, it being decided to discontinue the coastal patrol. A new power-boat, the *Fitzgerald*, was purchased for use on the lower Mackenzie river.

BUILDINGS

No new buildings were erected during the year. All those in our possession have been kept in repair. A considerable misfortune has been the destruction by fire of the Riding School at Regina; the cause of this has not yet been discovered. At Brandon the stable in use was burned; as this was rented, no loss was caused to the Government other than of the horses and equipment destroyed.

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CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing has been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply has been satisfactory. While prices remained high for the greater portion of the year, there are indications of a decline.

COURTESIES

Excellent relations have been maintained with the several State police forces in the United States. In October the Pennsylvania State Police held a Tournament Field Meet at Harrisburg, which, in response to a pressing invitation, couched in the warmest terms, was attended by Superintendent A. W. Duffus and four other ranks. Our representation, which made a creditable showing, was treated with distinguished courtesy and entertained most hospitably.

Musical rides have been performed by our men at a number of places during the year, including the National Exhibition of Toronto and the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa. Many invitations to perform these rides, coming both from the United States and from Canada, had to be declined, as acceptance would have interfered with the numerous duties of the force. They were, however, felt to be compliments and were received with gratitude.

HONOUR

The Honour of the Rising Sun, fourth class, has been conferred by the Emperor of Japan upon Superintendent G. S. Worsley, in recognition of services in Siberia.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																	
Halifax.....				1			1	3	1	24	1	31					
On leave.....								1				1					
Totals.....				1			1	4	1	24	1	32					
<i>Quebec District—</i>																	
Montreal.....			1	1				2	5	9	1	19					
Phillipsburg.....									1			1					
Valleyfield.....										2		2					
Quebec.....								1				1					
Totals.....			1	1				3	6	11	1	23					
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																	
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	3	1		7	12	12	23	16	79					
"A" Division.....																	
Ottawa.....			1	1			2	8	16	120	19	167					
Senneterre.....											1	2					
On Command.....								1		2		3					
On leave.....									1								
"N" Division.....								1	1	5	4	11					
Ottawa.....																	
On Command.....				4			2	5	16	120	9	156	129	6		135	
On leave.....								2	7			11					
Headquarters Division									1	1		2					
Port Burwell.....								1				1					
Ponds Inlet.....							1					1					
On Command.....				1				1	1	5		8					
On leave.....				1								1					
Totals.....	1	1	4	10	1		12	31	50	283	49	442	129	6		135	
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
"O" Division.....																	
Toronto.....			1				2	1	3	7		14					
Haileybury.....								2	1	1		5					
Sault Ste. Marie.....				1								4					
Niagara Falls.....							1			3		4					
Windsor.....										2		3					
Bridgeburg.....								1		3		4					
Sarnia.....										2		2					
Hamilton.....										1		1					
On Command.....									1	2		3					
Totals.....			1	1			4	4	6	21		37					
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
"C" Division.....																	
Brandon.....			1	2				6	10	59	4	82	64	4		68	
On Command.....									1	1		2					
On leave.....							1					1					

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921—Continued

	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Manitoba—Con.</i>																	
<i>"D" Division.</i>																	
Winnipeg.....			1	2			3	1	9	23	1	40	4	2		6	
Dauphin.....							1			4		5	4			4	
Emerson.....								1		2		3	2			2	
Fort Frances.....								1	1	1		2	1			1	5
Fort William.....				1				3	1	32	1	38	22	2		24	
Gypsumville.....										1		1	1			1	
Gretna.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Hodgson.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Kenora.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Killarney.....							1					1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnet.....										1		1	1			1	
La Riviere.....										1		1	1			1	
Nipigon.....									1	1		2					
Norway House.....									1	1		2					8
Piney.....										1		1	1			1	
Portage la Prairie.....				1					1	7	1	10	5			5	
Sandy Lake.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Waskada.....									1			1	1			1	
On Command.....												1	1			1	
On leave.....									1			1					
Totals.....			2	6			6	12	30	140	7	203	116	8		124	13
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>"Depot" Division—</i>																	
Regina.....			2	5	1	1	7	20	19	144	14	213	87	14		101	
Assiniboia.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Balcarres.....										1		1	1			1	
Big Muddy.....										2		2	3	1		4	
Broadview.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Carlyle.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Carievale.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Estevan.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Glen Ewen.....								1				1	1			1	
Kamsack.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Maple Creek.....										2		2	4			4	
Marienthal.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Melville.....										1		2	1			1	
Moosejaw.....							1		1	1		3	2			2	
Meyronne.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Northgate.....									1	1		2	2			2	
North Portal.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Punnichy.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Short Creek.....										2		2	2			2	
Swift Current.....								1		3		4	2			2	
Shaunavon.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Weyburn.....				1				1	1	4		7	4			4	
Yorkton.....								1		2		3	2			2	
On Command.....									1	4	1	6					
On leave.....							1			3		4					
Totals.....			2	6	1	1	9	28	32	183	15	277	132	15		147	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921—*Continued*

Place	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponties.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>"F" Division—</i>																	
Prince Albert.....			1				4	1	4	19	3	32	11		6	17	....
Battleford.....				1			2			5	1	9	6		4	10	....
Duck Lake.....								1		1		1	1			1	....
Fullerton.....								1	1	2	1	5					32
Humboldt.....								1		1		2	1			1	....
Onion Lake.....									1	1		2	2		2	4	....
Port Nelson.....									1	1		2					6
Saskatoon.....								2	1	1		4					5
The Pas.....								1				1					
On Command.....													1			1	....
On leave.....				1						1		2					
Totals.....			1	2			6	6	8	32	5	60	22	12		34	43
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"K" Division—</i>																	
Lethbridge.....			1	2			2	3	7	36	5	56	25		6	31	....
Banff.....				1				1	1	8	1	12	6			6	....
Bankhead.....									1	1		2				2	....
Calgary.....				1				2	2	10	3	18	5		2	7	....
Canmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	....
Chinook.....										1		1	1			1	....
Coutts.....									1	3		4	2		2	4	....
Cranbrook.....										3		3	4			4	....
Creston.....									1	1		2	3			3	....
Drumheller.....									1	2		3	2			2	....
Exshaw.....										1		1	1			1	....
Fernie.....				1				2	1	7	1	12	6			6	....
Field.....									1			1	1			1	....
Gleichen.....									1	1	1	3	2			2	....
Kingsgate.....									1	1		2	2			2	....
Lake Louise.....										1		1	1			1	....
Medicine Hat.....							1			2		3	3			3	....
Michel.....								1		2		3	3			3	....
Morley.....									1			1	1			1	....
Newgate.....									1	1		2	2			2	....
Radium Hot Springs.....										1		1	1			1	....
Taber.....								1		1		2	1			1	....
On Command.....														2		2	....
<i>"M" Division—</i>																	
Macleod.....				3			3	2	4	38	4	54	32		5	37	....
Blairmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	....
Brocket.....									1	1	1	3	2			2	....
Coleman.....									1			1	1			1	....
Pincher Creek.....									1	1		2	2			2	....
Stand Off.....								1	1	3	3	7	6		4	10	....
Waterton Park.....								1				1	1			1
On Command.....									1	5		6	9		4	13
Totals.....			1	8			6	13	31	133	19	211	131	25		156

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921—*Continued*

Place	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"G" Division—</i>																	
Edmonton.....			1	2			2	3	4	29	6	47	20	4		24	
Peace River.....				1				1		7	1	10	7	2		9	
Grande Prairie.....								1				1	2			2	
Grouard.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Fort Resolution.....									1	2	1	4					10
Fort Fitzgerald.....				1					1	2	1	5	1		1	2	4
Fort Simpson.....								1		1		2					5
Fort Smith.....										2		2					
Fort Norman.....							1		1	4		6					5
Herschel Island.....				1					1	1		3					6
Tree River.....									1	2		3					10
Fort MacPherson.....								1		2		3					8
Brule.....									1			1					
Jasper.....								1				1	1			1	
Nordegg.....									1			1					
Athabaska.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Fort McMurray.....								1		2	1	4					
On command.....								1		2		3					
On leave.....							1	1	1	1		4					
			1	5			4	11	14	59	10	104	35	6	1	42	48
<i>British Columbia District—</i>																	
<i>"E" Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....		1		5			4	8	17	117	11	163	109	3		112	
Victoria.....				1			1		1			3					
Esquimalt.....							1		3	12	1	17	3			3	
Cumberland.....								1		3		4	3			3	
Nanaimo.....								1		2		3	3			3	
Port Alberni.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Grand Forks.....				1			1		1	7	1	11	5			5	
Midway.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Nelson.....								1		1		2					
Penticton.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Trail.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Prince Rupert.....				1					2	2		6					
Prince George.....							1			3		4	4			4	
Stewart.....										1		1	1			1	
Telkwa.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Ocean Falls.....									1			1					
Alert Bay.....								1		1		2					
Kamloops.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Merritt.....										1		1	1			1	
On command.....										5	1	6					
Totals.....		1		8			9	15	28	163	14	238	142	3		145	
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
<i>"B" Division—</i>																	
Dawson.....			1	1			3	1	4	11	2	23	2	4		6	5
Atlin.....									1			1	1			1	
Barwash.....									1			1					3
Carcross.....										1		1					
Carmacks.....										1		1					6
Dawson Town Station.....									1	2		3					
Forty Mile.....							1					1					

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1921—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle Horses.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
<i>Yukon Territory—Con.</i>																	
<i>"B." Division—Con.</i>																	
Granville.....										1		1	1			1	
Mayo.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Rampart House.....									1	1		2					10
Ross River.....										1		1					
Teslin.....								1		1		2					4
White Horse.....				1			1			6	1	9	1	2		3	2
Moosehide.....											1	1					
On command.....									1	2		3					4
On leave.....										1		1					
Totals.....			1	2			5	2	10	29	4	53	6	6		12	34

RECAPITULATION.

Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	4	1	24	1	32					
Quebec District.....			1	1				3	6	11	1	23					
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	4	10	1		12	31	50	283	49	442	129	6		135	
Western Ontario.....			1	1			4	4	6	21		37					
Manitoba.....			2	6			6	12	30	140	7	203	116	8		124	13
Southern Saskatchewan..			2	6	1	1	9	28	32	183	15	277	132	15		147	
Northern Saskatchewan..			1	2			6	6	8	32	5	60	22	12		34	43
Southern Alberta.....			1	8			6	13	31	133	19	211	131	25		156	
Northern Alberta.....				1	5		4	11	14	59	10	104	35	6	1	42	48
British Columbia.....		1		8			9	15	28	163	14	238	142	3		145	
Yukon Territory.....			1	2			5	2	10	29	4	53	6	6		12	34
Totals.....	1	2	14	50	2	1	62	129	216	1,078	125	1,680	713	81	1	795	138

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APPENDIX B

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

British Columbia.	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Manded over to Department Concerned.	Still under Investigation.	No Prosecution Entered.	Total.
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Railway Act.....	1	1						1
Fisheries Act.....	11	9				1	1	11
Customs Act.....	23				19		4	23
Inland Revenue Act.....	32	6					26	32
Indian Act.....	85	69	6	1			9	85
Immigration Act.....	41	25			16			41
Chinese Immigration Act.....	9				1		8	9
Penitentiaries Act.....	2					1	1	2
Opium and Drug Act.....	477	292	49	10			126	477
Militia Act.....	22						22	22
Post Office Act.....	44	5		1		6	32	44
Marine and Naval Service.....	64						64	64
Department of Mines.....	45						45	45
Department of Trade and Commerce (Census).....	14	13				1		14
Department of Finance.....	5	3					2	5
The Air Board.....	4						4	4
Ticket of Leave Act.....	75					75		75
	954	423	55	12	36	84	344	954

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September, 1921.

British Columbia.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trail.	Still under Investiga- tion.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	1	1				1
Assaulting police officer.....	2	2				2
Impersonating police officer...	1	1				1
Total.....	4	4				4

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

British Columbia.	
Department of Soldier Civil Re-establishment.....	3
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	1
Department of Agriculture.....	6
Department of Justice.....	2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1
Department of Indian Affairs.....	3
Department of Under Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	284
Enquiries for missing persons.....	115
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	83
Miscellaneous:—	
Accidental deaths.....	1
Deceased persons estates.....	2
United States Department of Labour.....	
Enquiries from Germany <i>re</i> relatives in Canada.....	1
Total.....	502

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Alberta.	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Handed over to Department Concerned.	Still under Investigation.	No prosecution Entered.	Total.
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Railway Act.....	62	49	13					62
Fisheries Act.....	1	1						1
Customs Act.....	16	11			1		4	16
Inland Revenue Act.....	205	60	9	7	1		128	205
Dominion Lands Act.....	39	1			38			39
Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	2	2						2
Indian Act.....	127	119	7			1		127
Immigration Act.....	114	107	2		5			114
Opium and Drug Act.....	201	149	9				43	201
Migratory Birds Act.....	3	2					1	3
North West Game Act.....	1	1						1
Explosives Act.....	2						2	2
Extradition Act.....	1					1		1
Militia Act.....	5				5			5
North West Territories Act.....	2	1	1					2
Shipping Act.....	1						1	1
Post Office Act.....	17	2				13	2	17
Total.....	799	505	41	7	50	15	181	799

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Alberta.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Still under Investiga- tion.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	2			2		2
Manslaughter.....	1			1		1
Theft.....	23	22	1			23
Forgery.....	2	2				2
Common assault.....	26	26				26
Creating disturbance.....	28	28				28
False pretences.....	2	1			1	2
Cruelty to animals.....	4	3	1			4
Wilful damage to property.....	2	2				2
Aliens in possession of firearms.....	4	3	1			4
Fraud.....	5	5				5
Theft from His Majesty's Mails.....	18	2		1	15	18
Obstructing police officer.....	3			3		3
Receiving stolen property.....	3	3				3
Non-support.....	1				1	1
Impersonating a police officer.....	2	2				2
Assaulting police officer.....	2	2				2
Vagrancy.....	30	30				30
Keeping bawdy house.....	3	3				3
Juvenile Delinquent Act.....	4	4				4
Seduction.....	1	1				1
Total.....	166	139	3	7	17	166

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Alberta.	—
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	12
Department of Customs.....	11
Department of Agriculture.....	1
Department of the Interior.....	1
Department of Justice.....	2
Department of Militia and Defence.....	1
Post Office Department.....	16
Under Secretary of State Department, Naturalization Branch.....	852
Enquiries for missing persons.....	170
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	14
Immigration Department.....	97
Indian Affairs.....	3
Miscellaneous—	
Accidental deaths.....	11
Deceased persons estates.....	6
United States Department of Labour.....	
Enquiries from Germany <i>re</i> relations in Canada.....	1
Total.....	1,200

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
enforced in Dominion Parks from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Alberta.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Still under Investiga- tion.	Total.
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Master and Servants' Act.....	4	4				4
Liquor Act.....	44	43	1			44
Pool Room Act.....	1	1				1
Health Act.....	1	1				1
Mines Act.....	9	9				9
Insanity Act.....	1	1				1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Motor vehicles.....	55	40	15			55
Unsealed weapons.....	4	4				4
Miscellaneous.....	52	51	1			52
Total.....	171	154	17			171

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal
Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Saskatchewan.	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total.
<i>Offences Against—</i>								
Railway Act.....	1						1	1
Fisheries Act.....	7	7						7
Customs Act.....	116	86					20	116
Inland Revenue Act.....	357	104	21	16	2	12	204	357
Dominion Lands Act.....	1						1	1
Quarantine Act.....	1						1	1
Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	1						1	1
Indian Act.....	135	118	10		2		5	135
Immigration Act.....	104	65	1	1	4		33	104
Chinese Immigration Act.....	2				1		1	2
Penitentiary Act.....	1					1		1
Opium and Drug Act.....	139	63	19			10	47	139
Migratory Birds Act.....	2	1					1	2
Special War Revenue Act.....	12	7	4			1		12
Income Tax Act.....	36	30				2	4	36
Militia Act.....	3				2	1		3
Post Office Act.....	1	1						1
Miscellaneous.....	4	3	1					4
Total.....	923	485	56	24	11	28	319	923

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Saskatchewan.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	awaiting trial.	Still under investigation.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Wounding with intent....	1			1		1
Rape.....	1	1				1
Theft.....	55	50	4		1	55
Forgery.....	4		3		1	4
Common assault.....	9	6	2		1	9
False pretences.....	3	2			1	3
Theft from His Majesty's mails.....	18	2	10		6	18
Assaulting peace officer....	1	1				1
Horse stealing.....	2				2	2
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	4				4
Uttering forged cheques....	2		2			2
Keeping opium joint.....	4	4				4
Vagrancy.....	1	1				1
Obstructing a police officer.....	1		1			1
Total.....	106	71	22	1	12	106

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Saskatchewan.	—
Department of Penitentiaries.....	1
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	39
Department of Immigration.....	181
Department of Customs and Excise.....	89
Department of Agriculture.....	3
Department of Justice.....	1
Department of Militia and Defence.....	3
Post Office Department.....	14
Under Secretary of State Department, Naturalization Branch.....	903
Enquiries for missing persons.....	193
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	24
Provincial police, cases handled temporarily in absence of.....	6
Indian Act.....	90
Department of Health.....	8
Miscellaneous—	5
Alien property.....	1
Accidental deaths.....	6
Deceased persons estates.....	4
United States Department of Labour.....	3
War Measures Act.....	7
Enquiries from Germany <i>re</i> relations in Canada.....	9
Total.....	1,590

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations enforced in Dominion Parks from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Saskatchewan.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial.	Total.
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
Insanity Act.....	1	1			
Total.....	1	1			

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Manitoba.	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total.
<i>Offences Against—</i>								
Dominion Elections Act.....	1						1	1
Railways Act.....	11	10	1					11
Public Works Act.....	1	1						1
Fisheries Act.....	44	39					5	44
Customs Act.....	72	64					8	72
Inland Revenue Act.....	178	69	3	2			104	178
Animals' Contagious Disease Act.....	7	1			6			7
Indian Act.....	117	90					27	117
Immigration Act.....	38	20					18	38
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	26	6	1				19	26
Migratory Birds Act.....	6	4					2	6
Explosives Act.....	6	2					4	6
Special War Revenue Act.....	7	5	2					7
Radio-telegraph Act.....	13						13	13
Militia Act.....	2				2			2
Dominion Lands Act.....	23	15				8		23
Post Office Act.....	3	3						3
Pensions Act.....	1	1						1
Total.....	556	330	7	2	8	8	201	556

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Manitoba.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Still under investigation.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	9	9				9
False pretences.....	1	1				1
Perjury.....	4	4				4
Bigamy.....	1	1				1
Aliens in possession of fire-arms.....	4	4				4
Assaulting peace officer...	1	1				1
Total.....	20	20				20

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SUMMARY of INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Manitoba.		—
Department of Justice.....		2
Department of Finance.....		1
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		12
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....		22
Department of Customs.....		2
Department of Immigration.....		66
Department of Immigration, Chinese Branch.....		2
Department of External Affairs, Passport Branch.....		1
Department of Militia and Defence.....		23
Post Office Department.....		29
Department of Indian Affairs.....		19
Under Secretary of State, Department Naturalization Branch.....		1,580
Enquiry for missing persons.....		118
Department of Interior, Crown timber.....		29
Cases handled in temporary absence of provincial police.....		62
Total.....		1,968

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Ontario	Cases Investigated.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Handed over to Department concerned.	Still under investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total.
<i>Offences Against—</i>								
Bank Act.....	2						2	2
Department of Railways and Canals Act.....	1						1	1
Customs Act.....	11				11			11
Inland Revenue Act.....	18	14	4					18
Dominion Forest Reserves and Park Act.....	1	1						1
Indian Act.....	8	4	2				2	8
Immigration Act.....	4	3					1	4
Penitentiary Act.....	1						1	1
Opium and Drug Act.....	34	20	5	3		1	5	34
Migratory Birds Act.....	13				1		12	13
Agriculture Act.....	4		1			2	1	4
Post Office Act.....	5	1				3	1	5
Total.....	102	43	12	3	12	6	26	102

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Ontario.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Still under investigation.	Total.
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	22	13	8	1		22
Forgery.....	7	6	1			7
Common assault.....	1	1				1
Creating disturbance.....	1		1			1
False pretences.....	7	1	5	1		7
Wilful damage to property.....	6	3	3			6
Theft from his Majesty's mails.....	2	1	1			2
Escaping from custody.....	1	1				1
Concealed firearms.....	1	1				1
Bribery.....	1	1				1
Refusing information.....	2	2				2
Trespassing.....	3	3				3
Total.....	54	33	19	2		54

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Ontario.	
Department of Finance.....	29
Department of Penitentiaries.....	2
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	18
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	2
Department of Health.....	43
Department of Immigration.....	23
Department of Customs.....	13
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	20
Department of Agriculture.....	4
Department of Interior.....	8
Department of Mines.....	2
Department of Justice.....	10
Department of External Affairs, Passport Branch.....	3
Department of Labour.....	1
Department of Militia and Defence.....	56
Department of Railways and Canals.....	2
Department of Public Works.....	19
Post Office Department.....	19
Department of Inland Revenue.....	26
Under Secretary of State Department.....	4
Under Secretary of State Department, Naturalization Branch.....	1,288
Pensions Board.....	5
Enquiries for missing persons.....	181
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	30
Privy Council.....	3
Provincial police, cases handled temporarily in absence of.....	2
Investigations handled at request of Provincial Attorney-General.....	1
House of Commons.....	2
Senate.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	137
Department of Naval Service.....	31
Air Board.....	2
Department of Indian Affairs.....	2
Department of Government Printing and Stationery.....	8
Governor General's Department.....	2
Patriotic Fund.....	1
Total.....	1,999

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Quebec	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	No Prosecution Entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Indian Act, intoxication....	2	2					2
Indian Act, liquor in possession.....	4	3	1				4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	167	71	11	11	21	53	167
Militia Act (deserters).....	55	8			4	43	55
Migratory Birds Act.....	2					2	2
Total.....	230	84	12	11	25	98	230

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Quebec	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Misappropriation.....	1	1				1
Forgery.....	3	3				3
Uttering forged documents.....	4	4				4
Theft of Militia stores.....	3	3				3
Theft of His Majesty's mail.....	5	4			1	5
Theft of cars under seizure by Customs Department.....	2			2		2
Total.....	18	15		2	1	18

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Quebec	—
Department of Finance.....	3
Department of Penitentiaries.....	3
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	4
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	1
Department of Immigration.....	10
Department of Customs.....	2
Department of External Affairs, Passport Branch.....	1
Department of Militia and Defence.....	5
Department of Railways and Canals.....	1
Board of Pension Commissioners.....	1
Director of War Trophies.....	1
Department of Labour.....	1
Department of Justice, Ticket of Leave Branch.....	21
Department of Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	592
Director of Internment Operations.....	1
Department of the Interior.....	2
Department of Naval Service.....	1
Department of External Affairs.....	1
Department of Secretary of State, Alien Custodian Branch.....	19
Enquiries for missing persons.....	71
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces, London Metropolitan, Metropolitan, Washington Saskatchewan.....	4
Home Office, England.....	1
Commissioner General for Canada in France.....	1
Miscellaneous—	
Treasury Department, Washington.....	1
Enquiries not classified.....	14
Total.....	762

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Maritime Provinces	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Handed over to Department Concerned	Still Under Investigation	No Prosecution Entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Fisheries Act.....	13	11	1	1				13
Inland Revenue Act.....	3	2	1					3
Opium and Drug Act.....	13	9				3	1	13
Migratory Birds Act.....	4	3					1	4
Explosives Act.....	18	5					13	18
Radio Telegraph Act.....	26						26	26
Total.....	77	30	2	1		3	41	77

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Maritime Provinces	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	7	3	3	1		7
Breaking and entering.....	25			25		25
Forgery.....	1	1				1
Smuggling liquor on His Majesty's ships.....	1	1				1
In possession of wreck.....	85	83	1		1	85
Secreting wreck.....	4	4				4
Total.....	123	92	4	26	1	123

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Maritime Provinces	
Department of Finance.....	2
Department of Interior.....	4
Department of Justice.....	4
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	6
Department of Customs.....	2
Department of Marine.....	3
Department of Immigration.....	3
Department of Militia and Defence.....	12
Department of Indian Affairs.....	1
Department of Health.....	1
Department of Secretary of State—Naturalization Branch.....	29
Department of Naval Service.....	3
Enquiries for missing persons.....	30
Miscellaneous—	
Accidental deaths.....	1
Deceased persons estates.....	1
Suppression of commercialized vice.....	7
Total.....	109

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Yukon	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Handed over to Department Concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution Entered	Total
<i>Offences against Indian Act</i>	4	3	1					4
Yukon ordinance re—								
City by-laws.....	11	11						11
Game.....	11	9	2					11
Health.....	3	3						3
Cruelty to animals.....	3	2	1					3
Insanity.....	1	1						1
Liquor Ordinance.....	1	1						1
Total.....	34	30	4					34

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Yukon	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting Trial	Still under Investigation	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	3	2	1			3
Common assault.....	1	1				1
False pretences.....	1	1				1
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	3				3
Total.....	8	7	1			8

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Yukon	—
Department of Indian Affairs.....	1
Department of Immigration.....	5
Department of Customs.....	1
Department of Under Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	5
Enquiries for missing persons.....	67
Enquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	1
Miscellaneous—	
Accidental deaths.....	14
Deceased persons estates.....	11
Total.....	105

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921.

Northwest Territories	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Still under Investigation	No Prosecutions Entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	14	1		7	6	14

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F.A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

[No. 21—1923]—Price, 5 cents.

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*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

LOMER GOUIN,

Minister in control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

January, 1923.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, ONT., 1922.

The Honourable the Minister
in control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1922.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 64 officers, 1,163 non-commissioned officers and constables and 656 horses. On the corresponding date in 1921 the strength was 70 officers, 1,610 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 795 horses. The strength of the force thus has decreased from 1,680 to 1,227, or by 453, making 27 per cent. This reduction, which took place in accordance with the policy of the Government, and which is still proceeding, has been effected without having recourse to dismissals, within the time required. The overhead expenses were cut down by the abolition of the squadrons at Brandon and Macleod, the reduction of the squadron at Ottawa to about one-third of its former strength, and the abolition of the sub-district at Portage la Prairie. In addition, 8 officers and 10 senior non-commissioned officers were retired to pension, and a large number of constables were granted free discharges.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1922:—

	Commissioner	Ast. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Ast. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	3	1		9	11	10	24	17	79					
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	4	27	1	37					
Quebec.....				1			1	7	7	24	1	41					
Ontario.....			3	5			8	21	29	206	16	288	60	4		64	
Manitoba.....			1	3			3	7	14	42	1	71	32	2		34	24
Saskatchewan.....			4	10	1	1	9	38	48	152	11	274	251	25		276	
Alberta.....			2	7			7	12	31	96	18	173	119	22	1	142	10
British Columbia.....		1		9			8	17	27	102	11	175	124	6		130	
Yukon Territory.....			1	3			4	3	8	28	4	51	4	6		10	24
Northwest Territories.....				2			2	3	3	15	2	27					60
Baffin Island.....							1		1	2		4					
Ellesmere Island.....				1					1	5		7					
	1	2	13	45	2	1	53	122	183	723	82	1227	590	65	1	656	118

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On the same date the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces	1	....
Quebec	1	5
Ontario	2	11
Manitoba	1	15
Saskatchewan	2 (1 Depot)	24
Alberta	2	23
British Columbia	1	24
Yukon Territory	1	12
Northwest Territories . . . . .	....	8
Baffin Island . . . . .	....	1
Ellesmere Island . . . . .	....	1
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 124

VOLUME OF WORK

While there has been a reduction in numbers there has been an increase in work; I estimate it at about one-ninth. Whereas last year nearly 12,600 investigations were made, the total number this year has exceeded 14,000. The increase has been heaviest in regard to federal statutes; the force has rendered constant service to other departments in enforcing the penalty clauses of legislation in which they are interested. The decrease has been in our reserve squadrons, and has not greatly affected our detachments, though it has been necessary to reduce the strength of many of them.

The detailed statistics reveal at once the volume of the work performed, and the marked increase in it. The following is a comparative statement for the years ending September 30, 1921 and 1922, respectively:—

TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1921

Federal statutes	3,675
Criminal Code	513
Provincial statutes and parks regulations	172
Investigations for other departments	8,235
	<hr/> 12,595

TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

Federal statutes	5,235
Criminal Code	470
Provincial statutes and parks regulations	219
Investigations for other departments	8,108
	<hr/> 14,032

An increase of 1,437 investigations; or 11.4 per cent.

While a slight drop in the number of investigations under the Criminal Code and investigations for other departments is recorded, there is, as already noted, a noticeable increase in the number of those of breaches of the federal statutes.

The tables which follow set forth the details, alike as to the classes of cases handled, the Acts under which action has been taken, and the departments to which services have been rendered.

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RECAPITULATION of Cases investigated and Convictions made Under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in Province of Alberta, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	1,295	364	59	2	48	33	789	1,295
Alberta.....	568	379	29	.....	1	2	157	568
Saskatchewan.....	1,420	644	61	29	5	56	625	1,420
Manitoba.....	601	274	29	4	2	.....	292	601
Ontario.....	540	245	43	1	5	8	238	540
Quebec.....	661	338	64	38	.....	75	146	661
Maritime Provinces.....	102	92	5	.....	.....	.....	5	102
Yukon.....	16	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Northwest Territories.....	32	26	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
	5,235	2,375	299	74	61	174	2,252	5,235
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	16	8	2	.....	.....	3	3	16
Alberta.....	143	119	19	4	.....	1	.....	143
Saskatchewan.....	35	24	5	.....	.....	6	.....	35
Manitoba.....	30	22	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Ontario.....	72	60	11	1	.....	.....	.....	72
Quebec.....	75	19	7	26	.....	14	9	75
Maritime Provinces.....	46	28	1	17	.....	.....	.....	46
Yukon.....	21	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Northwest Territories.....	32	15	1	12	.....	.....	4	32
	470	312	58	60	.....	24	16	470
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
Alberta.....	188	176	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Manitoba.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Yukon.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
	219	206	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	219

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

British Columbia.....	608
Alberta.....	1,017
Saskatchewan.....	1,034
Manitoba.....	1,302
Ontario.....	1,991
Quebec.....	1,780
Maritime Provinces.....	208
Yukon.....	158
Northwest Territories.....	10
	8,108

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations undertaken from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922

Federal statutes.....	5,235
Criminal Code.....	470
Provincial statutes and parks regulations.....	219
Investigations for other departments.....	8,108
	14,032

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under the Various Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Agriculture Act.....	4	2					2	4
Air Board Act.....	6		1				5	6
Animal Contagious Diseases Act...	14	1		11			2	14
Chinese Immigration Act.....	73				5		68	73
Customs Act.....	84	51	2	2	9	1	19	84
Dominion Statistics Act.....	7	5	2					7
Explosives Act.....	107	18					89	107
Fisheries Act.....	119	98	15				6	119
Forest Reserves and Parks Act....	13	10	1				2	13
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1					1		1
Income Tax Act.....	7	4				1	2	7
Indian Act.....	622	448	33	2	19	7	113	622
Inland Revenue Act.....	1,606	598	59	19	1	45	884	1,606
Immigration Act.....	219	132	2		14	2	69	219
Leprosy Act.....	3				2		1	3
Migratory Birds Act.....	32	13	2			6	11	32
Militia Act.....	65	3			10	15	37	65
Northwest Game Act.....	15	12	3					15
Northwest Territories Act.....	5	3	2					5
Opium and Drug Act.....	1,694	800	172	37		61	624	1,694
Patent Medicines Act.....	2	1					1	2
Penitentiaries Act.....	4	1				1	2	4
Post Office Act.....	63	6	3	3		28	23	63
Public Works Act.....	4	4						4
Radiotelegraph Act.....	287						287	287
Railway Act.....	166	160	2			3	1	166
Special War Revenue Act.....	1						1	1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	6	3					3	6
Weights and Measures Act.....	2	2						2
Miscellaneous.....	4				1	3		4
	5,235	2,375	299	74	61	174	2,250	5,235

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>							
Murder.....	18		2	12		4	18
Manslaughter.....	1		1				1
Shooting with intent.....	2	2					2
Assault, common.....	53	49	3		1		53
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	2	2					2
Assault, indecent.....	2	1	1				2
Suicide, attempted.....	1	1					1
Abduction.....	1				1		1
Carnal knowledge, girl under 14.....	1		1				1
Intimidation by threats.....	2	2					2
Drugging with intent.....	2	2					2
Defamatory libel.....	1			1			1
Conspiracy to commit an indictable of- fence.....	5	5					5
<i>Offences against Property—</i>							
Theft.....	78	61	14			3	78
Theft from H. M. Mails.....	18	8	3	5	2		18
False pretences.....	6	3	1		1	1	6
House and shop-breaking.....	6	5	1				6
Burglary.....	3		1		2		3
Breaking and entering.....	43	25	3	15			43
Receiving stolen property.....	16	11	4	1			16
Forgery and uttering.....	46	7	3	19	11	6	46
Fraud.....	4	3			1		4
Cruelty to animals.....	5	4	1				5
Cattle killing.....	1			1			1
Killing dog.....	1		1				1
Theft of cars under seizure.....	4	2			2		4
Fraudulently wearing "A" Class badge.....	1					1	1
Unlawfully wearing military uniform.....	1		1				1
Buying and receiving military property.....	3	3					3
Receiving rifles from militiamen.....	1	1					1
Possession of public stores.....	6	5	1				6
Wilful damage to property.....	4	3	1				4
False trade marks.....	1	1					1
False statements.....	1		1				1
In possession of wreck.....	1	1					1
<i>Offences against public order—</i>							
Alien in possession of firearms.....	12	11	1				12
Illegally selling firearms.....	1					1	1
<i>Offences against religion and morals—</i>							
Creating disturbance.....	29	29					29
Vagrancy.....	22	19	3				22
Drunk and disorderly.....	8	7	1				8
Keeping house of illfame.....	1	1					1
Inmate house of illfame.....	9	7	2				9
Running an opium joint.....	6	2	3	1			6
Indecent Act.....	3	3					3
Procuring.....	1	1					1
Bigamy.....	3	3					3
Prostitution of Indian woman.....	1	1					1
Buggery.....	1	1					1
Nuisance in public place.....	1	1					1
<i>Misleading Justice—</i>							
Perjury.....	5	2	1	1	1		5
<i>Corruption and disobedience—</i>							
Obstructing peace officer.....	12	10		1	1		12
Bribing peace officer.....	2		1	1			2
Assaulting peace officer.....	7	5	2				7
Impersonating peace officer.....	5	2		2	1		5
	470	312	58	60	24	16	470

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under Municipal By-laws in the Yukon Territory and the Provincial Statutes in the Provinces, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

	Cases entered	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Awating trial	Still under investi- gation	Total
YUKON						
City by-laws.....	6	6				6
Game ordinances.....	4	4				4
Liquor ordinances.....	8	8				8
Motor ordinances.....	1	1				1
Poison ordinances.....	1	1				1
Setting forest fires.....	1	1				1
Interdiction.....	1	1				1
Non-payment wages.....	1	1				1
Insanity.....	6	6				6
ALBERTA						
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Masters and Servants Act.....	6	6				6
Liquor Act.....	56	50	6			56
Game Act.....	7	7				7
Health Act.....	6	6				6
Mines Act.....	6	6				6
Insanity Act.....	2		2			2
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Trapping and hunting.....	3	3				3
Motor vehicles.....	27	27				27
Unsealed weapons.....	7	7				7
Gambling.....	28	24	4			28
Miscellaneous.....	40	40				40
MANITOBA						
Manitoba Game Act.....	2	1	1			2
	219	206	13			219

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made for other Departments, in all Provinces from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
Finance Department.....	1	3	3	2	12	21	3			45
Soldiers' Settlements Board.....	4	2	11	10		2				29
Customs Department.....	2	18	28	12	12	36	8			116
Immigration Department.....	16	86	123	16	62	248	3	13		567
Justice Department.....	138	4	5	6	9	53	6			221
Militia and Defence Department.....	12	3	14	19	80	29	9			166
Post Office Department.....	11	23	9	24	19	29				115
Indian Affairs Department.....	7	12	25	12	8	17				81
Secretary of State Department.....	6	1			27	43				77
Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	182	550	470	1,052	1,377	716	41	8		4,396
Interior Department.....	2	70	3	25	5	19	1			125
Department of Health.....	3	30	3		1	303	6			346
Department of Marine and Fisheries..	2		1		7		5			15
Department Soldiers' Civil Re-estab- lishment.....		7		8	19		2			36
Department of Agriculture.....		3	3		8	3	1			18
Department of Mines.....		4	5		10	64	70			153
Department of Naval Service.....		5			53	18	12			88
Department of Public Works.....			2		38					40
Department Trade and Commerce.....					2					2
Departmental External Affairs.....					2	4	1			7
House of Commons.....					5					5
Senate.....					1					1
Auditor General Department.....					4					4
Air Board.....					4	6	1			11
Civil Service Commission.....					2					2
Governor General's Department.....					2					2
Board of Pension Commissioners.....						11				11
Department Railways and Canals....						3				3
Department Attorney General, Nova General.....							3			3
Suppression commercialized vice.....							9			9
Cases handled temporarily in absence provincial police.....			9	58	5					72
Enquiries for missing persons.....	130	169	290	58	144	104	27	80		1,002
Enquiries for other Police forces.....	88	19	11		28	45		31		222
London Metropolitan Police.....	1									1
Accidental deaths.....	1	5	3					14	2	25
Deceased persons' estates.....	1	3	1						5	10
Miscellaneous.....	1		15		45	6		12	3	82
	608	1,017	1,034	1,302	1,991	1,780	208	158	10	8,108

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RETURN of Arrests made and Prosecutions Entered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act between October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Number arrested	Number prosecutions entered	Number convicted	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed	Number fined	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized			Quantity of other apparatus seized		
							Name of Drug	Quantity			Name of Article	Quantity
1002	1,017	800	348	Yrs. Mos. D. 120 2 8	470	\$62,410 00	Opium....	lb. 414	oz. 8	gr. 185	Opium cooking plants...	10
											" pans...	571
											" smoking pipes...	1,257
							Cocaine...	883	33		" bowls...	49
							Morphine...	292			" stems...	209
							Heroin...	72	325		" lamps...	508
											" scrapers	70
								1,247	358		" needles...	102
											" scales...	75
											" containers...	4
											" scissors...	30
											Hypodermic needles...	25
											Miscellaneous apparatus.	19
												2,929

CLASSES OF WORK DONE

It will be observed that the foregoing statistics fall under four headings.

1. The enforcement of federal statutes is the regular work of the force; it consists of the enforcement of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes in which federal departments are directly interested.

2. As regards the Criminal Code, the force is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, Yukon, National parks, and Indian reserves. It also enforces the provisions of the Criminal Code in all cases where departments of the Federal Government are concerned, such as theft of Government property, frauds in connection with the Post Office, currency, etc. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible.

3. As regards provincial statutes and parks regulations, by special arrangement between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia, both the federal and provincial laws are enforced by this force in the federal parks in these two provinces.

4. By investigations for other departments is meant the special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters, made at the request of Federal Government departments; and also special inquiries made to assist Provincial Police departments.

To these aspects of our work I shall revert on a later page.

ACTIVITY IN PATROLLING

These extremely diverse activities do not exhaust the duties performed by the force; some of these involve much labour without bringing returns which can be exhibited in statistics, but none the less are important. For example, in many parts of the country an immense number of patrols are necessary. When members of the force are sent out on these, it is customary to charge them with the execution of such specific investigations as have been called for in the neighbourhood to be visited, but even if there are none of these, it is essential to keep ourselves acquainted with general conditions in considerable areas. Often a patrol by members of the force brings to light conditions which otherwise would not become known—violations

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of customs or excise regulations, the existence of undesirable propaganda, the improper storing of explosives, carelessness in observing quarantine or other regulations of the Department of Agriculture, debauching of Indians, or, on some occasions, the existence of distress or destitution which call for remedy. Leaving aside our Arctic journeys as of a special nature, we have in the past year made some patrols in northern British Columbia, where unrest among certain Indian bands made it desirable to strengthen the hands of the Indian Department. Another area where interesting patrols were made was the Queen Charlotte islands. Again, the making of these tours of inspection and investigation sometimes tends to decrease our statistical returns by preventing irregularities; for example, in certain waters the convictions for breaches of the fisheries regulations have decreased because our visits have caused these regulations to be observed.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

A certain amount of work has been done in giving assistance to provinces, and as most of these cases were of a somewhat exceptional nature, they present features of interest.

BANK ROBBERIES ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY IN MANITOBA

On September 29, the following telegram from the Attorney General of Manitoba was received by the Honourable the Minister of Justice:—

"Manitoba Government desires Royal Canadian Mounted Police to co-operate with and assist Manitoba Police in apprehending bank robbers who are operating in southern and western Manitoba. These robbers apparently enter from United States and also commit breaches Customs laws. Banks at McGregor, Killarney and Melita, Manitoba, have been robbed recently with extreme violence, recent robberies also in Moosomin and Ceylon. Saskatchewan situation is difficult to cope with but we feel same can be handled if we have full co-operation and assistance of your police."

On your instructions the Officer Commanding Manitoba District took steps to arrange for our full co-operation. After consulting with the Attorney General he strengthened our existing detachments along the international boundary in Manitoba, established additional ones at the most advantageous points and arranged an effective patrol along the boundary in Manitoba by federal and provincial police. The robberies were being committed by a gang of hold-up men from the United States, who apparently made their headquarters at Minot, N.D. They would select a bank in a small town adjacent to the international boundary, cross into Canada in high-powered automobiles after dark, and return to the American side after having blown the safe and secured all the cash and valuable securities. The members of the force detailed to this duty carried out their work in a satisfactory manner.

After the road crossing the international boundary had become impassable for traffic on account of snow, the following letter, dated November 11, was received from the Deputy Attorney General of Manitoba:—

"I am directed by the Honourable the Attorney General to advise you that it is felt you can now safely remove from the patrol along the international boundary, all members of your force whom you so kindly sent there to assist us in maintaining law and order.

"We wish to thank you for the good assistance rendered in these matters."

The additional temporary detachments were then withdrawn and the special boundary patrols discontinued.

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ARREST OF CRIMINALS IN CAPE BRETON

The following telegram was received on May 17 from the Deputy Attorney General of Nova Scotia:—

"This department desires services member or members Royal Canadian Mounted Police to arrest under bench warrant in remote part of Cape Breton island criminals with whom local constables are unable to deal. If this department's request can be granted please instruct Inspector LaNauze here."

You approved of the force rendering the assistance requested and the officer commanding at Halifax was instructed to make the necessary arrangements.

It appears that three brothers had been wanted by the Nova Scotia authorities since November, 1920, on a criminal charge of having caused grievous bodily harm. The three accused had managed to evade or defy the local authorities from time to time and had gained a reputation as desperate characters. The information furnished to us was to the effect that the accused were looked upon as outlaws and that they would resist arrest. After going into the details of the matter the officer commanding at Halifax decided on a line of action and detailed Sergeant Blakeney and Constable Cook to the case. In order to reach the very remote part where the fugitives were suspected to be living and in order effectively to carry out the plan of action decided upon, they were obliged to perform a long and hazardous journey on foot, forty miles of which was done across an unknown section of the country in a pouring rain storm. By skilful conduct, our men effected the arrest of the three wanted men without finding it necessary to have recourse to violent measures, and escorted them to Sydney, N.S., where they were handed over to the provincial authorities.

A letter, dated May 31, 1922, has been received from the Deputy Attorney General of Nova Scotia, in which he writes:—

"I desire to say that the services of the force in this connection have been most satisfactory; the local authorities have for months been endeavouring to effect the arrest of these criminals, who live in a remote part of the province and were reported to be dangerous and to have boasted that the authorities were afraid of them. Sergeant Blakeney with Constable Cook of the force accomplished their mission expeditiously and effectively and the result will undoubtedly create a greater respect for the law than apparently has heretofore prevailed in the locality."

PROPOSED NOVA SCOTIA POLICE FORCE

During the summer the Government of Nova Scotia entertained the project of establishing a provincial constabulary, and solicited the aid of this force. On August 19, 1922, you received a telegram from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia in which, after announcing the intention of forming a provincial police force, he asked for the loan of some experienced members of this force for temporary service with the Nova Scotia force. On your instructions to comply being received, several non-commissioned officers, drawn from several divisions, were despatched to Nova Scotia, reporting to Lieut.-Colonel E. W. MacDonald, who had been appointed commissioner of the proposed provincial force. A change took place in the plans of the Government of Nova Scotia, the project was abandoned, and the police force which had been enrolled was disbanded on August 28, our men returning on August 31. During their brief stay they acted in an advisory capacity. On September 2, Lieut.-Colonel MacDonald addressed to me a warmly worded letter of thanks in which the following paragraphs occur:—

"I can not speak too highly of the soldierly and gentlemanly manner in which they conducted themselves during the time they were in Nova Scotia.

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Besides being an asset, it was a very great pleasure to me, personally, to have had them associated with me. Cooper, Aitken, and Stangroom, the three with whom I came in closest contact, are, as you no doubt know, all men to tie to and of the sort to whom praise cannot begin to do justice. My one regret is that the policy followed would not permit a longer period of contact with them.

"This letter would not be complete without a word of appreciation of the most valuable assistance, advice, help, and co-operation which I was given by Inspector LaNauze. He did everything in his power to make my task a light one, and if it was not such it was not because he did not try hard enough to make it so."

AID TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

This is an exceedingly important portion of our work. By far the greater amount of the assistance rendered to other departments is a matter of routine, to be set forth in our statistical tables; but some aspects of the work are interesting, and are noticed in the paragraphs which follow.

Speaking generally, if the force did not undertake these duties they either would remain undone, to the detriment of the public service, or the various departments would have to make their own arrangements to perform them; in many cases this would mean the employment of private detectives. The employment of these has ceased; it is expensive, the charges being high, and in addition there is the drawback that the Government is in the position of employing persons engaged on delicate duties, without having satisfactory control over them. One result of the reorganization of 1920 has been the discontinuance of the services of those agencies.

NATURALIZATION INVESTIGATIONS

No small labour is incurred in reporting for the Secretary of State upon applicants for naturalization. The policy has been adopted by that department, when aliens apply for the privilege of becoming British subjects and citizens of Canada, of procuring independent and disinterested examination of their character and conduct. In many cases applicants live in remote places, or in settlements exclusively inhabited by people of foreign birth or origin; in other cases local circumstances forbid hope of disinterested reports being rendered by persons who in effect are neighbours of the applicant; and in addition reliance on local testimony might lead to perfunctory answers being given. Although more than four thousand such investigations were made this year alone, all were conducted carefully and an independent statement of the facts bearing upon each application was made. In a number of cases it was ascertained that the applicants were not suitable for citizenship.

PROTECTION OF DOCKYARDS

In 1911 an arrangement was entered into between the Dominion Police and the Department of the Naval Service whereby the former assumed the duty of protecting the naval storehouses and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, this including the scrutiny and inspection of persons entering and leaving these places. After some hesitation, it was decided that the expenses incurred should be borne by the Dominion Police vote. This arrangement persisted on the absorption by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the Dominion Police. Our total strengths at Halifax and Esquimalt are 30 and 15 respectively, and of these at least 25 at the former and 12 at the latter station are performing this duty. The present understanding is that the naval authorities provide buildings, barrack furniture, etc., and that we pay for repairs, light, heat, telephone service, subsistence, etc. I estimate the cost of the purely dockyard duties to us to be approximately \$50,000 a year.

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THE AIR BOARD

A good deal of work has been done in enforcing the regulations of the Air Board. Civil flying is carried on in Canada under control; this fact seems imperfectly known in the United States, and from time to time flying craft arrive from that country without complying with our regulations. In such cases our force co-operate with the officers of the Air Board in taking the necessary steps. In most cases infractions have been innocent, but at times the omissions have been suspicious. On one occasion an American flying boat undertook to carry out commercial operations in connection with pulp limits in Northern Quebec without complying with the regulations; a member of the force was despatched to the scene by aeroplane and detained the machine until its owners made the necessary arrangements with the Air Board. On several occasions action was taken with regard to attempted smuggling from Canada to the United States; the only step which can be taken in such cases is the enforcement of strict compliance with all regulations.

Assistance of another sort has been given by providing a constable for protection of Government property at Camp Borden; the daily patrol there is some 18 miles, much of it over rough trails. There had been considerable pilfering of Government stores; some arrests have been made, but in the opinion of the Department of National Defence the principal service rendered is to be found in the cessation of thefts.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

An important and arduous task is the support of the Department of Public Health in enforcing the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act. Reference was made in the last annual report to the calamitous nature of this traffic; I regret to be obliged to state that the evil persists, and I fear has grown in some parts of the country. To check it will require the united efforts of this force and the provincial and municipal authorities, and also drastic punishment of the agents, such as the peddlers who deliberately create addicts.

The figures already given show that we have been active, having arrested and prosecuted over one thousand persons, and having secured 800 convictions, with nearly 350 prison terms and over \$60,000 in fines. The quantity of cocaine, morphine and heroin seized in the year is nearly 1,250 ounces. This amounts to about 600,000 grains; and as a "deck," the cant name for a dose, usually is five grains or less, it will be seen that we have intercepted fully 120,000 doses. These "decks" are sold to addicts at from one to five dollars each, according to circumstances; so that this quantity represents from one-third to half a million dollars which would have come from the pockets of the wretched customers of these harpies.

A recent change of the Act provides for the deportation of aliens convicted under its provisions. With regard to Orientals, when such convictions are obtained we turn the particulars over to the Chief Commissioner of Chinese Immigration, and I understand that about one hundred offenders are awaiting removal from the country. It has been observed that Chinese addicts to this vice continue to be devoted to opium, and to be little inclined to the use of the other drugs; but further that cocaine and the other noxious drugs usually are to be obtained in the Chinese opium dens, so that white addicts repair to these plague-spots.

The difficulties of repression are exceedingly great, for several reasons. One is the ease with which these drugs, which are small in bulk, can be imported; numerous and very cunning devices are resorted to for the purpose of smuggling them, instances being known of their being most artfully concealed in shipments by apparently reputable firms from abroad. An effective international governmental control of the manufacture and trade in these drugs seems the only real preventive of this illicit form of international commerce. Another difficulty is that the traffic is so remunerative that those who take part in it have abundance of money at their command and

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use it to counter our measures, and to fight cases stubbornly in the courts. Yet another obstacle is the repulsive nature of the work of repression, entailing as it does contact with peculiarly loathsome dregs of humanity; our men greatly dislike it, and it is undertaken only in accordance with duty, and because of the knowledge that while unpleasant it is a service to humanity.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

By special arrangement with the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, a number of members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been appointed Customs and Excise enforcement officers, without salary, and are now working, in close co-operation with officers of the Customs Preventive Service, in checking the activities of smuggling rings operating between Canada and the United States.

In order to assist the Excise Preventive Service, eighty members of the force have been appointed Inland Revenue officers, without salary, and undertake investigations and enter prosecutions under the Inland Revenue Act in conjunction with their regular duties as federal police officers. There has been a considerable increase in this class of work. Large numbers of complaints have been received respecting alleged illicit distillation of spirits. For the year ended September 30, 1922, 1,606 investigations have been made under this head by members of the force, resulting, so far, in 676 prosecutions being entered, and the seizure and confiscation of a large number of illicit stills.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

During the past year the force was called upon to investigate 622 breaches of the Indian Act and 448 convictions were secured. We have also enforced quarantine regulations on various reserves in cases of an outbreak of contagious diseases.

Where it is considered necessary detachments are maintained in the vicinity of large reserves. Speaking generally the Indians are a peaceful people and their attitude towards members of the force, who periodically patrol large reserves, is both respectful and cordial. They fully realize that we are just as ready at all times to assist and protect them as we are to take action against members of their band who get out of bounds.

Escorts were furnished to parties paying treaty where required and in several instances members of the force acted as treaty commissioners and paid treaty on behalf of the Indian Department.

SUPERVISION OF PARI-MUTUEL BETTING ON RACE TRACKS

The force was again called upon during the past year to perform the work of supervising pari-mutuel betting on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec race meetings were conducted almost continuously on the different tracks, from May 5 to October 7. Two parties of four men each were therefore kept constantly employed for that length of time in Ontario and Quebec. In the western provinces only one and in some cases two meetings were held. The detachments for these were furnished by our western divisions. Reports and returns covering each meet were furnished to the Department of Agriculture and the work was performed in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSION

This year we again provided escorts for the special trains conveying harvesters from Eastern to Western Canada. A considerable number of these trains were despatched, and the duty called for the employment of a large number of non-commissioned officers and men. These were supplied from Toronto, Ottawa, Fort William, Winnipeg and Regina. The services rendered were satisfactory to all concerned, including the passengers on the trains.

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AID TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Assistance has been rendered to the different officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries throughout the country from time to time during the past year. The department found it necessary to call upon the force specially to aid its officers in dealing with illegal lobster fishing and canning in the Maritime Provinces. The combined efforts of the Fisheries inspectors and the members of the force detailed to this duty have no doubt had a beneficial effect. The Department of Marine and Fisheries informed me that:—

“The assistance afforded the officers of the Department by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been good and much progress towards stopping illegal fishing has been made.”

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

A considerable amount of work has been performed during the past year for the Department of Mines, Explosives Division, in ascertaining whether proper care is exercised in the matter of storage and handling of explosives. In order to empower the force to render more effective co-operation with the officers of the Explosives Division, ninety members of the force have been appointed inspectors of explosives, without salary, and have thereby been given additional powers in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

During the year ended September 30, 1922, 107 special investigations were made under the Explosives Act by members of the force. In a great number of instances first offenders were given a departmental warning. Prosecutions, however, were entered against eighteen flagrant offenders and convictions secured.

COUNTERFEITING

A number of investigations in connection with counterfeit currency have claimed our attention during the past year. An outstanding case under this head was the successful rounding up of one of the largest gangs of counterfeiters which has come to our notice for many years. After months of painstaking and skilful work our detective staff was successful in discovering a remarkably complete plant for the manufacture of counterfeit bank bills, concealed in a house situated on a little island in the St. Lawrence river, near Montreal. The plant included a printing press, quantities of blank bank note paper, plates for turning out ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar notes, and also a large quantity of counterfeit bank notes ready for circulation. The whole gang, including the counterfeiters and their agents who assisted in passing the false notes into circulation, were eventually arrested. They total to date nineteen persons. The case is now before the courts in Montreal.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

Members of the force co-operate closely with the officers of the Department of Immigration throughout the Dominion, and many special inquiries are made by our detective staff. This work has resulted in a number of undesirables being refused entry into Canada, and in a number of deportations. Guards have been supplied when necessary for certain classes of immigrants arriving at ocean ports, particularly for Chinese arriving at the port of Vancouver.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—CROWN TIMBER BRANCH

Assistance has been rendered the Department of the Interior in connection with the collection of Crown timber dues, especially in the Athabasca and Fort McMurray districts.

THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

A task which we discharge, occasionally at the price of some effort, is the enforcement of the Migratory Birds Act. This legislation has been passed in accordance with international agreements to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter which was threatening valuable species with extinction. A considerable number of investigations have been made for the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior; in particular a constable spent the summer on the shores of the lower St. Lawrence, devoting his whole time to the work of suppressing the wanton slaughter of birds and destruction of eggs on the islands which border the gulf. Handsome acknowledgement has been made of this constable's services.

PROTECTION AGAINST COMMERCIALIZED VICE

A department of our work is the protection of female immigrants against the dangers which unfortunately beset their path. In Montreal the Revd. John Chisholm acts as Officer for the Suppression of Commercialized Vice, being given certain powers by us. In Halifax Miss E. Egan performs similar duties.

Mr. Chisholm uses as his base of operations Dorchester House, in which women immigrants not travelling in family parties are lodged on landing, before proceeding to their destination. He is at the head of a well-arranged system of protection; directresses travel in the ships, exercising supervision over unaccompanied women immigrants; conductresses travel on the immigrant trains from Quebec, St. John and Halifax to Montreal; at western places like Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, etc., lady workers meet the girls on arrival; and in addition at sundry places there are "follow-up workers" who visit the girls in the places where they are employed and seek to link them with the church life of the religious denominations to which they belong. This entails incessant labour in meeting trains, which often arrive at inconvenient hours in the night. Mr. Chisholm reports that every train conveying immigrants to Montreal has been met. In commenting upon this, he says:—

"Our staff of lady workers meeting, with the writer, all steamship and railway trains with immigrants, has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Miss McCrory, a Roman Catholic lady, capable of speaking the French and German and Dutch languages. In addition, we have our follow-up workers, whose duty it is to visit the girls in the places where they are employed, and link them up with the church life of the religious bodies in which they were nurtured in their homes. Then inside Dorchester House, we have our lady superintendent, and her assistant, with a staff under their supervision in keeping the Dorchester House as orderly and attractive as possible to the homeless strangers.

"A new feature of the writer's work was making provision for the reception and direction of the non-English speaking girls, who are constantly increasing in numbers. This rendered it necessary for me to visit Winnipeg, and Regina, and secure in those centres reliable persons speaking the language of the strangers to whom we could send notice by wire of the pending arrival of those needing help. For Winnipeg, I secured the Lutheran immigration chaplain, named the Rev. Niels Damkor, and Rev. Symion Bychinsky for the care of the Eastern European girls. Then with Miss McCrory here to speak their language, we are now well equipped to welcome and direct the western and eastern European girls."

The work thus outlined has been fruitful in incidents which cast a vivid and unpleasant light upon the dangers which threaten the unescorted girl who travels, and upon the number of human beasts of prey who strive to trap her; some of the plots which Mr. Chisholm and his helpers frustrated can only be described as diabolical, and the organization has saved many women from ruin and misery.

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As an offshoot from this service for the protection of immigrants a useful organization for the protection of native-born girls who travel has been devised. Mr. Chisholm thus discusses it:—

“During the past year the writer gave increased attention to migrant girls, who, in large numbers, leave rural localities to seek work in our large cities. We succeeded in greatly increasing the formation of the Strangers’ Department in every parish or congregation. This organization is usually a sub-committee of a guild or Women’s Mission Society. This sub-committee appoints a secretary, whose duty it is to receive notice from a similar secretary in some other parish or locality notifying her that a young lady of a certain name is about to accept a position, or to move to a certain residence in a certain part of the city where she resides. When the stranger arrives she is at once visited and linked up with the church to which her people belong. I present the following illustration of how advantageous such a department is for the welfare and protection of our young girls.

“On March 1 of this year I received a letter that two girls were leaving a certain parish in Cape Breton to accept positions in Montreal, and that they were to reach Bonaventure station on a certain train. I was on hand with one of my lady-helpers, and met the two girls as they came off the train. As we were leaving the station by the north entrance, the two girls drew my attention to a third girl who came from Prince Edward Island. I asked them who was that man with her. They said, ‘We don’t know. He met us on the other side of the river and proposed taking us in his auto to our destination.’ They also told me that he was a perfect stranger to the third girl. I immediately rushed after them and overtook them as they were approaching an auto on the east entrance of the station. After asking the girl certain questions, I discovered that the man had no authority to meet her, and when he found out from my conversation with the girl that I had authority to inquire after her welfare, he jumped into his auto and disappeared.

“The two girls from Cape Breton had a Strangers’ secretary in the parish they left, who notified the official Strangers’ secretary in Montreal who notified me, with the result that the girls were in no danger. The girl from Prince Edward Island came from a place where there was no Strangers’ secretary, and, as a consequence she had a narrow escape”.

WORK IN THE ARCTIC

Our duties and responsibilities in the Far North increase steadily and I have to report this year an interesting advance in administrative work, and, most unfortunately, a distressingly large number of murders by Eskimos.

A new post has been opened by Inspector C. E. Wilcox at Craig Harbour, on the south shore of Ellesmere island, approximately in latitude 76° 12, longitude 80.5, and he and his party will spend the winter there. Ellesmere island is the last great island before the Polar sea is reached.

On the western coastline of the Arctic ocean the headquarters of what is known as the Arctic Sub-district are being moved from Herschel Island to Aklavik, a place in the Mackenzie delta which of late has become the trading centre of the district; Fort Macpherson is being abandoned. The Tree River detachment is being strengthened, and a new detachment is to be established at Cambridge Bay, on the south coast of Victoria island, east of Kent peninsula. This is about two hundred miles

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from Tree River, which in turn is a very remote post, the distance by sea from Herschel Island being nearly seven hundred miles, and the route lying through straits which in some summers are so blocked by ice as to be impracticable for ships.

In the Hudson bay area the detachment at Chesterfield Inlet has been strengthened, and an officer, Inspector E. G. Frere, has been stationed there; our control of the region to the north of it is being strengthened; a patrol in April visited Mr. Knud Rasmussen's camp on one of the islands near Melville peninsula.

NEW POST ON ELLESMERE ISLAND

The establishment of the Ponds Inlet detachment was described in the annual report of 1921. The numbers of the force in this general area have been augmented, and a commissioned officer, Inspector C. E. Wilcox, has assumed command of the detachments there.

Inspector Wilcox and a party of eight other ranks, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, left Quebec in the C.G.S. *Arctic* on July 18, 1922. They reached the entrance to Ponds Inlet on the northern coast of Baffin island on August 15. Pack ice prevented the ship from entering the inlet and making her way to Salmon river, the place where the Hudson Bay Company's post and the police detachment are situated. Staff-Sergeant Joy, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment, was summoned by a party sent over the ice, and reported to Inspector Wilcox in the *Arctic* on August 17. Owing to ice conditions, Inspector Wilcox decided not to try to reach the post, but to push on to Ellesmere Land and establish headquarters there, leaving the landing of stores at Ponds Inlet for the return voyage.

The *Arctic* sailed from Ponds Inlet on August 18 and on August 20 she entered Jones Sound. Fram Fiord, the most easterly inlet on the south coast of Ellesmere island, had been considered as the site of the post, but it was blocked with ice and two attempts to enter it failed. Weather conditions were threatening and no time was to be lost. A fairly suitable place, which was named Craig Harbour (after Mr. J. D. Craig, the officer representing the Department of the Interior), was found on the shore of Ellesmere island opposite Smith island in Jones sound. On August 22, Inspector Wilcox determined to winter there and the landing of stores began; after very hard work, this task was completed and Inspector Wilcox left the *Arctic* and entered upon his sojourn there on August 28; he bade farewell to the ship in a blinding snowstorm. With him are one non-commissioned officer and five constables.

The original intention had been to establish three posts, one at Ponds Inlet, one on North Devon Island, which lies between Baffin island and Ellesmere island, and one on Ellesmere Island. The *Arctic*, however, was unable to convey the building material, stores, etc., for all three, and in consequence all that could be done in 1922 was to land materials and stores for two posts, at Ponds Inlet and Ellesmere Island; those for North Devon, which are stored in Quebec, will be despatched next year. While Inspector Wilcox is wintering at Craig Harbour in Ellesmere island, he regards it as unsuitable for headquarters of the northern detachments, and is of opinion that Dundas Harbour, on the south coast of North Devon island, in approximately latitude 74° 35', longitude 82° 20', offers greater advantages; in particular, Lancaster sound usually is clear of ice for a longer period in the year than Jones sound. He looks forward to Craig Harbour being left in charge of a non-commissioned officer. On the return voyage the *Arctic* reconnoitred Dundas harbour, and Mr. Craig reports that it is suited to the purpose; the harbour is well protected from all winds and, so far as can be judged, open for a comparatively long period, while there is room and shelter for buildings and a good anchorage close at hand.

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The *Arctic* returned to Ponds Inlet on September 1, and again was much hampered by ice; she could not begin to land the stores, etc., until September 6. On September 7, she left on her return voyage.

Cordial relations existed between Inspector Wilcox and the police party on the one hand, and Mr. Craig and Captain Bernier on the other. When Inspector Wilcox landed both Mr. Craig and Captain Bernier addressed to him warmly commendatory letters; and Inspector Wilcox wrote to them in appreciative terms. The police party did a good deal of work while in the ship, lending assistance to the crew, and in return the crew materially helped in the work of starting the buildings.

A post office has been established at Craig Harbour, Inspector Wilcox being postmaster.

No further news has been received from Inspector Wilcox, nor can any be expected until late in 1923.

CRIME AMONG THE ESKIMOS

It unfortunately is necessary to record a terribly large number of crimes of violence among the Eskimos. At present we have under arrest on charges of murder or related crimes no fewer than nine of these people, three at Ponds Inlet, five at Herschel Island, and one at Tree River; the number of deaths involved is thirteen, of whom three are white men; in addition, several additional murder cases are under investigation, but arrests have as yet not been made. In the summer of 1923 two courts will proceed to Arctic regions to try these cases, one to Ponds Inlet and one to Herschel Island.

This epidemic of murderous violence is surprising as the Eskimos in general are a kindly and docile people. In all probability in the past many quarrels among them had fatal endings; and in any case they now are armed with exceedingly deadly weapons. A grave feature of the situation is the number of white men who have fallen victims to the violence of these people. In 1912, Messrs. Radford and Street were killed at Bathurst Inlet, in the course of a quarrel. In 1913, the Revd. Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux were murdered on the Coppermine river, apparently out of mere cupidity. In 1920, Robert S. Janes, a Newfoundlander, was shot at Cape Crawford, in Baffin island, as the climax of a series of disputes. In April, 1922, Corporal W. A. Doak, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Mr. Otto Binder, of the Hudson Bay Company, were killed at Tree River in a very treacherous and brutal manner, Corporal Doak apparently because the slayer, a prisoner charged with the murder of a fellow Eskimo, did not wish to be taken out of his familiar surroundings, and Mr. Binder with no provocation at all. Apart from the deaths of white men, the deaths of ten Eskimos amount to a serious proportion in so scanty a population.

During the last winter Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, who is stationed at Ponds Inlet, investigated the death of Robert Janes. This man had been trading at Patricia river, about thirty-five miles from Ponds Inlet, and decided to travel overland to the western coast of Hudson bay. In his journey he encountered at Cape Crawford, the northernmost point of Baffin island, a band of Eskimos among whom were some with whom he had had differences. Disagreements arose, and Janes was killed, an Eskimo named Noo-kud-lah being accused of having fired the fatal shots, while two others, Oo-roo-re-ung-nak and Ah-tee-tah, were active in assisting him. Staff-Sergeant Joy found the remains, conducted an autopsy, as coroner held an inquest, arrested the accused, and as justice of the peace conducted the preliminary hearing and committed them for trial. The whole of these proceedings were carried on by him in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. This winter Staff-Sergeant Joy is investigating an affair at Home Bay, some 200 miles north of Cumberland gulf, in which three Eskimos are said to have been killed.

Mention was made last year of several murders on the western coastline, including an affray on Kent peninsula in which five Eskimos met their death.

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This last affair has had two sequels; an Eskimo named Pugnana, one of the slayers of the others, was killed in turn by two of his fellows, Alikomiak and Tatamigana, and after being arrested Alikomiak murdered Corporal W. A. Doak, our non-commissioned officer in charge of the Tree River detachment, and Mr. Otto Binder, manager of the Hudson Bay Company post at that place. As a result of this dreadful series of crimes of violence, and of the earlier killings reported last year, we have in detention at Herschel Island the following Eskimos:—

Alikomiak, charged with the murder of Corporal Doak and Mr. Binder; and also, with Tatamigana, of Pugnana.

Tatamigana, charged, with Alikomiak, with the murder of Pugnana.

Olepsek;

Amokuk;

Ekootuk: all charged with the murder of Ahkak at Prince Albert Sound, in Victoria island, in the winter of 1919-20.

At Tree River there is under arrest:—

I-ka-luk-piak, charged with the murder of an Eskimo named Hav-oo-Ogak.

In addition an old woman named Kapakatchiak is implicated in the murder of Ahkak; she was too feeble to take to Herschel Island when the others were conveyed there, and it is a question whether she can be placed on trial.

Two other murders have been reported. An Eskimo named Hiktak is said to have been killed in the Coronation gulf region, an Eskimo named Komeuk being suspected of having committed the crime; it is doubtful whether the Tree River detachment can complete the necessary investigations this winter. A man named Kapolak is said to have been put to death at Wellington Bay, in Victoria island, by his son, Pannak.

Corporal Doak in December, 1921, proceeded from Tree River, of which detachment he was in charge, to Kent Peninsula, investigated the murderous affray there, and arrested Alikomiak, the sole survivor of those implicated in the killing, taking him to Tree River. Partly because Alikomiak had frozen his feet and Corporal Doak had attended to them, he was allowed a certain amount of liberty. He repaid this, on an occasion when Corporal Doak was the only white man at the post, by shooting him while asleep; he then waylaid Mr. Binder, who lived close by, and killed him. The murderer was promptly secured, and is at Herschel Island awaiting trial.

Fuller accounts of these cases, and of the conditions under which the Arctic regions are controlled, are to be found in one of the appendices to this report.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

The force is distributed among eleven territorial districts, and in addition there is a depot at Regina, and "N" Division at Ottawa, now greatly depleted, is used as a reserve from which men are drawn to discharge numerous miscellaneous duties. The Northeastern Arctic islands are administered under the supervision of headquarters, and the western coast of the Arctic ocean and the lower Mackenzie are part of the district of northern Alberta. Some account of the special features of the work in these several districts may be given.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton, the Officer Commanding in British Columbia, dwells upon the assistance rendered to other departments. He refers in particular to the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, which has

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been energetic. Out of 246 cases brought to trial, 207 convictions were secured; in addition, 139 search warrants were executed where nothing was found, and in 22 instances drugs were found but ownership could not be proved.

Assistance also has been rendered to the Customs branch, especially in connection with the smuggling of narcotic drugs from steamers plying from the Orient. Twelve specific investigations were conducted, resulting in seven cases being handed over to Customs officials for such action as they deemed necessary.

Another interesting piece of co-operation has been the enforcing of the Fisheries Act. As a result, thirty convictions have been secured. Fifteen power fishing boats, of an average value of \$1,000, were confiscated, and a boatload of fish which was sold for \$1,420; while fines amounting to \$1,615 were imposed and paid. A substantial improvement in the observance of the law is reported in this connection.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent G. L. Jennings, O.B.E., Officer Commanding in Northern Alberta, reports some administrative rearrangements, the most important of which are the closing of the detachment at Grande Prairie and the post at Fort Macpherson, the opening of a new post at Aklavik in the Mackenzie delta, and the prospective shifting of the headquarters of the Arctic subdistrict from Herschel Island to Aklavik. He suggests the establishment of a detachment at Fort Rae at the extreme north of Great Slave lake, a considerable Indian population trading there.

Dealing with the organized portion of his district, Superintendent Jennings observes that the drug traffic has made marked increases during the year; a vigorous campaign was made to combat it; 46 searches were made, resulting in about 26 per cent of convictions. The majority of these convictions have been amongst the Oriental population, very few white men having been observed to be connected with the traffic.

Dealing with the more serious forms of crime, the officer commanding notices the murders by Eskimos (which are treated separately) and observes that with this exception the Provisional District of Mackenzie has been remarkably free from anything but petty offences.

In regard to the case of Albert LeBeaux, reported on last year, this man was handed into the custody of the force after the trial, and Inspector Fletcher was appointed deputy sheriff of the Northwest Territories. The whole proceedings in regard to the execution were performed under his direction, this including the procuring of a hangman and taking him to the scene of the execution. Thus concluded the first jury trial, with subsequent execution, in that district and possibly in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent C. Junget, the Officer Commanding the Southern Alberta District, particularly remarks the abolition of "M" Division, the reserve squadron stationed at Macleod, and the consequent closing of that historic post, the oldest Mounted Police station in existence, having been established in 1873. The reserve squadron for some time had been dwindling, so that when it finally was abolished it consisted of little more than 30 men. The closing of this old post necessitated a considerable amount of work in checking over and disposing of stores. A detachment of one non-commissioned officer and one constable is maintained, the old quarters of the officer commanding being used for this purpose; all the other buildings have been locked up. The detachments of old "M" Division were transferred to "K" Division.

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The detachments have been increased from 21 to 23; some of them have been reduced in strength. Those in the Banff subdistrict and the one at Waterton Park, where the force is responsible for law and order, have had a very busy summer, a great number of cases being handled.

Here, too, the drug traffic is a preoccupation. Superintendent Junget's report is more cheerful than those of the others, the traffic having lessened during the year. This is due for the most part, to the continued activities of our plain clothes staff and the heavy penalties imposed for infractions of the Act. Only 41 convictions were obtained, in comparison with 148 last year. This traffic, however, still exists and it is only by the continued efforts of plain clothes men that it can be kept down, as traffickers are becoming more artful in their dealings.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers, the Officer Commanding Northern Saskatchewan, reports a year without especial incident. It is interesting to note that in this division, which includes for administrative purposes the western shores of Hudson Bay, the dogs on the strength outnumber the horses. New detachment quarters have been completed at Chesterfield Inlet, which is becoming a more important post.

Dealing with the assistance rendered to other departments, Superintendent Demers states that infractions of the Inland Revenue Act are on the increase in this district; there is a decided increase in number of cases investigated as compared with last year, 431 cases having been investigated by the force in company with preventive officer of the department. Convictions were secured in many instances, but many searches were made without any results. Rural telephones are responsible for many failures of searches, the persons concerned being notified of the presence of officers in the district.

Several cases have been investigated during the year on behalf of the Post Office Department. These cases are of a type usually very difficult to bring to a satisfactory conclusion; however, every effort has been made to trace the perpetrators of the crimes and although a number of the cases have been under investigation for some time, sight of them has not been lost.

As usual, escorts were sent with the parties sent to pay treaty money to the Indians. Other work was done in connection with the Indians, including the enforcing of quarantine regulations in cases of outbreak of smallpox. Crown timber dues have been collected, the Explosives Act has been enforced, prisoners have been brought back from the United States, etc.

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

The Officer Commanding the Southern Saskatchewan District, Superintendent A. B. Allard, reports that the work in his district increased 35 per cent over that of the previous year. He had, for example, 874 cases to investigate under federal statutes, these resulting in 429 convictions, most of them being under the Inland Revenue Act; this is practically thrice as many as in 1920. He remarks that every effort is being put forward to enforce this law rigidly. Under the Railway Act 57 convictions were obtained, as against one last year. There was activity in attacking the traffic in narcotic drugs. The investigations made at the request of other departments numbered 1,084; of these 324 were in connection with applications for naturalization. The district suffered during the period under review from numerous robberies of post offices, apparently by expert professional thieves from the United States.

During the year there was a rearrangement of subdistricts and detachments, four of the latter being abolished. There are 19 detachments outside of Regina.

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MANITOBA

Superintendent R. S. Knight, the Officer Commanding the Manitoba District, notes the abolition of two subdistricts, Brandon and Portage la Prairie; there now are two subdistricts, Winnipeg and Fort William. His report is principally concerned with the occasions on which assistance has been given to other departments. Dealing with the work undertaken for the Department of Health he refers, as do the others, to the special efforts which have been made during the past year to endeavour to check the illicit traffic in drugs; 119 cases were investigated, resulting in 28 convictions. This shows an increase over last year. In checking the drug traffic, he states that it has been found very difficult to secure convictions, as the class of people engaged in this traffic are of a most elusive and unscrupulous nature; besides this, drugs are frequently put up in such small quantities that they can be disposed of at a moment's notice, and are easily concealed upon the person, or in any place.

Somewhat allied with this work is that relating to the illicit distilling of liquor. Investigations made on behalf of the Inland Revenue Branch numbered 278. Out of this number, 126 convictions were secured, which shows a considerable increase over the figures of 1920-21. In many cases the information given in this particular branch is unreliable, resulting in much unnecessary work having to be undertaken.

This work predominates in the work done for the Department of Indian Affairs; 102 cases were investigated and 76 convictions obtained. Indeed, the majority of the cases investigated have been the results of the liquor traffic, and special efforts have been made to put a stop to this. A letter was received from the Rev. James A. Donaghy, of Indian Springs, conveying the appreciation of the Indians of the Swan Lake bands for the police protection rendered during the Indian celebration in July, the Indians stating that it was due to the presence of the police, which kept away the peddlers of illicit liquor, that a great deal of trouble was averted.

The whole of the international boundary, from Saskatchewan to Fort Frances, Ont., has been continually patrolled and every assistance possible has been rendered to the Customs and Excise officials. As assistance could only be rendered at the request of the Customs' officials the number of cases investigated is small as compared with that of last year.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent A. W. Duffus, Officer Commanding Western Ontario, in his annual report mentions the anxiety caused by unemployment and depressed labour conditions in the winter months of 1921-22, remarking upon the manner in which this was dealt with by organized relief measures.

Here again more attention has been given during the past twelve months to infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Many difficulties were encountered in the early operations of the drug squad, but these have since been satisfactorily overcome. The drug habit is claiming a larger number of victims as each year goes by, and much has to be done before it can be claimed that control of the situation has been obtained. Opium smoking is confined chiefly to Orientals but the taking of cocaine and morphine and similar narcotics is on the increase amongst white men and, unfortunately, white women.

An alarming number of post office robberies and thefts of mail occurred during the fall of 1921 and spring of 1922 which called attention. Our efforts were in the main successful.

Infractions of the Indian Act on Indian Reserves in Western Ontario District led to several investigations. As a result the Cape Croker Reserve and the Muncey Reserve have been patrolled on several occasions with beneficial effects, particularly on the Muncey Reserve, where resentment at our first appearance has given way to a more cordial appreciation of our work.

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Numerous investigations have also been made during the year by the plain clothes staff at the request of and on behalf of the different Government departments, and although none of them call for special mention they have all been conducted very thoroughly. The total number of these inquiries amounts to 1,942.

Members of this command have also by special request assisted in important investigations in connection with the Finance Department, the Customs Department and the Department of Justice (Penitentiaries Branch).

EASTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent T. S. Belcher, Officer Commanding "A" Division, reports duties somewhat in contrast to those of other divisional commanders. "A" Division represents the old Dominion Police, and, in addition to the duties of protection of Government buildings, etc., is responsible for the district known as Eastern Ontario, which comprises the same territory as Military District No. 3. The conditions under which the members of this division work being somewhat different from those of the other divisions, it may be of interest to note that the quarters occupied by it are those situated from 186 to 190 Wellington street, Ottawa. The majority of the members live at home, being married men. All the unmarried men are required to live in barracks, which gives a reserve of about twenty men at night time if any emergency should arise; these, together with the night supervision men, take up considerable room. The buildings in question are centrally located.

The total strength (including a large detachment at Halifax) is 216, as compared with 217 in 1921; yet the demands for protection for the buildings constantly increase. The conduct and discipline have been good.

The duties undertaken by this division largely consist of protection of government buildings; supplying men for official purposes; investigations by the C. I. B. Department; patrolling the Government parks and looking after the fire protection of all Government buildings.

During the year this division placed guards on 31 buildings, which took an average of 118 men every twenty-four hours. Its patrols also visited a large number of the buildings on which no men are posted, fastened the doors and saw that everything was safe. The strength of the guards on the Finance Department, the Royal Victoria Museum and the National Gallery have been increased. The work of guarding the buildings is supervised by an officer, three sergeants and three corporals, who visit the men on duty at irregular hours during the day and night. The buildings are supplied with control clocks and also with telephones establishing thorough oversight. Patrols are made through the Experimental Farm during the day and night owing to complaints of theft of flowers and fruit.

The Fire Department consists of seven regular men and a sergeant. They have 116 buildings to inspect twice a week in regard to the collection of waste-paper and inflammable material. Three of the men have to charge all the fire extinguishers once a year and to clean them every six months. Much other routine work is done in this connection, such as keeping in order more than 27,000 feet of hose. During the year fire demonstrations have been given to the staffs in the various Government buildings, and in some of them fire drills have been held.

In addition to these duties of guarding and prevention, a good deal of criminal investigation work has been done in a satisfactory manner. A large proportion of this consisted of inquiries regarding thefts in Government buildings. In a number of cases the guilty persons have been found and have been dealt with by dismissal or by other means; a number were taken before the courts and punished in the usual way.

The detachment which was established at Senneterre, Que., has done good work amongst the Indians, who form the largest element in the population. The condition of the people has improved considerably. Careful watch has been kept to prevent traders selling liquor and as a result, most of them have kept a little money in the Hudson's Bay and other stores which will help to carry them over the winter.

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QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips, the Officer Commanding Quebec District, in his annual report lays stress on the large amount of work performed in assisting the Customs Department in enforcing the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, in assisting the Inland Revenue officers, and in detecting counterfeiters. The work entailed by the first named of these duties was arduous, and has been attended with considerable success. Even more onerous has been the work done for the Department of Health; the obstacles to be surmounted have been great, but a number of very important cases have been handled, and many seizures made; prominent among the successes has been the breaking up of what was known as the Maxie gang. The volume of the drug traffic in Montreal unfortunately is very great, the dealers being untiring in their efforts to smuggle their death-dealing wares, alike from ships and from American territory. In the matter of counterfeiting a great success was scored in the arrest of the large and well-equipped gang led by one Grignon. A number of postal robberies also have been investigated and the guilty persons detected; in this a number of gratifying successes have been achieved. A large portion of the duties performed in Montreal, indeed, has been in the nature of detective work, and cannot be too particularly described.

The several detachments in this district have been conducted efficiently.

An incident in the work of the Quebec detachment was the making of extensive patrols along the St. Lawrence river in connection with the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. D. La Nauze, Officer Commanding the Maritime Provinces District, reports a steady increase in the work performed, the total number of cases having risen from 309 in 1920-21 to 356. In addition the command has carried out the policing and protection of the Halifax Naval Dockyard and the Naval magazines of Georges Island and Fort Clarence.

It is noticed that the investigations for other departments have nearly doubled.

THE YUKON

Inspector E. Telford, the Officer Commanding the Yukon, in his report is principally concerned with administrative duties which are not performed by the force in the organized provinces of the Dominion. He himself has been appointed Acting Gold Commissioner of the Yukon during the absence of Mr. Mackenzie. The officers of the force perform the duties of magistrates within the territory except in Dawson and Whitehorse. The Officer Commanding acts as immigration inspector for the northern part of the territory, and the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse acts as mining recorder and Crown timber and lands agent. Staff Sergeant W. J. D. Dempster has been appointed magistrate and coroner for the Mayo District. Our non-commissioned officers and constables perform a multiplicity of duties—as postmasters, sub-collectors of Customs, immigration officers, veterinary inspectors, inspectors of weights and measures, etc. Federal statutes, Yukon ordinances and municipal by-laws are enforced, and the administrative duties performed extend to attending cases of sickness in out-of-the-way places.

Patrols were made in all directions, many of them calling for endurance, courage and judgment. Some of them penetrated to regions never visited before. One, of 444 miles, was from Rampart House to Herschel; others were from Rampart House to Blue Fish and to Crow River. One patrol went from Whitehorse via Kluane Lake to Wellesley Lake, in the Donjek country, where a dangerous lunatic was wandering around; the man was brought back to Whitehorse and later sent out to an asylum.

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TRAINING

Training is carried out principally at the depot at Regina, under Superintendent G. S. Worsley. The work went on there continuously during the year. In the first six months a good many recruits were handled, being fully trained in equitation, squadron drill with and without arms, and troop and squadron drill mounted and dismounted. During the summer months every man available in the depot was exercised in mounted and dismounted squadron and troop drill twice a week. The drill has been good. Physical training also was given. The men have always been well trained and make a good appearance on parade. The summer months have been all that could be desired for outdoor training.

Reference is made by him to lectures and sports, and to such special performances as musical rides. Barracks, hospital, stables and stores are in good repair, and the horses are in excellent condition. The discipline is described as excellent.

Careful attention is paid at the depot to training in shooting with rifle and revolver, the more so because when constables go on detachment opportunities for training are lacking, both because of the incessant pressure of other duties, and because of lack of facilities. To counteract this, arrangements were made whereby the detachment men within reach of Regina came in for musketry in groups. Preliminary instruction thus was given before the courses were fired, the result being that the scores improved greatly; far fewer failed and there were far more marksmen. The force competed in several shooting associations and did well. In revolver shooting the Royal Canadian Mounted Police team won the championship of Canada, and Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch not only won the championship of Canada, but achieved a world's record. In the rifle four members of the division won places on the Saskatchewan team which competed at the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa, and did well.

" N " DIVISION

This squadron during the year was reduced from about 150 all ranks to about 50. Its duties have been of a miscellaneous nature as, in addition to training, it has been used as a reserve from which have been drawn men for numerous special duties, such as furnishing guards for harvesters' trains, guards for income tax offices, parties to supervise the pari-mutuel machines, etc.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

This work has been duly carried on. All the figures are substantially larger than those of last year. In 1921 the releases averaged nearly 70 a month, and this year nearly 100. There again is an increase in the number of licenses revoked and forfeited. The figures in detail are:—

Released on parole from penitentiaries..	492	
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories..	672	1,164
	<hr/>	
Licenses revoked..	39	
Licenses forfeited..	33	
Sentences completed on parole..	820	
Licenses made unconditional..	33	
	<hr/>	925
<i>From 1899 to September 30, 1922—</i>		
Released on parole from penitentiaries..	6,919	
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories..	8,114	15,033
	<hr/>	
Licenses revoked..	521	
Licenses forfeited..	343	
Sentences completed on parole..	13,302	
Sentences not yet completed..	867	
	<hr/>	15,033

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CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

This service continues to assist all the police forces in the Dominion. As has been pointed out in the past, it is co-operative in its nature, and its purposes will not be fulfilled until all agencies combating crime employ it, and it contains a complete record of convicted criminals. This year another increase in activity is recorded, the figures being:—

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo. negatives received	Photo. prints made	Photo-graphs received
1921							
October.....	1,448	171	0	3	121	400	455
November.....	1,565	147	1	5	123	417	447
December.....	1,514	167	0	2	67	233	405
1922							
January.....	1,539	167	0	1	99	347	393
February.....	1,473	124	0	2	210	642	327
March.....	1,597	202	2	3	83	373	343
April.....	1,359	143	1	0	132	420	417
May.....	1,374	196	1	0	68	240	335
June.....	1,407	146	0	2	138	436	363
July.....	1,704	155	3	2	123	412	434
August.....	1,443	217	3	1	100	222	329
September.....	1,126	149	1	1	47	141	227
	17,549	1,984	12	22	1,311	4,283	4,475

The following table gives a resume of the work to date:—

Finger-print records received and identifications effected from January, 1911, to September 30, 1922, inclusive:—

Year	Records	Identifications
1911.....	5,554	145
1912.....	4,418	227
1913.....	6,510	359
1914.....	8,475	581
1915.....	9,330	756
1916.....	8,009	629
1917.....	7,079	612
1918.....	8,941	670
1919.....	11,306	1,004
1920.....	12,591	1,372
1921.....	17,346	1,906
1922 (Jan. to Sept. 30).....	13,022	1,499
	112,581	9,760

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (3 years).....	59
“ special constables.....	68
Re-engaged after leaving.....	10
Deserters rejoined.....	7

Total increase..... 144

Discharge through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.. . . . 591

Total decrease for the year 1922..... 447

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ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

Died—

Reg. No.	4212,	Staff-Sergeant	Hocking, W.
"	4396,	Corporal	Doak, W. A.
"	4913,	Corporal	Barber, A. J.
"	5369,	Corporal	Cornelius, E. H.
"	8682	Corporal	Fritz, A. G.
"	5724,	Constable	Spier, R.
"	6701,	Constable	McKellar, H.
"	8268,	Constable	Cort, J. C.
"	9317,	Constable	Chester, G. H.

Pensioned—

Reg. No.	1974,	Sergeant-Major	Armer, W.
"	3071,	Sergeant-Major	Emery, W.
"	324,	Staff-Sergeant	Dorion, A.
"	906,	Staff-Sergeant	Robinson, A.
"	948 <i>a</i> ,	Staff-Sergeant	Pearson, C. J.
"	1294,	Staff-Sergeant	Phillips, W. W.
"	1361,	Staff-Sergeant	Alexander, A.
"	2447,	Staff-Sergeant	Thompson, F. H.
"	2473,	Staff-Sergeant	Loggin, W. S.
"	2566,	Staff-Sergeant	Wilson, J. J.
"	2886,	Staff-Sergeant	Maylor, J.
"	2546,	Corporal	Cummings, D. J.

OFFICERS

Promoted Superintendent—

Inspector C. Junget.

Promoted Inspector—

Reg. No. 9026, Staff-Sergeant Giroux, H.

Promoted Assistant Veterinary Surgeon—

Reg. No. 4339, Staff-Sergeant Littlehales, J. E.

Retired to Pension—

Superintendent C. H. West,
 Superintendent P. W. Pennefather,
 Inspector J. A. Macdonald,
 Inspector C. H. H. Sweetapple,
 Inspector C. C. Raven
 Inspector C. R. W. Stuart.
 Veterinary-Surgeon J. Burnett.

Died—

Inspector G. W. Kennedy.

It is with much regret that it was found necessary, on account of reduction in strength of the force and the cutting down of overhead expenses, to retire the above-mentioned officers to pension. All of them were experienced officers who had rendered good service.

Superintendent Tucker, who was also retired to pension, does not show in the foregoing statement, he having been granted an extra month's leave on account of handing over his command in the Yukon, and the distance he had to travel to come back to Vancouver. His retirement dated from October 1.

Twelve senior non-commissioned officers were also retired for the same reasons, after long and faithful service.

HEALTH

The reports of the Principal Medical Officer and the Assistant Surgeon show that the health of the force on the whole has been good. As is inevitable in a service entailing open-air life, travel in out-of-the-way places, and a certain number of risks and hardships, a considerable number of injuries are recorded.

It is with great regret that I record the death of one officer and nine other ranks.

Inspector Kennedy had served for many years in the Dominion Police, and had held a commission in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police after the amalgamation.

The tragic circumstances of Corporal Doak's death are described elsewhere in this report.

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HORSES

The reduction in the numbers of the force has resulted in our sending a considerable number of horses from Ottawa and Brandon to Regina. Some have been sent to pasture, and a number have been disposed of. The casualties among the horses have been:—

Cast and sold.. . . .	136
Died.. . . .	22
Transferred to another Department.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	159

The health of the animals has been good.

TRANSPORT

The bulk of our motor transport, consisting of eight McLaughlins, was purchased in 1916. These have done a great deal of work, and although they have been kept in repair, some of them are now almost worn out, and will probably have to be replaced. Two Ford touring cars were bought during the year, and are being used on the Boundary Patrol. It is found that these are much more serviceable than motorcycles with side cars, and just as economical.

BUILDINGS

The only building operations undertaken during the year were those at Aklavik, where a new post has been established. The Fort McPherson log buildings were taken down and re-erected at Aklavik. Logs have been cut for the erection of new ones. A portable saw-mill was sent in during last summer, and lumber is being cut for the completion of these buildings. This work is all done by our own men.

Our reserves at Battleford and Maple Creek, where we had fairly large barracks, which were built years ago, and are now occupied only by small detachments, have been turned over to the Department of the Interior to be disposed of to the best advantage.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing has been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply has been satisfactory. While prices remained high for the greater portion of the year there are indications of a decline.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,

Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

THE CONTROL OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS

THE MURDER OF ROBERT S. JANES

An account was given in the annual report of 1921 of the establishment of the Ponds Inlet Detachment by Staff-Sergeant Joy, and mention was made of the killing by Eskimos of one Robert S. Janes. During the winter of 1921-22 Staff-Sergeant Joy apprehended three Eskimos named Noo-Kud-Lah, Oo-roo-re-ung-nak and Ah-tee-tah, on the charge of having killed Janes in March, 1920, at Cape Crawford, at the extreme northwestern corner of Baffin island.

Robert Janes was a native of Newfoundland who had spent a good many years in this part of the world; among his other activities he had been second officer of the *Arctic* in the expedition of 1910-11. In 1916 he established himself as a trader at Patricia River, Eclipse sound, about thirty-five miles from Ponds Inlet, where are situated two trading stations and our detachment. His commercial operations were unsuccessful, his financial backing in St. John's, Newfoundand, fell through, for several successive summers the ship he expected did not arrive, and the natives ceased to trade with him. It is stated that disputes arose between him and sundry Eskimos, in part over financial matter. His circumstances during the last year and a half of his life are described as having been very miserable. In 1919 he made efforts to obtain a passage to St. John's, but these were frustrated, and he is stated to have decided to make his way to Chesterfield in Hudson bay, this involving a long and arduous journey along the west coast of Baffin island, across Melville peninsula and by Wager bay. He and his driver, an Eskimo named Oo-Took-ito, set out early in 1920, and arrived on March 14 at a large native encampment at Cape Crawford. In this camp was Noo-Kud-lah, with whom Janes had been at variance. Some time after his arrival Janes was shot and killed, it being alleged that Noo-Kud-lah fired the shots.

After establishing himself at Ponds Inlet, Staff-Sergeant Joy undertook the investigation of this affair. On December 7, 1921, he left the detachment for Cape Crawford, arriving there on December 21. On December 26 he found the body, which had been buried in the snow by four Eskimos, Oo-Orloo, Ewah-lah, Jock and the son of the last named, Panik-pah. Staff-Sergeant Joy speaks of this as an "admirable and christian-like act"; the Eskimos expose their dead, but these men, knowing that the practice among white men is different, went to considerable trouble to inter him. Staff-Sergeant Joy conducted an autopsy, finding two bullet wounds and incontestable evidence that the deceased had come to his end by violence. He removed the body to Ponds Inlet and in his capacity as coroner held an inquest, finding a jury of three among the traders and appointing a fourth to be special constable. The inquest opened on January 23, and after some adjournments ended on February 11. Eight natives were examined, and the following verdict was rendered:—

"That the said Robert Janes was shot to death on or about the end of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty, the precise date being to the jurors unknown, at Cape Crawford, in the Northwest Territories. And that the cause of his death was that Noo-kud-lah, alias Ki-wat-soo, Eskimo did feloniously and of his malice aforethought kill and murder the said Robert Janes by shooting him through the body and head with a rifle, from which he instantly died.

"And so do further say that Oo-roo-re-ung-nak, Eskimo, and Ah-tee-tah, Eskimo, did feloniously and of their malice aforethought aid and abet the said Noo-kud-lah, alias Ki-wat-soo, in committing the said felonous act."

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The accused, Noo-kud-lah, had not been present during these preliminary proceedings, having moved to a place called Igloo-lik, on Fury and Hecla strait, nearly five hundred miles from Ponds Inlet if the main coast line be followed. Following the verdict of the inquest, Staff-Sergeant Joy, who has a commission as justice of the peace in the Northwest Territories as well as another as coroner, issued warrants for the three men named in the verdict. The rest of the winter and spring were occupied in collecting the three men for whom warrants were out, as well as the necessary witnesses; these people were scattered all over the northern part of Baffin island, an area some three hundred miles long by two hundred miles wide, and to the usual difficulties of travel in this inhospitable region was added a scarcity of dogs, due to an epidemic which prevailed. Staff-Sergeant Joy sent messages to these people to come to him, giving assistance in the way of provisions when necessary, and one by one the persons incriminated and most of the witnesses made their appearance at the post. Oo-roo-re-ung-nak was arrested on May 29, 1922, Ah-tee-tah on June 12, and Noo-kud-lah on July 10. One of Staff-Sergeant Joy's difficulties was with interpreters, and he postponed the formal arrest of Noo-kud-lah for a week after the man's arrival, until he could obtain the services of a man who could satisfy him that he had made the accused understand the warning given at the time of the arrest. It also took much effort to collect the witnesses.

The preliminary inquiry was opened on July 10, before Staff-Sergeant Joy, sitting as justice of the peace, and was continued until July 20. Eight witnesses were examined, seven Eskimos and one white man, the latter, Mr. Wilfred C. Caron, a trader at Ponds Inlet; statutory declarations made by eight Eskimos also were submitted, these being men who were at distant places; and the three accused men made statements. Concerning this last feature of the proceedings, Staff-Sergeant Joy observes: "The accused were given the statutory warning, and although the form was complied with and the best explanation possible given them, I was convinced that it was beyond their comprehension and each made a statement without examination." Of the witnesses examined, one Eskimo woman and Mr. Caron were summoned for the defence, and four of the statutory declarations were submitted on the same side.

Summarized, the facts brought out were that for some time Janes had got on badly with a number of Eskimos, particularly with Noo-kud-lah, disputes having occurred over claims by Janes upon the Eskimo for goods which he had given them. For the defence it was deposed that Janes had threatened violence, and at one time had assaulted Noo-kud-lah's father, and further that he had taken some fur from Ah-tee-tah against his will. It also was sworn that during his stay at Cape Crawford, Janes had had a dispute with the natives, had been very angry, and had threatened to shoot their dogs and to shoot some of them. The details of the killing as elicited in evidence were that Janes was in an igloo when, in accordance with a pre-concerted plan, Oo-roo-re-ung-nak entered and told him that another Eskimo had some skins which he was willing to sell; Janes (who was very eager to obtain furs) came out, and on his emerging Noo-kud-lah shot him through the body. The unfortunate man did not fall immediately, and Ah-tee-tah went up to him and pushed him down; Noo-kud-lah fired again, the bullet going through his head and killing him. Evidence was given that one or more general discussions were held at which the decision to kill Janes was taken. After the murder had taken place a number of the Eskimos gave the murderer skins as a reward. The Eskimos insisted that they were greatly in fear of Janes.

On July 20 the three men were committed for trial.

During 1923 a court will be sent to Ponds Inlet and the accused will be tried. They now are in the vicinity, under open arrest. A feature of the situation is that it is necessary to provide for the prisoners and witnesses and their families, the detention interfering with their customary habits of life, and the vicinity of Ponds Inlet being unable to support so considerable a number of people. The confinement to one locality and the anxiety have told severely on the prisoners.

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While carrying out these operations, which necessitated his assuming in turn the characters of a policeman, a coroner and a magistrate, Staff-Sergeant Joy was alone, so far as this force is concerned; the only other white men in the vicinity were those belonging to the two trading stations at Ponds Inlet. Inspector Wilcox on his way north left a corporal and two constables with him, so that during this winter the detachment will number four. It may be added that the documents sent out by Staff-Sergeant Joy were complete in every detail; the proceedings before this court were as regular as any taken in the Dominion.

ALLEGED MURDERS AT HOME BAY

During the winter of 1922-23 Staff-Sergeant Joy will investigate another killing, this time among the Eskimo. Three of these people are reported to have been slain at Home Bay, on the east coast of Baffin island, some distance north of Cumberland gulf. Meagre particulars have been received, Staff-Sergeant Joy's preliminary report rendered on August 30, 1922, being in part as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that I was informed by Capt. Munn, of the Arctic Gold Exploration Syndicate, yesterday that an Eskimo in charge of of the Sabellum Trading Company's outpost at Kiveetung, or Kingnitung, Home Bay, is stated during the past winter to have become insane, claiming to be Christ. Acting under his order another Eskimo shot and killed two other natives (men) who refused to accept the insane man's views or biddings. Some time later when the insane man was said to be threatening to kill a woman, who was on her knees at the time, a native named Kidlappick shot and killed him when he was about to strike and kill the kneeling woman with a hammer.

"Some time prior to this the insane man had been shot and wounded by another or the same man, on account of his terrorizing the community. The Eskimos on this occasion nursed his wound until he became well, and it was after this that the murder took place.

"The murderer of the two Eskimos, also the murderer of the insane man, are said to be living in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post at Cumberland gulf at the present time.

"Kiveetung is on Davis strait, about two hundred miles north of the entrance to Cumberland gulf."

Our latest information from Staff-Sergeant Joy is dated September 7; up to that time for various reasons he had been unable to proceed to the scene of the killing; he purposed going there during the winter.

PORT BURWELL DETACHMENT

Sergeant J. E. F. Wight spent an uneventful winter at this place, discharging his duties as Customs officer, etc. He made several patrols, travelling a distance of over seventeen hundred miles, of which some three hundred and twenty miles was by dog-sled and the rest by water; visits were paid to the southern portion of Baffin island, to the Button islands, and to various places on the east or Atlantic and the west or Ungava bay sides of the long point of land which comes to an end at Cape Chidley. The purpose of these journeys was partly to obtain a knowledge of the country and the trails, and partly to ascertain to what extent his instructions as to the observance of the game laws had been heeded. He concluded that the Eskimos who trade at Port Burwell quite understand the reason for these restrictions. He is of opinion, however, that in the large area south and west of Ungava bay much hunting and trapping out of season goes on; there is in this region a large fur district.

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An interesting remark made by Sergeant Wight is that the natives in this region entertain feelings of dread as regards the Government, having heard of it only as a repressive agency, and having no experience of the practical benefits of which it can be the bearer. He remarks that if it were possible to station in this region a medical man (who could have the powers of a magistrate) they would have an opportunity of learning something of good citizenship. It may be remarked that the Department of Indian Affairs supplied Sergeant Wight with a large medicine chest, the contents of which he has dispensed as needed to the natives who live in the vicinity of Port Burwell.

THE HUDSON BAY REGION

Work in the area tributary to Hudson bay, as always is the case, has been arduous, but has presented no unusual features. The post at Churchill has been closed and an officer, Inspector E. G. Frere, has been stationed at Chesterfield inlet, about four hundred miles further north, with a detachment of some strength. The other post in this general area is at Port Nelson.

The hardships and exposure which form part of the routine of service in this country are illustrated by two extracts from the diary of the patrol made from Port Nelson to Fort Churchill by Corporal Campbell. He left on February 6, 1922, the temperature being thirty degrees below zero. His entry for February 9 is:—

"Thursday, February 9. Forty below. N.N.W. wind. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Boiled kettle at noon and struck camp for the night at Broad River. Getting very cold. There are a few Indians trapping here. Mileage, 25."

In the four days following the temperature was from forty-four to forty-six degrees below zero. The entry for the last day of the northward march is:—

"Monday, February 13. Forty-six below. Drifting in a.m. Blizzard in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. and arrived at Fort Churchill at 11 a.m. Just got in in time. Strong wind coming up from the N.W. which developed into blizzard in p.m. Dogs in splendid condition. Mileage, 18."

The fate of Ouangwak the absconding murderer, to which reference was made in the last annual report, has been completely cleared up. As was confidently believed, he perished in the blizzard which was raging when he fled. Early in January, 1922, Sergeant W. O. Douglas, who then was in charge of the detachment at Chesterfield, heard that a body had been found near Lake Shekoligyouak, the scene of the fugitive's disappearance. He made a patrol, under arduous conditions as travelling was bad and dog-feed scarce, from March 15 to May 11, and found the remains. They had been much mutilated by animals, probably his own dogs, but numerous articles scattered about were positively identified, as having been in Ouangwak's possession during his flight.

A ghastly feature of the exhumation, which vividly illustrates the difficulties of travel in this region, is thus noticed in the report:—

"Owing to the starving condition of the dogs it was necessary to start for home as soon as possible. . . . The dogs were some one hundred yards from the spot where I was uncovering the remains and three times almost managed to reach there even against the united efforts of four natives to hold them; the last time with the sled turned over. When in a starving condition a husky dog shows no fear for a stick or a whip when he smells meat."

An Eskimo of this region, Edjoarjuk, behaved very well in this matter. Sergeant Douglas says:—

"On my arrival at native Edjoarjuk's camp on Lake Shekoligyouak, I found this man alone with his family, all the other natives of his camp having

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moved further south owing to hunger and scarcity of deer. This man did not move south with the remainder of his camp, but stayed in the close vicinity of the remains, as he was expecting me and not wishing to take me further out of my course knowing the scarcity of deer.

"A great deal of credit is due to this Eskimo, as on my arrival at his camp his fall caches had long since been finished, and he was living entirely on fish which were very scarce, only being able to get just enough to keep them alive.

"This is the third winter that I have patrolled this district, and I have never before seen such hard times."

Sergeant Douglas reports that these winter patrols are welcomed by the Eskimo, who now realize that they come as friends and not merely as agents of punishment.

Yet another murder case will have to be investigated in the northern portion of this district. Word has been received that in the winter of 1920-21 an Eskimo named Poya-tack was killed by another native named Ce-nu-Jook. This took place north of Repulse bay, in a peculiarly inaccessible region.

Another example of the perils of life in Hudson bay is afforded by a report, dated September 24, 1921, and received by me on May 8, 1922, that the crew of a Hudson's Bay Company schooner had met natives living on Coats island, in the north of the bay, who told them that they had found the skeletons of three white men, and a boat, on the shores of the island. One man had been buried under rocks, and the other were close together in the open; a revolver, the only weapon found, was near the remains. An American schooner, the *A. T. Gifford*, was lost in the bay with all hands on her way out in 1915, and from various indications it is believed that the three men whose remains were found had belonged to this vessel.

MR. KNUD RASMUSSEN'S EXPEDITION

Mr. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer and his party, known as the Fifth Thule Expedition (so named from Thule, Mr. Rasmussen's station on the coast of Greenland), spent the winter of 1921-22 on an island near Vansittart island, off Lyon inlet, at the southern end of Melville peninsula. Our Chesterfield Inlet detachment came into contact with Mr. Rasmussen, visits being exchanged. Constable R. McB. Paquet, between March 10 and May 7, 1922, made a patrol of about nine hundred miles from Chesterfield Inlet to Repulse Bay and Vansittart Island; in the course of this he visited the Hudson's Bay Company's schooner *Fort Chesterfield* at Wager Inlet, the Hudson's Bay Company post at Repulse Bay, and the Danish expedition. On his way north, on April 1, he met Mr. Rasmussen on his way to Chesterfield Inlet. The Hudson's Bay Company agents, Constable Paquet reports, were surveying the Boothia peninsula for the purpose of establishing new trading posts. He arrived at Mr. Rasmussen's station on April 8, finding only two natives there, the white men all being absent in various directions on exploring or prospecting trips. At this place Constable Paquet met natives from Igloo-lik, the place on Fury and Hecla strait already mentioned as the residence of Noo-kud-lah when Staff-Sergeant Joy summoned him to repair to Ponds Inlet to face the charges against him.

Constable Paquet reports game plentiful and the natives well off.

Meanwhile Mr. Rasmussen had made his way to Chesterfield Inlet, finding Sergeant Douglas absent on patrol, and travelled on to Baker Lake to visit the Padle-muit Eskimo; on his return from this trip he met Sergeant Douglas. Later Inspector E. G. Frere met Mr. Rasmussen at Chesterfield Inlet.

THE MURDER OF CORPORAL DOAK AND MR. BINDER

A preliminary account of the affray in the summer of 1921 in Kent peninsula was published in the last annual report. Corporal Doak, as the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Tree River detachment, investigated the affair early in 1922,

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arrested two Eskimos, and finished and despatched his report a short time before he he was murdered. The people concerned belonged to the tribe which killed Messrs. Radford and Street in 1912. One of the murdered Eskimos, a man named Hanak, was described as the cause of all the trouble; "his main object in life," Corporal Doak wrote, "was to secure an extra wife or two for himself. In order to do this he would have to kill some of the married men, and he had threatened to do this. He had also threatened to kill Pugnana and Tatamigana, as they were too friendly with his wife." Hanak's wife, it must be noted, also was named Pugnana. Hanak had challenged the two men named to fight with guns, but they declined; they consulted together and decided to kill Hanak if he showed any sign of commencing hostilities. Two other men of the band, Ikpahohaok and his son Ikialgina, sided with Hanak; the statement is made that "Ikialgina was a useless troublemaker who could not keep a wife when he had one, and Hanak had promised to get a wife for him." The natives other than this group of three had been apprehensive and had decided to move away and leave them. However, the day before the intended departure Hanak made good his threats by shooting at another man named Anagvik; according to the evidence so far obtained this was quite unprovoked, as Anagvik had had no quarrel with Hanak and, when fired upon, was walking from some fish-traps to the camp. Anagvik was wounded. Pugnana and Tatamigana were on the alert; they rushed out of their tents with their rifles and knives, and Tatamigana instantly shot Hanak through the chest, while Pugnana shot and killed Ikialgina. Pugnana then killed Hanak's wife with his knife, and, finding Hanak still to be alive, finished him with the same weapon. Tatamigana in the meantime had been engaged by Ikpahahaok, the two men taking cover and exchanging shots; after killing Hanak, Pugnana went to the aid of his partner and shot Ikpahahoek. Pugnana then went to Hanak's tent and killed Okalitama, Hanak's four-year-old daughter. "This was considered to be an act of kindness by the people," the report states. After the fighting was over Pugnana and Tatamigana carried all the bodies to a large lake near by and threw them in.

Retribution soon befell Pugnana. The statement subsequently made by Tatamigana tells the tale concisely:—

"After the shooting affair at Kent Peninsula, Pugnana and I went out caribou shooting; he was still excited over the killing and asked me if I would help him kill some more people. I talked to him and tried to get him to change his mind but he said that he was bound to do more killing as the other people were against him. On our return to camp I decided that the best thing to do would be to kill Pugnana and save any further trouble. I was afraid to do it alone so I had a talk with Alikomiak, and we decided to get Pugnana to go shooting the next day and to kill him the first chance we had. Alikomiak agreed to do the killing. Our chance soon came leaving camp; Pugnana was a little ahead. I made signs to Alikomiak and he shot him in the back and Pugnana fell dead. I had nothing against Pugnana for he was my cousin and we were good friends, but I did not want to see him kill any more natives."

A statement made by Alikomiak is to the same effect.

Corporal Doak patrolled to Kent Peninsula in December, 1921, and ascertained the facts narrated in the preceding paragraphs. He arrested Tatamigana and Alikomiak and returned to Tree River with his two prisoners, also bringing as witnesses Anagvik, who had been wounded in the affray, Anagvik's wife and Pugnana's widow, a crippled woman named Agnahiak.

The murder of Corporal Doak and Mr. Binder followed.

The detachment at Tree River comprised Corporal Doak, Corporal Bonshor, and Constables Woolams and Stevenson. The detachment had to take care of several prisoners and a number of witnesses who were being held. At Tree River is the police post and a Hudson's Bay Company's trading station, the latter being manned by two

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white men, Mr. Otto Binder and Mr. C. H. Clark. Seven miles away was a seal camp, formed by a number of Eskimos; accommodation being limited at the post, Tatamigana, Ik-a-luk-piak and the witnesses were sent to the seal camp under the escort of Constable Woolams; Mr. Clark also was there upon some occasion of business. Corporal Doak despatched Corporal Bonshor to Great Bear Lake with the winter's mail, which included the reports from which quotation has been made; he directed Constable Stevenson to accompany Corporal Bonshor for part of the journey. Thus there were left at Tree River Corporal Doak and the prisoner Alikomiak at the police post and Mr. Binder and his native wife at the trading station. Alikomiak was under open arrest and was on light fatigue duty.

On the morning of April 1, 1922, Alikomiak rose while Corporal Doak still was asleep, procured a rifle, and shot Doak as he lay in bed. Doak was not killed outright, but died in about two hours. The murderer remained in the room with him. In the course of the morning Mr. Binder, in conformity with his custom, left his own house and walked to the police quarters to visit Corporal Doak. Alikomiak stood near the window where he could command a view and, when Binder was about fifty yards away, fired through the window, shooting him through the heart and killing him instantly. Alikomiak then went to Mr. Binder's house and told the native woman there what he had done; the two Eskimos carried his body into the police building, and laid it on a bed. In the afternoon some natives came from the seal camp to trade and found the two white men dead. They returned to the camp with the murderer and the native woman; Alikomiak according to his own account had some idea of shooting Constable Woolams, but on the way the other natives disarmed him. At the seal camp Constable Woolams at once apprehended Alikomiak and he and Mr. Clark repaired to Tree River; a message also was despatched to recall Corporal Bonshor and Constable Stevenson.

In explanation of Corporal Doak's course in keeping Alikomiak under open arrest it is to be observed, in addition to the fact that the general docility of the Eskimo tends to induce white men to trust them, that there were practical reasons. Alikomiak, not being married, had no one to make his clothes and boots; after his arrest his feet had been frozen and he was hardly fit to stay at the camp. Corporal Doak had attended to Alikomiak's feet, giving him medical assistance. There is no cell accommodation at Tree River, the post, owing to the difficulty of transporting materials, consisting of a small dwelling-house, and a storehouse.

Inspector S. T. Wood, the Officer Commanding the Arctic Subdistrict remarks:—

“Corporal Doak, having been a long time in this district, was well known and respected by whites and natives alike. His untimely death is a distinct loss to the police service. He had the reputation of being the best traveller and dog-driver in the district, and for this and for many other reasons he will be a hard man to replace.”

Inspector Wood adds that Mr. Binder had a good reputation as a trader and was liked by the natives. Before taking a position with the Hudson's Bay Company, he worked for the Canadian Arctic Expedition.

It is a coincidence that Corporal Cornelius, another fine Arctic traveller, died at Edmonton of influenza on the same day that Corporal Doak was murdered. Corporal Cornelius had been in charge of the Tree River Detachment, and the two men were friends.

THE DEATH OF HAV-OO-OGAK

As regards the death of Hav-oo-ogak, for which Ik-a-luk-piak is under arrest, Corporal Doak's report, which is dated February 24, 1922, is to the effect that on his way back from his patrol to the east in December, 1921, he heard rumours at a native camp that a native had been killed by his partner some time in the autumn of 1921,

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at a place inland from Grace Bay. In consequence he made a patrol to the camp of the natives who were sealing off shore in the winter, and after making inquiries arrested Ik-a-luk-piak. "I did not have very much to go on in making the arrest," Corporal Doak reported, "but the friends of the dead man were very much worked up, so I knew that if I did not pick him up, they would deal with him in their own way, which would be a dead end for him." It appeared from the stories told that the accused, the dead man and the latter's wife, a woman named Khattia, had lived together in one of the partnerships not uncommon among these people, and the presumption is that Ik-a-luk-piak killed Hav-oo-ogak in order to have the woman to himself. The woman and another witness, an Eskimo named Ietik, Khattia's brother, are under detention.

In this affair, unlike most of our cases of this sort, the accused has not confessed. His statement is that he and the deceased were camped inland and that they left camp with dog-teams to fetch back some caribou that they had shot. Before reaching the cache Ik-a-luk-piak, according to his account, discovered that he had lost his whip, and returned along the trail to look for it. He walked some distance before finding it, and on returning to the cache found Hav-oo-ogak lying on the ground, shot through the head. "His rifle was on the ground about ten feet away from him and there was a trap close to him. It looked as though he had been starting to set the trap. I put on a load of meat and went back to camp to tell the people that he was dead."

The widow's statement is that Ik-a-luk-piak on previous occasions had threatened Hav-oo-ogak and on one occasion had tried to shoot him, being deprived of his rifle by the other Eskimo. On the day of the death the two had gone out to set traps and Ik-a-luk-piak had returned, crying, and saying that her husband "was no good and had killed himself." She and her brother had found the body; the bullet had entered the top of the head and had come out through the forehead. The statement by Ietik corroborated this, both as to previous bad blood between the two men, and as to the nature of the wound.

Corporal Doak remarked in his report:—

"It is impossible to get any exhibits in these cases, as the bodies are placed by the natives in such a way that wolves, foxes and other animals tear them to pieces in a short time."

It is perhaps of interest to note that as soon as Ietik learned that his brother-in-law was dead he smashed Ik-a-luk-piak's rifle. At Chesterfield Inlet after an accidental shooting—a lad of eight or ten killed a younger child while trying to kill a seal—the natives threw the rifle which had discharged the shot into the sea.

Ik-a-luk-piak was put under arrest and Khattia, Ietik, the latter's wife, and another witness named Kunana are held at Tree River.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF HIK-TAK

The Hik-tak case is of longer standing, and like the preceding one, involves the *ménage à trois* which is found so often in the Arctic. Corporal Cornelius reported in July of 1921, that during the preceding winter he had heard of Hik-tak's disappearance and had investigated. The story he gathered he reported in the following language:—

"During the spring of 1920 when the snow had nearly all gone, an Eskimo named Hik-tak and his wife Argak and son Akana, together with his partner named Komeuk, were encamped about seven days' travel southwest of Port Epworth.

"Early one morning, Komeuk took his 22 cal. rifle and went off to kill some game. Argak saw him going over the hills to the south quite a distance away.

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"That same morning after breakfast, Hik-tak got his 44 cal. rifle, his knife and deerskin mitts and went off to the north to find a good camping place where they intended to move to the following day. Hik-tak was to return to camp that evening and help pack their outfit to their new camping grounds the following day.

"Argak wanted to go along with him, but he took the boy, Akana, to pack some meat for him in her place.

"After going some distance, Hik-tak sent Akana back to camp, saying that there was too much mosquitoes for him to go further, and that he could go the following day with his mother.

"On occasions previous to his departure from camp this time Hik-tak had told his wife Argak, that he was afraid someone was going to kill him, and that he thought the time was drawing near, but never said who he suspected of wanting to kill him.

"Argak watched him and Akana going for some time, but had to go inside her tent on account of mosquitoes.

"No shots of the hunters' rifles were heard that day by Argak.

"Komeuk returned to camp that evening carrying some fresh deer meat.

"The morning following Hik-tak's departure Argak awoke and found Hik-tak's right hand deerskin mitt of the pair he had taken away, under her head. Argak asked Akana and Komeuk if either of them had brought the mitt back, but they said that they had not.

"That evening, Argak, Akana and Komeuk followed Hik-tak's trail and soon came to pieces of deer horns. There was a lot of caribou tracks crossing Hik-tak's trail at this place, also lots of blood scattered around, but no print of a caribou's body where it had fallen on the snow, and no signs where meat had been cut.

"At this same place Argak found Hik-tak's 44 cal. rifle and his new cartridge bag which had got badly torn since his departure. The rifle was nearly all covered with snow, but his knife was never found.

"From this place, what they took to be Hik-tak's trail led to a lake close by and was lost at its edge.

"After their return to camp Komeuk went away by himself to look for the missing man, and did not return for some time.

"According to the natives around Port Epworth, Komeuk and Hik-tak seemed to get along very well together, and Akana and Hik-tak were the best of friends.

"Komeuk now has Argak for his wife.

"The natives in Coronation gulf sincerely believe that there was foul play in connection with Hik-tak's disappearance, and they believe that Komeuk is responsible.

"Komeuk has a bad reputation amongst the Eskimo, and it is said that he shot his first wife through the head some years ago.

"Most of the natives are somewhat afraid of him, partly on account of him being a native 'Medicine man,' and say that he is dangerous and needs watching."

Constable Stevenson is to investigate the affair in the coming winter, if time permits. A trial may result in August next, at Herschel Island.

THE KILLING OF KAPOLAK

The parricide case, the killing of Kapolak, presents a strange story of unfaithfulness and ungovernable rage. In this case also the investigation was made by the late

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Corporal Cornelius, who early in 1921 heard of the affair while on patrol. The people concerned were living at the time at Wellington Bay, in Victoria island, opposite Kent peninsula; this was visited in February, 1921. Corporal Cornelius' report in part is as follows:—

"During the spring of 1920, Kapolak and his family, composed of Uhokak his wife, their two sons Pannak and Kannuyatchiak, and Inoahoadlik (Kannuyatchiak's wife), moved camp from Dease Strait to a lake called Umingmuktok, on Victoria land, north of Wellington bay.

"Shortly after their arrival at the lake, another native named Imnaina and his wife Kingodlik, and young son Hilawk went to the lake and pitched camp along side of them.

"Kapolak became interested in Kingodlik and spent much time in her company.

"Uhokak (Kapolak's wife) became jealous and accused Kapolak of his wrong doing. Kapolak became angry and seized Uhokak by the throat to choke her, but Inoahoadlik interfered and Uhokak and she were successful in keeping Kapolak from carrying out his intention.

"Kapolak being determined to kill Uhokak got a long spear, but before he could bring it into use, it was taken away from him by his sons, Kannuyatchiak, Pannak and Inoahoadlik.

"Kapolak then got a rifle from Kannuyatchiak's tent, but this also was taken from him by Kannuyatchiak and Inoahoadlik.

"Kapolak became tired and went away, and soon afterwards fell asleep.

"After Kapolak awoke from his sleep he started making a knife, and a day later, when completed, he went after Uhokak again, intending to kill her with it.

"Uhokak seeing him coming ran to the lake and waded out in the water and climbed on to the ice. Being closely followed by Kapolak she jumped into the water again and got on to another piece of ice.

"This chase continued for some time, during which Inoahoadlik walked out into the water and called to Uhokak to go ashore. Uhokak seeing Inoahoadlik waiting for her, went to the shore as quickly as possible.

"Kapolak was following closely behind and immediately after his arrival on shore, went straight for Uhokak with his knife. Inoahoadlik got in front of Uhokak for the purpose of trying to stop Kapolak, but he threw her on the ground and grabbed his wife. Uhokak then caught Kapolak's uplifted arm which held the knife. Kapolak put his hands behind his back with the intention of changing the knife into the other hand, but in trying to do so dropped it.

"Inoahoadlik snatched the knife from the ground before Kapolak could recover it, and threw it away as far as she could.

"Kapolak then grasped Uhokak by the throat, saying that he would kill her and then kill himself. Uhokak and Inoahoadlik were unable to stop him.

"While these two men were struggling with Kapolak, Pannak, who had seized a rifle in his tent went to them, closely followed by his brother Kannuyatchiak.

"Pannak approached Kapolak from the back, and when within about eight feet of him (without speaking) shot him through the head, death resulting instantly.

"The body, according to native custom, was wrapped in deerskins and left on the land.

"The statements taken from those concerned in this case were given willingly and straightforwardly, and as they compare so well together, there can be no mistake of this being the true facts of the crime.

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"Pannak, at the most cannot be more than thirteen years of age, and according to the statements taken was always on friendly terms with his father Kapolak before this trouble started, therefore, Pannak saying that his only reason for killing his father, was because he knew Kapolak intended to kill his mother, must be the truth.

"The Ekalloktok natives, who all know of this affair, are under the opinion that Pannak was quite justified in killing his father to prevent Kapolak carrying out his murderous intention."

PATROLS IN THE ARCTIC

During the year a number of patrols were made from Tree River, the distances travelled being great, and the work arduous. Of these the most interesting is that made by Corporal Doak in December, 1921, to Kent Peninsula in connection with what may be called the Alikomiak-Pugnana murders. He travelled approximately 400 miles, leaving on December 3 and returning on New Year's day. His account of this journey is in part as follows:—

"We travelled east to Cape Barrow, and then following a zig-zag route through many islands, into Bathurst inlet, our general direction being south-east.

"We visited three large snow house villages, besides meeting several bands of natives coming from inland.

"The natives are very short of seal oil, and as they depend on this for both food and fuel, they were putting in a most miserable time. At one village the natives were down to eating deerskin (we made our stay short at this place).

"This, of course, is entirely their own fault, for they should have been out sealing, but according to their customs the women must do no needlework out on the ice, and the winter clothes must be made on land. They prefer putting up with two or three weeks' hardship to breaking any of their taboos.

"Leaving the inlet we travelled northeast and on December 13 we came to another village at the head of Kent Peninsula. I stayed there that day, investigating the shooting affair, and taking statements from those who witnessed it. We left the village on the following morning and as a result of my investigations, arrested native Tatamigana, who is the only survivor of the actual combatants. His partner Pugnana had been killed by native Alikomiak.

"We stayed that night at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Kent Peninsula, and the next day I went inland after Alikomiak, using Tatamigana as guide. We reached the native village about 9 p.m. on the second night and I arrested native Alikomiak.

"The natives at this village were not particularly friendly, for according to their customs the boy had just done the right thing in killing Pugnana, and it was hard for them to see why I should take him away.

"This is the same band of natives that a few years ago was implicated in the murder of Radford and Street.

"We should have a first-class interpreter here, this would greatly facilitate our work with these natives. They require everything to be explained to them in detail, otherwise they imagine that they are being bluffed, and sooner or later there will be a mix-up in making an arrest.

"None of the natives with whom I came in contact have any idea who or what the police are, or what they are doing in the country. On asking one of the natives if he knew who we were, he replied 'The rich men of the country.' This reply alone shows their complete ignorance.

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"I arrived back at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Kent Peninsula on December 18 with prisoners Tatamigana and Alikomiak, and remained there until the 24th, as Alikomiak had frozen his heels and was unfit for travel. It was necessary for Alikomiak to ride on our sled all the way back to Tree River."

It may be added, in view of subsequent events, that the entry in the patrol diary for December 19 is:—

"Interpreter and natives fixing up sleds. Corporal Doak fixing up native Alikomiak's frozen feet."

Another patrol, which involved travelling 637 miles, was carried out by Corporal Bonshor and Constable Stevenson between November 27, 1921, and January 20, 1922, from Tree River to Prince Albert Sound, in Victoria island, to arrest Amokuk, one of the natives charged with the murder of Ahkok. In the early stages this journey was hampered by lack of snow. Difficulty was experienced in getting an interpreter, but the patrol carried out their duty.

THE LOWER MACKENZIE RIVER

The work along the Mackenzie river has proceeded as usual, a number of long patrols being made.

An incident which illustrates the perils which beset the trapper and prospector was the death by freezing of a trapper named John O'Brien. This man was spending the winter with a partner on the South Nahanni, a stream which flows southward into the Liard river near the boundary between the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. He left their cabin on January 27 last to visit some traps, intending to be away eight or ten days. As he did not return at the time appointed, his partner and a neighbouring trapper searched for him, and about a month after his departure found him frozen to death. O'Brien, who was a former soldier, was a strong, healthy man; he had reported at our post on entering the country, and his death was duly reported to us. No next of kin has been discovered, and there is no estate to administer.

A picture of the force at work is afforded by a patrol of 464 miles undertaken between January 30 and February 28 by Inspector G. F. Fletcher, from Fort Fitzgerald to Hay River and back; he tried a number of cases, inspected detachments, and performed numerous other administrative duties. The thermometer never was higher than 4 below zero, once was 48 below, and often was lower than 30 below. He reports:—

"I found all the Indians and white trappers in good circumstances. There are a great many moose around on the river but owing to lack of wind the Indians have not been able to get any. Cariboo are reported to be four days' journey east from Fort Resolution on the Great Slave lake but none have been brought in to the fort. The fur catch has been fair; there seems to be a great quantity of mink in the country. The Indians are reported to be in good health, although the usual number of them have died from consumption. I heard of no starvation amongst them. The trails were unusually good except on the lake where the slightest wind covers them. The weather kept very cold but did not seem so except on the lake where the wind was strong. There are a very few Indians in the forts and we are endeavouring to keep them out in the bush as much as possible where their health is much better. The fur catch at Fort Rae is reported to be very good, a great number of martin being brought in."

In December, 1921, a report of sickness and destitution among Indians at Rat River, Rocher River and Stony Point, east of Fort Resolution, caused a patrol to be sent to relieve them. In April, 1922, Corporal A. R. Schultz made another patrol of 140 miles to see how they had fared. It was found that their condition had improved. There had been an outbreak of smallpox, and the Indians had maintained a strict quarantine.

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APPENDIX B

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1922.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																	
Halifax.....				1			1	3	2	25	1	33					
Totals.....				1			1	3	2	25	1	33					
<i>Quebec District—</i>																	
Montreal.....				1			1	3	5	16		26					
Phillipsburg.....									1			1					
Pointe Bleue.....									1	1		2					
Quebec.....								1		1		2					
Totals.....				1			1	4	7	18		31					
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																	
Headquarters staff.....		1	2	3	1		9	11	10	23	17	77					
On leave.....	1									1		2					
"A" Division, Ottawa.....			1	2			2	11	16	128	11	171					
Senneterre.....								1				1					
On leave.....								1	1	9	1	12					
"N" Division, Ottawa.....			1	1			3	2	3	21	3	34	21	2		23	
On command.....								1	3	11		15	16			16	
Headquarters Division,																	
Port Burwell.....								1				1					
Ponds Inlet.....							1		1	2		4					
Ellesmere Island.....				1					1	5		7					
Totals.....	1	1	4	7	1		15	28	35	200	33	325	37	2		39	
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
<i>"O" Division—</i>																	
Toronto.....			1				1	2	3	9		16					
Haileybury.....				1				2	1			4					
Sault Ste. Marie.....							1			2		3					
Niagara Falls.....							1			2		3					
Bridgeburg.....										1		1					
Windsor.....								1		3		4					
Sarnia.....										1		1					
Hamilton.....									1			1					
On command.....										1		1	1			1	
Totals.....			1	1			3	5	5	19		34	1			1	
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
<i>"D" Division—</i>																	
Winnipeg.....			1	3			2	2	5	29	1	42	9	2		11	
Dauphin.....							1			4		5	4			4	
Emerson.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Frances.....										2		2	1			1	
Fort William.....				1				2	2	22	1	28	21	2		23	
Gretna.....									1			1	1			1	
Gypsumville.....									1			1	1			1	
Hodgson.....									1	1		2	3			3	
Kenora.....									1			2					

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1922.—*Continued.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Manitoba—Con.</i>																	
<i>"D" Division—Con.</i>																	
Killarney.....								1				1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnet.....									1			1	1			1	
Snowflake.....									1			1	1			1	
Nipigon.....										1		1					
Norway House.....									1	1		2					9
Piney.....										1		1	1			1	
Shoal Lake.....								1		2		3	3			3	
Waskada.....									1			1	1			1	
Brandon.....								1		2		3	3			3	
On leave.....									1			1					
On command.....													1			1	
Totals.....			1	4			3	8	16	66	2	100	54	4		58	9
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>"Depot" Division—</i>																	
Regina.....			3	8	1	1	5	22	26	107	8	181	199	13		212	
Assiniboia.....								1				1	1			1	
Balcarres.....									1			1	1			1	
Big Muddy.....									1			1	4			4	
Broadview.....								1				1	1			1	
Carlyle.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Estevan.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....									1			1	1			1	
Kamsack.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Maple Creek.....									1	1		2	4			4	
Marienthal.....									1			1	1			1	
Melville.....									1			1	1			1	
Moose Jaw.....							1		2	3		6	2			2	
Northgate.....									1			1	1			1	
North Portal.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Punnichy.....										1		1	1			1	
Swift Current.....								1	1			2	2			2	
Shaunavon.....										2		2	2			2	
Weyburn.....				1					1	3		5	3			3	
Yorkton.....								1	1	3		5	2			2	
On leave.....								1	2	2		5					
Totals.....			3	9	1	1	6	30	41	126	8	225	234	13		247	
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>"F" Division—</i>																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1				4	5	17	2	30	9	6		15	
Battleford.....							2			3	1	6	3	4		7	
Duck Lake.....										1		1	1			1	
Chesterfield Inlet.....				1			1			3		5					16
Humboldt.....							1			1		2	1			1	
Port Nelson.....									1	2		3					9
The Pas.....							1					1					6
Saskatoon.....							2	1				3					
Onion Lake.....								1	1			2	1	2		3	
On leave.....							1			1		2					
On command.....								1		2		3	2			2	
Totals.....			1	2			4	9	8	31	3	58	17	12		29	31

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1922.—Continued.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Veterinary Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"K" Division—</i>																	
Lethbridge.....			1	1			2	2	10	31	3	50	46	11		57	
Banff.....				1					3	5	1	10	5			5	
Calgary.....				1			1	1	6	2		12	10	2		12	
Canmore.....				1					1	1		2	2			2	
Coutts.....									1	2		3	2	2		4	
Cranbrook.....									1			1	1			1	
Creston.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Drumheller.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Exshaw.....										1	1	1	1			1	
Fernie.....				1				1		5	1	8	5	2		7	
Field.....									1			1	1			1	
Gleichen.....									1		1	2	1			1	
Kingsgate.....									1			1	1			1	
Medicine Hat.....										2		2	2			2	
Michel.....										2		2	2			2	
Morley.....									1			1	1			1	
Newgate.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Radium Hot Springs.....										1		1	1			1	
Macleod.....							1			1		2		2		2	
Stand Off.....								1		3	2	6	6	1		7	
Brocket.....									1			1	1			1	
Pincher Creek.....									1			1	1			1	
Waterton Park.....								1				1					
Blairmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	
On leave.....									1	1		2					
On command.....											2	2					
Totals.....			1	4			4	7	27	66	12	121	98	20		118	
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"G" Division—</i>																	
Edmonton.....			1	2			3	5	3	31	4	49	22	4		26	
Peace River.....				1				1		4	1	7	7			7	
Grouard.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Fitzgerald.....				1					1	3	2	7	1		1	2	10
Norman.....							1			2		3					5
Simpson.....								1				1					3
Resolution.....									1	1	1	3					6
Fort Smith.....										2		2					
Herschel.....				1				1		1		3					6
Tree River.....									1	1		2					11
Aklavik.....								1	1	5	1	8					13
Jasper.....								1				1	1			1	
Brule.....									1	1		2					
Athabasca.....												1	2			2	
Nordegg.....									1			1					
On command.....													1			1	
Totals.....			1	5			4	10	11	52	9	92	36	4	1	41	54
<i>British Columbia District—</i>																	
<i>"E" Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....		1		4			3	9	11	67	6	101	51	4		55	
Victoria.....				1			1			2		3					
Esquimalt.....							1			10	1	14					
Cumberland.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Nanaimo.....								1		2		3	2			2	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1922.—*Concluded.*

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Veterinary Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>British Columbia District</i>																	
—Con.																	
“E” Division—Con.																	
Port Alberni.....							1	1				1					
Grand Forks.....				1			1		2	2		6	8			8	
Midway.....								1				1	1			1	
Nelson.....								1				1					
Penticton.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Trail.....									1			1	1			1	
Prince Rupert.....				1			1		2	2		6					
Prince George.....							1			2		3	3			3	
Stewart.....										1		1	1			1	
Telkwa.....								1	1	2		3	3			3	
Kamloops.....								1				1	2			2	
Alert Bay.....								1		1		2					
On command.....				1					1		3	5	33			23	
Totals.....		1		8			8	15	23	92	10	157	109	4		113	
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
“B” Division—																	
Dawson.....				2			1	1	3	12	2	21	1	4		5	
Burwash.....									1			1					3
Carcross.....										1		1					
Carmacks.....										1		1					4
Dawson Town Station								1		2		3					1
Forty Mile.....									1			1					
Granville.....										1		1	1			1	
Mayo.....							1	1		2		4	1			1	2
Rampart House.....									1	1		2					8
Ross River.....									1			1					2
Teslin.....									1			1					1
Whitehorse.....				1			1			7	1	10	1	2		3	1
White Pass Summit..										1		1					
Moosehide.....											1	1					
On leave.....			1				1					2					
On command.....							1					1					2
Totals.....			1	3			5	3	8	28	4	52	4	6		10	24

RECAPITULATION

Place																	
Maritime Provinces.....							1	3	2	25	1	33					
Quebec District.....				1			1	4	7	18		31					
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	4	7	1		15	28	20	200	33	325	37	2		39	
Western Ontario.....			1	1			3	5	5	19		34	1			1	
Manitoba.....			1	4			3	8	16	66	2	100	54	4		58	9
Southern Saskatchewan..			3	9	1	1	6	30	41	126	8	225	234	13		247	
Northern Saskatchewan..			1	2			4	9	8	31	3	58	17	12		29	31
Southern Alberta.....			1	4			4	7	27	66	12	121	98	20		118	
Northern Alberta.....			1	5			4	10	11	52	9	92	36	4	1	41	54
British Columbia.....		1		8			8	15	23	92	10	157	109	4		113	
Yukon Territory.....			1	3			4	3	8	28	4	51	4	6		10	24
Totals.....	1	2	13	45	2	1	53	122	183	723	82	1227	590	65	1	656	118

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APPENDIX C

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Railway Act.....	1	1						1
Fisheries Act.....	37	30	5				2	37
Customs Act.....	12	2			5		5	12
Inland Revenue Act.....	36	8	4				24	36
Indian Act.....	188	111	11	1	18	4	43	188
Immigration Act.....	29				14		15	29
Chinese Immigration Act.....	5				5			5
Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.....	441	207	38	1		5	190	441
Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, drug stores inspected.....	140						140	140
Militia Act.....	13				5	8		13
Post Office Act.....	21		1			13	7	21
Military Service Act.....	1						1	1
Leprosy Act.....	1						1	1
Department of Mines.....	82						82	82
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	1	1						1
Department of Finance.....	4				1	3		4
Department of Marine and Naval Service.....	274						274	274
Air Board Regulations.....	4						4	4
Department of Interior.....	1						1	1
Department of Public Works.....	4	4						4
	1,295	364	59	2	48	33	789	1,295

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

British Columbia	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Still under investiga- tion	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Common assault.....	2	1		1		2
Creating disturbance.....	1	1				1
False pretences.....	2			1	1	2
Aliens in possession of firearms.....	1		1			1
Attempted suicide.....	1	1				1
Perjury.....	3	2	1			3
Keeping disorderly house.....	1	1				1
Obstructing a police officer.....	2	2				2
Abduction.....	1			1		1
Illegally selling firearms.....	1				1	1
Fraudulently wearing Class "A" badge.....	1				1	1
	16	8	2	3	3	16

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

British Columbia	
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	4
Department of Customs.....	2
Department of Immigration.....	16
Department of Justice.....	138
Department of Militia and Defence.....	12
Department of Post Office.....	11
Department of Indian Affairs.....	7
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization).....	182
Department of Interior.....	2
Department of Health.....	3
Department of Secretary of State.....	6
Department of Fisheries.....	2
Inquiries for missing persons.....	130
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces and assistance rendered.....	88
Miscellaneous:—	
Accidental deaths.....	1
London Metropolitan police.....	1
Provincial Mental Hospital.....	1
Deceased persons' estates.....	1
	608

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Railway Act.....	104	102	2					104
Fisheries Act.....	15	11	4					15
Customs Act.....	2	2						2
Inland Revenue Act.....	183	72	2		1	2	106	183
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....	6	6						6
Indian Act.....	84	79	5					84
Immigration Act.....	49	48	1					49
Opium and Drug Act.....	123	58	15				50	123
Migratory Birds Act.....	1						1	1
Post Office Act.....	1	1						1
	568	379	29		1	2	157	568

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Alberta	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investiga-tion	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	2		2			2
Manslaughter.....	1		1			1
Theft.....	20	17	3			20
Common assault.....	36	35	1			36
Creating disturbance.....	20	20				20
False pretences.....	1	1				1
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3				3
Indecent Act.....	1	1				1
Fraud.....	4	3			1	4
Theft from His Majesty's mails.....	9	6	1	2		9
Bribing police officer.....	2		1	1		2
Obstructing a police officer.....	1	1				1
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1				1
Procuring.....	1	1				1
Vagrancy.....	19	16	3			19
Carnal knowledge girl under 14.....	1		1			1
Breaking and entering.....	3	1	2			3
Bigamy.....	3	3				3
Inmate bawdy house.....	9	7	2			9
Cattle killing.....	1			1		1
False statement.....	1		1			1
Unlawfully wearing military uniform..	1		1			1
Assaulting peace officer.....	3	3				3
	143	119	19	4	1	143

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Alberta	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investiga-tion	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Master and Servants Act.....	6	6				6
Liquor Act.....	56	50	6			56
Game Act.....	7	7				7
Health Act.....	6	6				6
Mines Act.....	6	6				6
Insanity Act.....	2		2			2
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Trapping and hunting.....	3	3				3
Motor vehicles.....	27	27				27
Unsealed weapons.....	7	7				7
Miscellaneous.....	40	40				40
Gambling.....	28	24	4			28
	188	176	12			188

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Alberta	—
Department of Finance.....	3
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	7
Department of Health.....	30
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	2
Department of Customs.....	18
Department of Agriculture.....	3
Department of the Interior.....	70
Department of Justice.....	4
Department of Mines.....	4
Department of Militia and Defence.....	3
Post Office Department.....	23
Department of Secretary of State.....	1
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	550
Inquiries for missing persons.....	169
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	19
Department of Naval and Marine Service.....	5
Department of Immigration.....	86
Department of Indian Affairs.....	12
Miscellaneous—	
1. Accidental deaths.....	5
2. Deceased persons' estates.....	3
Total.....	1,017

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned*	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Railway Act.....	57	57						57
Fisheries Act.....	13	13						13
Customs Act.....	53	32	1	2	4		14	53
Inland Revenue Act.....	962	318	42	16		40	546	962
Weights and Measures Act.....	1	1						1
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....	1	1						1
Animals' Contagious Diseases Act.....	14	1		11			2	14
Indian Act.....	165	117	10		1		37	165
Immigration Act.....	77	68					9	77
Opium and Drug Act.....	50	28	4			3	15	50
Migratory Birds Act.....	1						1	1
Special War Revenue Act.....	1						1	1
Post Office Act.....	14	1	1			12		14
Dominion Statistics Act.....	7	5	2					7
Air Board Regulations.....	1		1					1
Income Tax Act.....	3	2				1		3
	1,420	644	61	29	5	56	625	1,420

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Saskatchewan	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	7	4	3			7
Common assault.....	5	5				5
Vagrancy.....	1	1				1
False trade marks.....	1	1				1
Theft from His Majesty's mails.....	3		1		2	3
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1				1
Cruelty to animals.....	1		1			1
Prostitution of Indian women.....	1	1				1
Impersonating a police officer.....	1				1	1
Obstructing a police officer.....	4	3			1	4
Firearms in possession of aliens.....	8	8				8
Burglary.....	2				2	2
	35	24	5		6	35

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Saskatchewan	
Department of Finance.....	3
Department of Penitentiaries.....	1
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	11
Department of Immigration.....	112
Department of Immigration (Chinese Immigration Branch).....	11
Department of Customs and Excise.....	28
Department of Agriculture.....	3
Department of the Interior.....	3
Department of Justice.....	4
Department of Militia and Defence.....	14
Department of Public Works.....	2
Post Office Department.....	9
Department of Secretary of State (Immigration Branch).....	470
Inquiries for missing persons.....	290
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	11
Provincial Police, cases handled temporarily in absence of.....	9
Department of Mines.....	5
Department of Indian Affairs.....	25
Department of Health.....	3
Accidental deaths.....	3
Deceased persons' estates.....	1
War Measures Act, Firearms Regulations.....	4
Miscellaneous.....	11
	1,034

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Inland Revenue Act.....	278	126	10	3			139	278
Indian Act.....	102	76	3				23	102
Customs Act.....	8	7	1					8
Immigration Act.....	40	7	1				32	40
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	119	28	12	1			78	119
Fisheries Act.....	21	16	2				3	21
Income War Tax Act.....	4	2					2	4
Explosives Act.....	19	12					7	19
Leprosy Act.....	2				2			2
Radio Telegraph Act.....	8						8	8
Total.....	601	274	29	4	2		292	601

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Manitoba	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investiga- tion	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Theft.....	10	6	4			10
Housebreaking.....	4	4				4
Common assault.....	5	3	2			5
Aliens in possession of firearms.....	2	2				2
Assaulting peace officer.....	3	1	2			3
Buggery.....	1	1				1
Causing disturbance in public place....	2	2				2
Intimidation by threats.....	2	2				2
Vagrancy.....	1	1				1
Total.....	30	22	8			30

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Manitoba	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investiga- tion	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Manitoba Game Act.....	2	1	1			2
Total.....	2	1	1			2

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Manitoba	
Department of Justice.....	6
Department of Finance.....	2
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	8
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	10
Department of Customs.....	12
Department of Immigration.....	5
Department of Immigration (Chinese Branch).....	11
Department of Militia and Defence.....	19
Post Office Department.....	24
Department of Indian Affairs.....	12
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,052
Inquiries for missing persons.....	58
Department of the Interior, Crown timber.....	25
Cases handled in temporary absence of provincial police.....	58
Total.....	1,302

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Ontario	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Railway Act.....	1						1	1
Inland Revenue Act.....	125	57				2	66	125
Dominion Forests Reserve and Parks Act.....	5	3	1				1	5
Indian Act.....	42	32	1			3	6	42
Immigration Act.....	9						9	9
Chinese Immigration Act.....	68						68	68
Penitentiary Act.....	1						1	1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	3						3	3
Opium and Drug Act.....	258	147	41	1		2	67	258
Migratory Birds Act.....	10	2					8	10
Explosives Act.....	2	2						2
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1					1		1
Radiotelegraph.....	2						2	2
Agriculture Act.....	4	2					2	4
Militia Act.....	5				5			5
Post Office Act.....	4						4	4
	540	245	43	1	5	8	238	540

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Ontario	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-mitted or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investiga-tion	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Shooting with intent.....	2	2				2
Theft.....	16	13	3			16
Forgery.....	4	4				4
Common assault.....	2	2				2
Assault causing bodily harm.....	1	1				1
False pretences.....	1		1			1
Wilful damage to property.....	4	3	1			4
Indecent assault.....	1	1				1
Drugging with intent.....	2	2				2
Receiving stolen property.....	13	8	4	1		13
Possession public stores.....	6	5	1			6
Indecency.....	2	2				2
Obstructing peace officer.....	3	3				3
Disorderly conduct.....	3	3				3
Breaking and entering.....	5	5				5
Shopbreaking.....	2	1	1			2
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.....	5	5				5
	72	60	11	1		72

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Ontario	—
Department of Finance.....	12
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	19
Department of Health.....	1
Department of Immigration.....	62
Department of Customs.....	12
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	2
Department of Agriculture.....	8
Department of the Interior.....	5
Department of Mines.....	10
Department of Justice.....	9
Department of External Affairs (Passport Branch).....	2
Department of Militia and Defence.....	80
Department of Public Works.....	38
Post Office Department.....	19
Department of Secretary of State.....	27
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,377
Inquiries for missing persons.....	144
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	28
Provincial police, cases handled temporarily in absence of.....	5
House of Commons.....	5
Senate.....	1
Department of Naval Service (Radiotelegraph).....	53
Auditor General's Department.....	4
Department of Indian Affairs.....	8
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	7
Air Board Regulations.....	4
Civil Service Commission.....	2
Governor General's Department.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	45
Total.....	1,991

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Quebec	Cases investigated	Con-victions	Dis-mitted or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investiga-tion	No prosecu-tion entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Inland Revenue Act.....	5	1			1	3	5
Ticket of Leave Act.....	3	3					3
Penitentiaries.....	3	1			1	1	3
Indian Act.....	17	12		1		4	17
Customs Act.....	4	3			1		4
Post Office Act.....	22	3	1	3	3	12	22
Militia and Defence, deser-ters.....	46	3			7	36	46
Air Board Regulations.....	1					1	1
Migratory Birds Act.....	9	1	2		6		9
Proprietary and Patent Medicine Act.....	2	1				1	2
Immigration Act.....	15	9			2	4	15
Railways Act.....	3				3		3
Opium and Drug Act.....	531	301	61	34	51	84	531
Total.....	661	338	64	38	75	146	661

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Quebec	Cases investigated	Con-victions	Dis-mitted or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investiga-tion	No prosecu-tion entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Forgery and uttering.....	41	3	3	18	11	6	41
Running opium joint.....	6	2	3	1			6
Obstructing police officer...	2	1		1			2
Impersonating police officer	4	2		2			4
Perjury.....	2			1	1		2
Theft of cars under seizure by Customs Department	4	2			2		4
Theft of His Majesty's mail	6	2	1	3			6
Theft.....	10	7				3	10
Total.....	75	19	7	26	14	9	75

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Quebec		—
Department of External Affairs.....	4	
Department of Mines.....	64	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	36	
Department of Justice (Ticket of Leave Branch).....	40	
Department of Penitentiaries.....	8	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	17	
Board of Pension Commissioners.....	11	
Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	2	
Post Office Department.....	29	
Department of Militia and Defence.....	29	
Department of Justice, inquiries for.....	5	
Air Board Regulations.....	6	
Department of Agriculture.....	3	
Department of Immigration.....	248	
Department of Naval Service.....	18	
Department of Railways and Canals.....	3	
Department of the Interior.....	2	
Department of Health.....	303	
Department of Secretary of State.....	43	
Department of Finance.....	21	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	104	
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	716	
Department of the Interior (Migratory Birds).....	17	
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	45	
Miscellaneous.....	6	
Total.....		1,780

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>					
Fisheries Act.....	33	28	4	1	33
Inland Revenue Act.....	14	14			14
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	32	31	1		32
Migratory Birds Act.....	11	10		1	11
Explosives Act.....	4	4			4
Radio Telegraph Act.....	3			3	3
Customs Act.....	5	5			5
	102	92	5	5	102

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>					
Theft.....	3	3			3
Breaking and entering.....	35	19	1	15	35
In possession of wreck.....	1	1			1
Buying and receiving military property.....	3	3			3
Defamatory libel.....	1			1	1
Uttering raised bills.....	1			1	1
Receiving rifles from militiamen.....	1	1			1
Alien in possession of arms.....	1	1			1
	46	28	1	17	46

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Maritime Provinces		—
Department of Finance.....		3
Department of the Interior, Dominion Parks Branch.....		1
Department of Justice.....		6
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		2
Department of Customs and Excise.....		8
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		5
Department of Immigration.....		3
Department of Militia and Defence.....		9
Department of Health (O. N. D. Act).....		6
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....		41
Department of Naval Service.....		12
Department of Agriculture.....		1
Department of External Affairs.....		1
Department of Mines (Explosives Division).....		70
Air Board regulations.....		1
Inquiries for missing persons.....		27
Suppression of commercialized vice.....		9
Department of Attorney General, Nova Scotia.....		3
Total.....		208

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>						
Indian Act.....	13	11	2			13
Inland Revenue Act.....	3	2	1			3
	16	13	3			16

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Theft.....	4	3	1	4
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1		1
Burglary.....	1		1	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	7	6	1	7
Indecent assault.....	1		1	1
Nuisance in public places.....	1	1		1
Insulting language.....	1	1		1
False pretences.....	2	2		2
Assault, common.....	2	2		2
Assault causing harm.....	1	1		1
	21	17	4	21

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
<i>Yukon Ordinances—</i>				
City by-laws.....	6	6	.....	6
Game ordinance.....	4	4	.....	4
Liquor ordinance.....	8	8	.....	8
Motor ordinance.....	1	1	.....	1
Poison ordinance.....	1	1	.....	1
Setting forest fires.....	1	1	.....	1
Interdiction.....	1	1	.....	1
Non-payment wages.....	1	1	.....	1
Insanity.....	6	6	.....	6
	29	29	.....	29

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made at the request of other Departments other than
Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Yukon	
Department of Immigration.....	13
Department of Secretary of State, Naturalization.....	8
Inquiries for missing persons.....	80
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	31
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Accidental or sudden deaths.....	14
Deceased persons' estates.....	12
	158

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Sta-
tutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Northwest Territories	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Depart- ment concerned	Still under investiga- tion	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Northwest Game Act.....	15	12	3	.....	.....	.....	15
Post Office Act.....	1	1	1
Indian Act.....	11	10	1	11
Northwest Territories Act.....	5	3	2	5
	32	26	6	32

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Northwest Territories	Cases still under investigation, close of last year	New cases, 1921-22	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Murder.....	7	9			12		4	16
Assault.....		1	1					1
Receiving stolen property.....		1	1					1
Theft.....		8	8					8
Creating disturbance.....		3	3					3
Drunk and disorderly.....		1	1					1
Cruelty to animals.....		1	1					1
Killing dog.....		1		1				1
.....		32	15	1	12		4	32

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS made other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Northwest Territories	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Deceased persons' estates.....	5
Accidental deaths.....	2
Insane persons.....	3
Total.....	10

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1923

1922/23

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1924

[No. 21—1924] Price, 5 cents

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1924

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,
*Minister in control of the Royal Canadian
Mounted Police.*

January, 1924.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, Ont., 1923.

The Honourable the Minister
in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1923.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 58 officers, 1,090 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 543 horses. On the corresponding date in 1922 the strength was 64 officers, 1,163 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 656 horses. The last two years have seen a marked decrease in the strength of the force, a comparative statement being:—

Year	Officers	N.C.O. and Constables	Total Personnel	Horses
1920.....	73	1,598	1,671	942
1921.....	70	1,610	1,680	795
1922.....	64	1,163	1,227	656
1923.....	58	1,090	1,148	543

The decrease in the last year thus has been 6 officers and 73 non-commissioned officers and constables, or 79 in all.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1923:—

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	2	1		9	11	11	20	14	72					
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	3	23	1	32					
Quebec.....				1			1	6	7	16		31					8
Ontario.....			2	5			8	26	25	235	16	317	59	4		63	11
Manitoba.....			1	3			4	9	13	33	1	64	26			26	21
Saskatchewan.....			4	7	1	1	9	33	38	148	12	253	192	24		216	
Alberta.....			2	8			7	18	27	73	17	152	108	24	1	133	11
British Columbia.....		1		7			7	16	26	74	12	143	91	4		95	
Yukon territory.....				3			4	2	7	22	4	42		10		10	15
Northwest Territories.....				3				1	7	15	3	29					62
Baffin Island.....							1		1	2		4					
Ellesmere Island.....				1					2	6		9					
	1	2	11	41	2	1	51	125	167	667	80	1,148	476	66	1	543	128

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On the same date the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1	3
Ontario.....	2	12
Manitoba.....	1	14
Saskatchewan.....	2 (1 depot)	23
Alberta.....	2	23
British Columbia.....	1	20
Yukon Territory.....	1	12
Northwest Territories.....		8
Baffin Island.....		1
Ellesmere Island.....		1
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 117

The number of divisional posts has remained constant, and that of detachments has decreased during the year by seven, the corresponding figures last year having been 11 divisional posts and 124 detachments; the decreases have been four in British Columbia, two in Quebec, and one each in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; in Ontario there has been an increase of one detachment. An increase of detachments in the Northwest Territories is probable.

The alterations of strength of personnel in the several districts have been:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Maritime Provinces.....	25	32	33	32
Quebec District.....	8	23	31	27
Eastern Ontario.....	395	442	325	343
Western Ontario.....	31	37	34	37
Manitoba.....	189	203	100	85
Southern Saskatchewan.....	354	277	225	214
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	60	58	49
Southern Alberta.....	248	211	121	103
Northern Alberta.....	89	104	92	87
British Columbia.....	229	238	157	128
Yukon Territory.....	50	53	51	43

VOLUME OF WORK

While our numbers have decreased by 6·4 per cent, the volume of work increased this year by more than one-sixth; last year's increase over the preceding year was about one-ninth. The number of cases handled in the last four years has been:—

Year	Number	Increase	Per cent
1920.....	10,808
1921.....	12,595	1,787	16·5
1922.....	14,032	1,437	11·4
1923.....	16,463	2,431	17·3

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The principal increase has been in cases arising from federal statutes. The classification of our work during the last four years is as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Federal statutes.....	2,068	3,675	5,235	7,447
Criminal Code.....	152	513	470	807
Provincial statutes and Park regulations.....	88	172	219	294
Investigations for other departments.....	8,500	8,235	8,108	7,915
	10,808	12,595	14,032	16,463

In four years the number of cases due to the enforcement of federal statutes has risen, roughly, from two thousand to seven thousand five hundred; while the two next items in the classification have increased more than fourfold. The steady, though rather slow, decline in investigations for other departments requires a word of explanation, without which the figures would convey a wrong impression. The decrease is more than accounted for by a sharp drop in naturalization inquiries, and the following analysis of this class of our duties shows that in other services to sister departments there has been a rapid and steady increase:—

Year	Natural- ization Inquiries	Other Investi- gations	Total
1920.....	6,817	1,683	8,500
1921.....	5,533	2,702	8,235
1922.....	4,396	3,712	8,108
1923.....	3,858	4,057	7,915

It may be of interest to notice how the volume of work is distributed between Eastern and Western Canada. The figures for this year are:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Western Canada
Federal statutes.....	1,956	5,491
Criminal Code.....	400	407
Provincial statutes and Parks regulations.....	21	273
Investigations for other departments.....	2,887	5,028
	5,264	11,199

As the force for many years was confined in its operations to a part of Western Canada, and only of recent years has been allotted duties in the rest of the Dominion, it may be convenient to set forth the distribution of the total volume of work over a period of years.

Year	Eastern Canada	Per cent	Western Canada	Per cent
1920.....	1,676	15.5	9,132	84.5
1921.....	3,474	27.5	9,121	72.5
1922.....	5,475	39.0	8,557	61.0
1923.....	5,264	31.9	11,199	68.1

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While on this subject it may be added that the proportion of naturalization inquiries prosecuted in Eastern Canada has tended to rise; four years ago more than four-fifths of these were in the West, and in the year under consideration more than half of them were carried out in Eastern Canada. The distribution by years has been:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Western Canada
1920.....	1,196	5,621
1921.....	1,914	3,619
1922.....	2,134	2,264
1923.....	2,117	1,741

As there has been so large an increase in the number of cases arising from the enforcement of the federal statutes, a similar comparison may be of interest:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Per cent	Western Canada	Per cent
1920.....	163	7.8	1,905	92.2
1921.....	409	11.1	3,266	88.9
1922.....	1,303	24.9	3,932	75.1
1923.....	1,956	26.2	5,491	73.8

The tables which follow set forth the details of this year's work, alike as to the classes of cases handled, the Acts under which action has been taken, and the departments to which services have been rendered.

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RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions Made Under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Transferred to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	1,786	629	105	4	144	53	851	1,786
Alberta.....	518	206	21	.....	40	23	228	518
Saskatchewan.....	2,015	677	61	24	262	82	909	2,105
Manitoba.....	1,140	255	41	5	27	31	781	1,140
Ontario.....	672	162	44	1	57	30	378	672
Quebec.....	1,045	278	70	66	46	67	518	1,045
Maritime Provinces.....	239	74	8	5	62	4	86	239
Yukon.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Northwest Territories.....	23	19	1	.....	.....	1	2	23
	7,447	2,307	353	105	638	291	3,753	7,447
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	94	36	14	4	33	2	5	94
Alberta.....	177	123	18	4	.....	6	26	177
Saskatchewan.....	43	27	9	.....	3	1	3	43
Manitoba.....	41	14	1	1	5	5	15	41
Ontario.....	266	59	22	3	39	14	129	266
Quebec.....	118	34	31	16	5	2	30	118
Maritime Provinces.....	16	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Yukon.....	27	16	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Northwest Territories.....	25	16	5	.....	.....	.....	4	25
	807	334	118	28	85	30	212	807
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
British Columbia.....	27	10	.....	.....	16	.....	1	27
Alberta.....	220	188	22	.....	2	.....	8	220
Manitoba.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Ontario.....	21	4	6	.....	6	.....	5	31
Yukon.....	23	19	3	.....	.....	.....	1	23
	294	222	31	.....	26	.....	15	294

RECAPITULATION of Investigations for other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia.....	1,357
Alberta.....	963
Saskatchewan.....	1,086
Manitoba.....	1,519
Ontario.....	1,954
Quebec.....	798
Maritime Provinces.....	135
Yukon.....	65
Northwest Territories.....	38
	7,915

RECAPITULATION of All Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Federal Statutes.....	7,447
Criminal Code.....	807
Provincial Statutes and Parks regulations.....	294
Investigations for other Departments.....	7,915

16,463

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under the various Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Animals Contagious Disease Act...	32	13			2		17	32
Alien Labour Act.....	1						1	1
Air Board Act.....	3				1		2	3
Bankruptcy Act.....	2		1				1	2
Chinese Immigration Act.....	11				10		1	11
Customs Act.....	428	47	9	14	168	28	162	428
Canada Temperance Act.....	1	1						1
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	12	10	2					12
Dominion Lands Act.....	43	17			26			43
Explosives Act.....	444	23	1		97	12	311	444
Fisheries Act.....	105	74	7	4	4		16	105
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	2						2	2
Immigration Act.....	174	53	2		78	7	34	174
Indian Act.....	662	425	70	1	23	13	130	662
Inland Revenue Act.....	2,591	703	87	27	115	141	1,518	2,591
Income Tax Act.....	36	28	2		4		2	36
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	2	1			1			2
Militia Act.....	66	3			22	9	32	66
Migratory Birds Act.....	45	16	7		6		16	45
Naturalization Act.....	9				1	1	7	9
Naval Act.....	5				1	3	1	5
Navigable Waters Protection Act	1						1	1
Northwest Game Act.....	12	8	1				3	12
Northwest Territories Act.....	4	4						4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	2,183	506	132	56	49	64	1,376	2,183
Post Office Act.....	50	9	3	1	11	6	20	50
Penitentiaries Act.....	8		2			2	4	8
Pension Act.....	1						1	1
Railway Act.....	385	362	23					385
Radio Telegraph Act.....	7						7	7
Secret Commissions Act.....	2		2					2
Soldiers Settlement Board Act...	6	1	1			1	3	6
Special War Revenue Act.....	1						1	1
Seed Control Act.....	1	1						1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	108	2	1	1	17	4	83	108
War Measures Act.....	3			1	2			3
Miscellaneous.....	1						1	1
	7,447	2,307	353	105	638	291	3,753	7,447

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Handed to depart-ment con-cerned	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>								
Murder.....	12	5	3	1	1		2	12
Manslaught.....	4	2	1	1				4
Assault, common.....	62	45	12	1	1	1	2	62
Assault, indecent.....	4	2	1				1	4
Assault causing bodily harm.....	2				2			2
Assault, aggravated.....	1		1					1
Abduction.....	2	1	1					2
Seduction.....	3				1		2	3
Concealment of birth.....	1				1			1
Intimidation.....	1				1			1
Carnal knowledge.....	2					1	1	2
Rape.....	1			1				1
Rape, attempted.....	1		1					1
Cruelty to children.....	1		1					1
Kidnapping.....	2					2		2
Accessory after the fact.....	1				1			1
Driving motor intoxicated.....	1	1						1
<i>Offences against property—</i>								
Theft.....	257	79	22	4	22	10	120	257
Theft from the person.....	1		1					1
Theft from H.M.'s mails.....	14	4	2			1	7	14
Robbery.....	2	2						2
Robbery with violence.....	1		1					1
Forgery.....	60	12	10	10	6		22	60
Burglary.....	17	8	2			4	3	17
Breaking and entering.....	26	17	2	1	4		2	26
False pretences.....	12	3	4		2		3	12
Fraud.....	18	2	9	1	1	2	3	18
Conspiracy to defraud.....	20		1		19			20
Defamatory libel.....	3		1	1		2	1	3
Mischief.....	7	4			1			7
Issuing worthless cheques.....	1		1					1
Cattle killing.....	2		2					2
Cruelty to animals.....	2	1					1	2
Beating board bill.....	3	2	1					3
Damage to property.....	1	1						1
In possession stolen property.....	6	2					4	6
Arson.....	6	1	5			1		6
Counterfeiting.....	3					1	2	3
Receiving.....	3	1		2				3
Shop-breaking.....	1						1	1
Trespassing.....	1	1						1
Unlawfully wearing military uniform.....	6	2			1		3	6
<i>Offences against public order—</i>								
Carrying concealed weapons.....	15	9			5		1	15
Alien in possession of fire-arms.....	29	9	7		5		8	29
Pointing fire-arms.....	1	1						1
<i>Offences against religion and morals</i>								
Creating disturbance.....	34	34						34
Vagrancy.....	34	29	4		1			34
Drunk and disorderly.....	17	17						17
Prostitution Indian woman.....	3	3						3
Indecent mail matter.....	6	1	1				4	6
Gross indecency.....	2	2						2
Common nuisance.....	1	1						1
<i>Misleading Justice—</i>								
Perjury.....	4		1	2			1	4
Conspiracy to bring false accusation.....	1		1					1

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923—*Concluded*.

	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Handed to depart-ment con-cerned	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Corruption and disobedience—</i>								
Impersonating police officer.....	1				1			1
Obstructing police officer.....	29	20	6	1			2	29
Resisting arrest.....	2	1	1					2
Assaulting police officer.....	4	4						4
Bribing police officer.....	2	1		1				2
Breaking jail.....	1	1			1			1
Escaping custody.....	22	4	2		5	6	5	22
Disobeying summons.....	1						1	1
Falsely Reprs. police officer.....	1		1					1
<i>Miscellaneous.....</i>	23		9	1	3		10	23
	807	334	118	28	85	30	212	807

RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made for Other Departments other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Yukon	North West Territories	Total
Department of Mines.....	481	4	9		8					502
Department of Immigration.....	20	38	121	89	2	1	1			272
Department of Indian Affairs.....	36	69	56	6	10	9				186
Post Office Department.....	16	10	5	1	5		3			40
Department Secretary of State.....	12	3	6	1	20	36	2			80
Department Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	171	327	361	882	1,595	460	62			3,858
Department Marine and Fisheries.....	429	100	159	6	1	1	5			701
Department Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	5	6	1	1	2	2	1			18
Department National Defence.....	5	22	30	11	43	2	15			128
Department of Public Works.....	1				8		1			10
Department of Justice.....	19	19	4	3	17	5	3			70
Department of Customs and Excise.....	5		4	226	6	2	2			245
Department of the Interior.....	2	167	148	156	5	3	1		10	492
Department of Agriculture.....	6		2		2	2	1			13
Department of External Affairs.....		1			5	4	1			11
Department of Finance.....		2	2				1			5
Soldiers Settlement Board.....		2	3							5
Department of Health.....					38	179				217
Department of Railways and Canals.....					1	2				3
Governor General's Office.....					1					1
Auditor General's Office.....					1					1
Royal Mint.....					1					1
Inquiries for missing persons.....	70	134	143	64	111	56	12	63	3	656
Destitutes.....									2	2
Accidental deaths.....		13	2						19	34
Suppression of commercialized vice.....							18			18
Inquiries for other police forces.....	75	16	19	69	25	24	3			231
Miscellaneous investigations.....	4	30	11	4	47	10	3	2	4	115
	1,357	963	1,086	1,519	1,954	798	135	65	38	7,915

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RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for the Year Ending
October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Number convicted	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed	Number fines	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized			Quantity and Description of Apparatus seized		
							Name of Drug	Quantity				
								lb.	oz.	gr.		
680	691	517	211	Yrs. Mos. D. 142 5 21	289	\$29,205 00	Opium....	96	15	143	Opium needles	134
							Morphine.	7,174	344		“ pipes	162
							Heroin....	1,873	400		“ lamps	185
							Cocaine...	1,233	362		“ spoons	5
							Total...	10,282	231		“ scales	27
							*Yenshee.	7	138		“ trays	2
							*Indian hemp...	2	14		“ scrapers	67
											“ scissors	21
											“ pipe bowls	136
											“ pipe stems	125
											“ cans	174
											“ cooking pots	18
											“ bowl holders	99
											“ ivory ferrules	198
							*Yenshee—Opium seconds or burnt opium.				Hypodermic needles	43
							†Indian hemp—Hasheesh or Cannabis Indica.				Eye droppers	6
											Miscellaneous appar- atus	21
												1,423

CLASSES OF WORK DONE

A word of explanation and comment may be advisable upon the classes into which the foregoing statistics are grouped.

1. The enforcement of federal statutes, in which the growth has been so noticeably rapid, is the regular work of the force; it consists of the enforcement of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes in which federal departments are directly interested. Particulars of these are given in Appendix B; it may be of interest to show the variations in the past three years in the work created by certain Acts:—

	1921	1922	1923
Inland Revenue Act.....	793	1,606	2,591
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	1,055	1,694	2,183
Indian Act.....	478	622	662
Explosives Act.....	20	107	444
Immigration Act.....	301	219	174
Customs Act.....	238	84	428
Railway Act.....	75	166	385

2. By investigations for other departments are meant the special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters, made at the request of Federal Government departments; and also special inquiries made to assist Provincial Police departments. As in the foregoing category, particulars are given in the appendix, but comparative figures may be given for a few types:—

	1921	1922	1923
Department of Mines.....	47	153	502
Department of Immigration.....	385	567	272
Department of Interior.....	44	125	492
Inquiries for missing persons.....	945	1,002	656
Inquiries for other police forces.....	156	223	231

3. As regards the Criminal Code, the force is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, Yukon, National parks, and Indian reserves. It also enforces the provisions of the Criminal Code in all cases where departments of the Federal Government are concerned, such as theft of Government property, frauds in connection with the post office, currency, etc. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible.

4. As regards provincial statutes and parks regulations, by special arrangement between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia, both the federal and provincial laws are enforced by this force in the federal parks in these two provinces.

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

These statistical details by no means give a full account of the activities of the force. A familiar instance is the protection of buildings belonging to the Dominion Government, a large proportion of the work done by "A" Division falling under this heading, and not lending itself either to extended description or to statistical expression. Another example is to be found in the posting of guards on the offices of the Receiver General at Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Victoria. This duty, which has been imposed upon us because of the lamentable increase of robberies with violence, absorbs the services of a considerable number of men, guards being maintained by night as well as by day, and furnishes no entries for the tables which have been cited, the return to the public being solely in the matter of security. It is an outgrowth of the furnishing of guards at certain times to the Taxation Branch of the Department of Finance. The same remarks can be applied to the practice, begun this year, of furnishing escorts to officers of the Customs Department when transferring large sums in cash. Yet another example of duties which impose labour without overt results is the detachment which it has been necessary to place in the Grand River Indian Reserve; the disposition on the part of an element in that community to repudiate the authority of the Government has rendered it necessary to support the officials of the Department of Indian Affairs.

And once more, in furnishing escorts for the trains carrying the annual harvesters' excursions to Western Canada we employ a number of men in ensuring orderly behaviour rather than entries in our returns.

In this connection the gradual strengthening of our Arctic detachments is to be noticed. In the past year new detachments have been established at Cumberland Gulf in Baffin island and, as a temporary measure, at Baillie Island on the coast of the Arctic ocean; and I hope in the coming year to transfer the Baillie Island detachment to Cambridge Bay, in the south-eastern corner of Victoria land, and to establish three additional detachments in the Northwest Territories at Fort Rae, Fort Providence, and Fort Hope. This will mean additional personnel in regions where population is scanty and long and arduous journeys will be necessary, the results to be expected being orderly behaviour and strict compliance with regulations rather than abundance of "cases."

In certain other portions of the country long patrols constitute an important feature of our work. Often, especially in the more newly settled agricultural regions, cases will accumulate until a member of the force is sent out, following a route which will enable him to discharge a number of specific errands. In other districts the real purpose is to show the uniform periodically, and to ascertain the conditions which prevail; it is a common experience to have such a patrol uncover much that otherwise would not come to light, ranging from infractions of the law to instances of destitution and distress. The mileage incurred in journeys of this sort is very heavy.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

Particulars were given in the last annual report of the aid given to the Government of Nova Scotia in connection with the proposal to raise a provincial constabulary; it will be remembered that the project was abandoned. In July, 1923, an emergency caused the provincial authorities again to raise a constabulary, and the Honourable the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia asked the Government of Canada that the officer commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Maritime Provinces, Inspector C. D. LaNauze, be permitted to assist in selecting suitable men for the proposed force. This was granted.

Miscellaneous assistance was given to other provinces, the most important examples having to do with the control of the fur trade in the northern parts of Manitoba and Alberta; members of the force issued licenses and collected fees in connection therewith, and in Alberta act as game guardians. At Fitzgerald and Chipewyan we have assisted the game commissioner of Alberta to collect a new fur tax which has been imposed.

At Chipewyan, at the request of the Deputy Registrar General of Alberta, the N.C.O. in charge of the detachment has assumed the duties of issuer of marriage licenses and registrar of vital statistics.

From time to time, more especially in the wilder parts of the western provinces, our men handle emergency cases in the absence of the provincial police forces, handing them over to the latter at the first opportunity.

In Manitoba a case of co-operation occurred which is thus reported by the Officer Commanding in that district:—

"The perpetration of a number of daring bank robberies in the late fall of 1922 along the southern boundary of Manitoba resulted in the provincial police being obliged to undertake special preventive measures to combat same. Our help was specially requested, and some 20 of our men were engaged continuously in patrolling the international boundary line in Manitoba, from October 1 to November 15. These extensive protective measures had the effect of curbing what otherwise might have resulted in a serious situation."

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Some account already has been given of the statistical aspect of this important portion of our work; briefly, aside from naturalization investigations, the number of cases which fall under this heading has increased during the year by about 350, and in the last four years has sprung up from fewer than 1,700 to more than 4,000, increasing by nearly 150 per cent. To a great extent we may be described as a handmaid to other departments; with many of them we are continually co-operating, and during the past year—apart from the work of "A" Division in guarding buildings—we rendered services of one sort or another to more than twenty of them, there being very few which did not invoke our aid in some matter or other. Much of this is routine, to be chronicled in bulk in our statistical tables, but some of the duties performed merit brief notice.

Upon this topic I may repeat my remark of last year:—

"Speaking generally, if the force did not undertake these duties they either would remain undone, to the detriment of the public service, or the various departments would have to make their own arrangements to perform them; in many cases this would mean the employment of private detectives. The employment of these has ceased; it is expensive, the charges being high, and in addition there is the drawback that the Government is in the position of employing persons engaged on delicate duties, without having satisfactory control over them. One result of the reorganization of 1920 has been the discontinuance of the services of these agencies."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

A feature of our work of grave importance to the well-being of the community is our co-operation with the Department of Health in contending against the scourge of narcotic drugs. Concerning this it may be said that the campaign has continued during the year and that on the whole the situation probably has improved. In the inland cities the traffic seems to have received a check; in Winnipeg, for example, the four principal traders in drugs were arrested, and since then conditions have been quiet; and in other inland cities, while vigilance has been necessary, and has been exercised, the activity of the traffic seems to have been lessened. Interest now centres in the seaports, and more especially in Montreal and Vancouver; we watched Halifax and St. John carefully in the winter of 1922-23 and, while a few arrests were made, saw nothing to indicate extensive importation. In Vancouver we were active during the period under review, and obtained three highly important convictions, one of those charged by us receiving a sentence of five years' imprisonment. In Montreal also we have scored a number of successes in checking importations. Our general policy has changed somewhat, our attention now being directed mainly to the more important scoundrels who import the drugs and organize and direct the traffic, relying upon the municipal police forces to deal with the agents who perform the actual work of distribution. The narcotic squad of the Montreal police force, it may be added, has been active in this work, and has secured a number of convictions.

These drugs still enter the country from overseas; there is reason to suspect that the vessels of certain lines convey considerable quantities.

A branch of the work which sometimes attracts attention is the taking of measures against medical men or druggists suspected of lending themselves to this dreadful trade. Nothing in the nature of a dead set has been made. In the course of our duties we watch, under the direction of the Department of Health, the quantities of narcotic drugs procured by members of the profession and by druggists, and when excessive quantities are observed to be handled by any one person we notify that department; if it requests us to pursue the matter further, those concerned are placed under surveillance, and if addicts are seen to resort to them, measures are taken to ascertain whether they sell under unlawful conditions.

Since the closing of the period covered by this report charges have been laid in Vancouver against two members of this force and two agents who were employed in combatting the drug evil, and these are being investigated by a Royal Commission. It is to be borne in mind that the drug traffic, in addition to being carried out in extraordinarily low strata of society, is conducted with great cunning, and that, to obtain information and establish the complicity of those practising it, our agents must convince all but those persons who form and execute our plans that they are members of the underworld and of the gangs which infest it.

NATURALIZATION INQUIRIES

Mention has been made already of the great amount of work entailed by the reports we furnish to the Secretary of State upon applications for naturalization. A noteworthy feature of this phase of our work has been the increase in the proportion of inquiries in Eastern Canada; for three years the number there has remained fairly constant in the vicinity of two thousand, while in the West there has been a rapid decline. Last year the inquiries in the East outnumbered those in the West. All investigations have been conducted carefully, and each alien making application has been identified and scrutinized.

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CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

A great volume of work is entailed by our relations with the Department of Customs and Excise. Much of this arises out of the illicit manufacture of liquor, and our men have been active in the seizure of stills. The work of suppressing smuggling also is increasing. An account was given in last year's report of the arrangements which were made whereby a number of members of this force were appointed customs and excise enforcement officers, without salary, for the purpose of co-operating with the Customs Preventive Service in dealing with smuggling; and whereby some eighty of our men were appointed inland revenue officers without salary. This co-operation has been continued.

Investigation of smuggling is a rather new activity for this force, the three streams of illicit trade with which we have had more particularly to cope being the smuggling of liquor on the Atlantic coast, of drugs, and of silk across the international boundary. The work is arduous, and calls for careful arrangements, and occasionally for some hardihood. The most picturesque incident in this branch of our work was the seizure on the night of July 3 of the schooner *Veda M. McKown* while engaged in the illegal importation of liquor. Detective Sergeant J. P. Blakeney, in consequence of information received, repaired secretly from Halifax to La Have, accompanied by Corporal W. A. Caldwell and Constable F. P. Fahie, and by a clever manœuvre succeeded in impersonating the purchasers of the cargo. Our three men, on a very dark night, proceeded in a motor-boat to the place where the schooner was lying and quieted the suspicions of the crew. Sergeant Blakeney boarded the vessel and arranged to purchase certain quantities of whiskey, rum and gin; after a good deal of haggling as to the method of payment, the crew of the ship began to deliver the contraband liquor. Sergeant Blakeney's report says:—

"The crew then opened the hatch and began to pass up the rum, which was contained in ten-gallon kegs.

"The first keg that was passed up, the men on deck passed it over the rail to Corporal Caldwell and Constable Fahie, who were on the motor-boat ready to receive it; the captain made no objection to this and the second keg was passed over in the same way; the captain then shouted to me to come down in the cabin and pay him the money. I said: 'All right, captain, but we are members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and I am also a customs and excise officer, and I am going to seize your ship and cargo and detain you and your crew on board.'

"As had been previously arranged, when I said this, Corporal Caldwell and Constable Fahie immediately leaped on board and took up positions which I had directed them to take.

"For a few moments not a word was spoken. . . . I expected there might be some trouble. I then showed the captain my authority and warned him and the crew that any disturbance or attempt at violence on their part would be severely dealt with as we were prepared to deal with such matters, and advised the captain that it was greatly to their own interests not to start any trouble."

The crew of the schooner numbered eight, and were "in apparently an ugly mood" for about three hours after the seizure. The cargo consisted of 1,700 gallons of rum, 190 cases of Scotch whisky and 35 cases of gin. An American seems to have been the principal behind the captain of the vessel.

Less exciting in its incidents, but gratifying, was a seizure effected by Detective Sergeant F. Lucas at St. John, N.B., of liquors smuggled by individual members of the crew of the ss. *Bally Gally Head*. It being suspected that the chief steward of this ship was bringing liquor into the port, Sergeant Lucas took measures to confirm this suspicion and to arrange to buy a quantity of contraband gin and whisky. On January 23, posing as a purchaser, Sergeant Lucas visited the ship, and by bargaining as to price, etc., succeeded in seeing the liquor in its hiding places. In his report he says:—

"He very reluctantly accompanied me to where he had the liquor concealed in five different places; one was in the chief engineer's room, where three men were packing it into bags."

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Realizing that he could not effect the seizure singlehanded, Sergeant Lucas made an appointment for that evening, and arranged to have sufficient force within call. In the evening he met the steward:—

"I told him to hurry up and let me count the liquor and get the deal over. He took me to the different places where I saw the liquor and counted it, and then returned to the steward's room to . . . finish the deal and pay up. As is usual in such cases, — introduced the bottle for drinks and left for two glasses. This gave me the opportunity of calling assistance, which I did, and returned to the steward's room; the chief steward came in and I explained to him who I was, and my business, to keep quiet, called Constable Arthurs, and left — in his charge.

"I then placed a customs officer at each of the rooms where I knew liquor was concealed, and made a thorough search of other rooms and located another case which was of another brand than that I had bargained for, in an unoccupied room."

The seizure amounted to 25 cases of spirits. Five members of the crew were observed to be directly concerned in the transaction.

Near Vancouver on one occasion a non-commissioned officer and constable of the force boarded a rum-running launch and arrested the skipper, who was flourishing a revolver.

Incidents such as these are the exception; this type of duty calls for much work, often of a laborious nature. That the work is increasing is shown by the figures already quoted, the number of cases having been more than four hundred, as against about half that figure in 1921 and fewer than one hundred in 1922.

As regards inland revenue work, this has principally to do with the seizure of illicit stills, and its interest lies rather in its volume than in any particular incidents. As the detailed figures show, this has grown rapidly, from fewer than 800 cases in 1921 to more than 1,600 in 1922 and nearly 2,600 in 1923. The convictions have risen from 355 in 1921 to 598 in 1922 and 703 in the twelve months just closed.

THE HARVESTERS' EXCURSION

As in former years, escorts were provided for the trains which carried the harvesters to the west in August. This year the duty was wholly administered by "N" Division, which is stationed at Ottawa, some men being borrowed from other divisions. The number of trains was 27 on the Canadian National railways and 27 on the Canadian Pacific, the number of men transported being about 25,000. Each train was accompanied by two members of the force, the total number employed on this duty being 58. The presence of our men was beneficial, as beyond some boisterousness there was no misbehaviour by the excursionists. One lunatic was placed under restraint, and some weapons were seized. Most of our reports describe the harvesters as quiet and orderly. One of them contains the following passage:—

"A few minor incidents occurred between Hearst and Winnipeg, but altogether the harvesters conducted themselves in a law-abiding manner. The excessive prices charged for eatables along the line tended to create ill-feeling between the harvesters and keepers of restaurant stores, etc.

"I noticed at the various stopping places where eatables could be obtained that the prices charged were of a fabulous nature. I give the following as an example:—

One sandwich and one cup of tea.	25c.
One pie.	90c.
Quart of milk.	25c.

"This sort of thing is the main cause of a lot of discontent among the harvesters."

SUPERVISION OF PARI-MUTUEL BETTING ON RACE TRACKS

On behalf of the Department of Agriculture the force once more supervised pari-mutuel betting at races during the summer of 1923. In all 47 race

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meetings were held at which pari-mutuel machines were used, these being distributed as follows:—Quebec, 14 meetings; Ontario, 15 meetings; Manitoba, 3 meetings; Saskatchewan, 2 meetings; Alberta, 3 meetings; British Columbia, 6 meetings.

Four members of the force were employed at each of the race meetings in the East and in Winnipeg and British Columbia; at the race meetings at the fairs at Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Calgary, the number employed depended upon the number of mutuel machines in use. A total of 51 non-commissioned officers and men were employed at various times.

SPECIAL GUARDS

An additional duty is the furnishing of permanent guards for the offices of the Receiver General at Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, and Toronto. Keeping men on duty continuously at these offices accounts for 16 men. and in addition we have met occasional requests for additional assistance or protection.

During April, May, and June, when heavy payments were made on account of income tax at offices of the Taxation Branch of the Department of Finance, the usual armed guards were furnished. In all seventeen offices were protected, the numbers employed being 22 non-commissioned officers and 66 constables.

The prevalence of hold-ups by armed robbers caused precautions to be taken in another field. At certain places where customs officers from time to time are in possession of considerable sums of money, special measures of protection are taken by us.

In Vancouver a guard is supplied to assist the immigration authorities.

Reference was made in the last annual report to the arrangement between this force and the naval authorities whereby we protect the naval storehouses and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimaux. This arrangement has been continued during the year.

COUNTERFEITING

Vigilance against counterfeiting always is necessary, and a proportion of our work always has to deal with this type of crime. The most interesting incidents experienced during the twelve months had to do with the appearance of false silver coins in Montreal. Two cases resulted, one being that of the making of spurious coins by crude methods, and the other involving much greater skill. Convictions were secured.

In connection with one of these cases, that of *Rex vs. Côté*, which was concluded after the completion of the period under review, a gratifying compliment was paid to this force. Two non-commissioned officers of the force, Staff-Sergeant E. C. P. Salt and Sergeant F. W. Zaneth, were concerned in the case. The first-named of these gave evidence. Sergeant Zaneth then gave evidence. The passage which ensued is thus reported in the *Montreal Gazette* of November 6, 1923:—

"Sergeant Zaneth corroborated the previous witness. When cross-examined by Mr. Monette, Mr. Justice Wilson declared: 'I do not know whether it is absolutely necessary to cross-examine the witness, if he corroborates the previous evidence *en bloc*. My experience of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is that they have always given evidence in the most loyal and upright manner.'

"'Certainly, your Lordship,' replied counsel for the defence, 'I am of that opinion myself and gladly abandon the cross-examination.'"

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The most interesting incident in connection with the Indian population of the country had to do with the Six Nations Reserve on the Grand river in

Ontario. An element in the reserve took a view of their position incompatible with the administration of the laws of the Dominion, and the dispute between these people and the Department of Indian Affairs issued in something very like a general defiance of authority. Warrants for the arrest of Indians on sundry offences, dating as far back at 1918, had not been executed; officers of the law had been expelled from the reserve; no constable had set foot upon it for six months; a certain amount of illicit manufacture of liquor was in progress, and assaults and other offences against the law had been too frequent. Consequently Superintendent A. W. Duffus, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Western Ontario, on December 7, 1922, visited the reserve with a sufficient number of police and, in concert with inland revenue officers and county constables, searched about nineteen houses where it was believed illicit stills were in operation. Moving in four parties, our men made some seizures, effected a number of arrests, and ascertained the whereabouts of several persons against whom warrants were outstanding. In one case it was found that the man wanted had been dead for six months, the warrant having been issued in October, 1920. One man offered resistance and escaped for the time being, though he was arrested soon afterwards. This assertion of authority was followed up by the establishment of a detachment at Ohsweken, the administrative centre of the reserve, with excellent results, as order is re-established and the law is duly obeyed.

Other reserves in Eastern Canada required visits, and our men from time to time have had to effect arrests and in other respects to enforce the provisions of the Indian Act, and of the ordinary laws of the country.

In British Columbia we have discharged numerous duties in co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs. In consequence of representations by it we established a detachment at Vernon, north of Penticton, on Okanagan lake; there are many Indian reserves in this vicinity, and our detachment has been kept busy. There also has been much work in the northern part of the province. The decrease in our strength made it impossible for me to comply with the request of the department to re-establish the detachment on the Queen Charlotte islands during the summer months, occasional patrols being as much as was possible with the numbers at my disposal.

Our relations with the Indians elsewhere in Canada call for no particular remark. The general volume of work somewhat increased, there having been 662 cases, as against 622 last year. As usual, where advisable we furnished escorts for parties paying treaty money.

POST OFFICE

Thefts from post offices form almost a special branch of crime, and occupy a great deal of our time, the cases often proving very difficult and involving long and patient investigation. A case which was cleared up this summer had been pending for over two years. On April 30, 1921, a mail bag was stolen from the mail truck at Port Arthur and the sum of \$11,400 was abstracted. Suspicion ultimately pointed to a certain person, and after months of minute investigation so close a web of circumstantial evidence was woven about him that he confessed and pleaded guilty when arraigned.

Another old case which was cleared up was the theft of a mail bag from a trolley car between Amherstburg and Windsor on September 9, 1921. One of the parties to the case was apprehended and pleaded guilty of receiving the stolen cash; a man whom he implicated as an accomplice was arrested in the United States, but acquitted.

On the night of April 5-6, 1923, a package containing \$100,000 in Victory bonds was stolen from a truck carrying registered mail from the Toronto post

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office to the Union station. The case was not placed in our hands until April 11, and at that time there seemed little to go upon, but by May 11 arrests had been made and nearly all of the stolen bonds had been recovered. The driver of the truck was found guilty of receiving stolen property, and the judge imposed the maximum sentence possible for this class of offence. At the conclusion of the trial the judge complimented our detectives on their work. It should be added that this case imposed very heavy work on our staff in Toronto.

A piece of quick work was done by Detective Sergeant L. McLauchlan in clearing up the theft of a registered package containing \$5,300 from the Cochran post office. The offence took place on June 30; Sergeant McLauchlan took up the case on July 3, and two days later, as a result of his efforts a postal clerk had confessed his guilt. On the next day, July 6, the culprit was sentenced. In this case \$5,283 of the sum stolen was recovered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

We have continued to assist the Department of the Interior in the matter of the dues for Crown timber and for hay grown on Crown lands. Our vigilance has been increased in the year, the department having desired to tighten the control of these natural resources. This fact, and the circumstance that an unusually large number of vagrants have had to be apprehended in the Dominion parks, account for the greater part of the large increase in the number of cases handled for this department.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

We work in close relation with the immigration authorities, a number of members of the force acting as special immigration officers. In addition, special inquiries are made, and a certain amount of detective work is done. Many undesirables are refused admission as a result of our activities, and we have obtained the evidence upon which a number of deportations have been made. In one case we arrested a man who had entered the country surreptitiously after being refused admission, and it turned out that he was an escaped murderer, for whom the American authorities were searching. Guards continue to be furnished at certain ocean ports.

THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

We continued to enforce the Migratory Birds Act, which was passed in accordance with international agreements. A good deal of our work has to do with conditions in the Arctic regions, our detachments there doing much to preserve the breeding stations from undue interference. The patrol of the north shore of the St. Lawrence river was carried out again this year by a constable detached for this purpose from "N" Division at Ottawa.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Our work in connection with the prevention of illegal fishing increased during the year. A number of constables were placed at the disposal of the Chief Inspector, Eastern Fisheries Division, and they did much arduous patrolling, more especially in Prince Edward Island and along the north shore of New Brunswick, during July, August, and September. This work had particularly to do with the catching of lobsters. A number of convictions were secured, many seizures were effected, and what is more important, illegal depletion of the fisheries was substantially reduced. On one occasion several shots were fired at a boat in which one of our men and a fishery officer were patrolling. Later in the year protection was afforded to certain salmon rivers of Nova Scotia.

STERLING EXCHANGE

The conspiracy to defraud the Government through the manipulation of sterling exchange has caused us an immense amount of work. In addition to the labour of investigating certain cases in which action was taken, it was necessary to ascertain particulars as to the residence, financial position, etc., of hundreds of persons who were the object of scrutiny. A feature of this class of work is that its volume, so far from diminishing, shows signs of positive increase.

PENITENTIARIES INVESTIGATIONS

We periodically are called upon to assist the Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice. A noteworthy case has been the escape on September 10, 1923, of five convicts from the penitentiary at Portsmouth, much work having been caused us in following up the details of a very complicated affair. This case is still pending. The authorities of the penitentiary from time to time require our assistance in regard to internal conditions.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

Our work under the Explosives Act has increased about fourfold in the year. A feature of our activities has been the following up of accidents from explosives. A distressingly large number of these are suffered by children, and in too many cases young people are maimed for life through the carelessness of elders who leave detonators or dynamite cartridges within their reach. The number of accidents caused by detonators is noticeably large.

The usual work of inspecting magazines, stores, etc., was performed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COMMERCIALIZED VICE

The Revd. John Chisholm continues at Montreal his beneficent work of controlling the immigration of women and of combatting the attempts by the harpies of society to recruit dens of infamy. Mr. Chisholm is the head of a systematic organization, the centre of which is Dorchester House in Montreal. Women coming to this country from overseas as immigrants are escorted throughout their journey by directresses on board the ships, by conductresses on the trains, and by suitable persons who meet them at their destination and at places where they change trains, while in addition accommodation is provided for them at Dorchester House. In addition, a measure of protection is afforded to girls going to the United States in quest of employment, etc., and a system of "strangers' secretaries" is being built up in the churches of the country whereby girls moving from one part of Canada to another are shielded. To assist Mr. Chisholm in this work we have invested him with certain powers, which he occasionally invokes with good effect.

Early in 1923 Mr. Chisholm attended the convention in London of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, the visit abroad proving profitable. Mention was made last year of special measures to care for girls of non-English speaking races. In June, 1922, with the co-operation of the editor of a foreign-language newspaper, committees of foreign-born Canadians to meet girls of their race were formed in Winnipeg and Regina. While overseas Mr. Chisholm perfected this organization by securing agents at Amsterdam, Stockholm, and Christiania.

The volume of the work performed is shown by the figures submitted at the annual meeting of Dorchester House for the year ending March 31, 1923. In that period 138 passenger steamers docking at Montreal or Quebec and 85

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ships docking at St. John or Halifax were met and the immigrant girls arriving in them were cared for. In all 375 trains carrying third-class passengers were met. The women registered at Dorchester House numbered 3,833.

In consequence of the vigilance which is exercised, procurers are showing a disposition to bring women into the country as cabin passengers; several specific examples of this have been detected.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

No changes have been made in the general organization of the force, there still being eleven territorial districts, in addition to headquarters at Ottawa, the depot at Regina, and "N" Division—which is used as a reserve for the discharge of miscellaneous duties—at Ottawa. The northeastern Arctic regions, where our commitments are increasing, are administered from headquarters, and the western coast of the Arctic ocean and the lower Mackenzie by the district of northern Alberta. The reports of the several officers commanding districts contain much matter of general interest.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

This division comprises the province of British Columbia, less the Eastern Kootenay subdistrict, which for convenience of administration is attached to southern Alberta, access to it being by the Crow'snest pass. Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton reports that the year has seen a reduction in strength, the personnel having dropped from 154 of all ranks to 128 of all ranks, and the detachments having decreased from 17 to 11. Six detachments were closed in May, 1923, at Port Alberni, Nelson, Trail, Midway, Stewart, and Kamloops. Two new ones have been established, at Victoria city and at Vernon. A high standard of discipline has been maintained. Nearly all members of the division now have had at least three years' service in the force, and an improvement in individual efficiency and *esprit de corps* is noticeable; with the reduced strength the performance of duties has been kept up, though the assistant commissioner considers a strength of 150 necessary for the work which has to be done.

In dealing with the specific duties to be performed the officer commanding lays stress upon the labour caused by the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act. While the members of the force under his command have been hampered by certain conditions, the work was carried on with energy, and with good results, 786 specific investigations having been conducted resulting in 162 convictions; in 570 cases no prosecution was entered. One aspect of this work was the vigilance needed to check the smuggling of narcotic drugs into the ports from steamers, this having as its converse the smuggling of arms and ammunition from this country to China.

In a somewhat similar field, that of suppressing illicit distillation of spirits, the tale is different, this offence having practically ceased in the province, outside of some manufacturing of "sake" by Japanese in remote regions for their own use. During the twelve months nine prosecutions were instituted, resulting in six convictions.

The need of looking after the Indians has created a certain amount of additional work. One of the new detachments opened, that at Vernon, was established in response to representations by the Department of Indian Affairs, there being many reserves in the vicinity, and the detachment having been kept busy and having fully justified its establishment. A request to establish a detachment on the Queen Charlotte islands could not be complied with, the

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situation being met by patrols from Prince Rupert. Another case is the stationing of a non-commissioned officer at Rivers Inlet for three weeks in August, 1923, to enforce smallpox quarantine regulations among the Indians, and another is the keeping of a small detachment during September, 1923, at Chilliwack and Agassiz to enforce the provisions of the Indian Act among the hop-pickers of the district.

In the northern parts of the province a number of long and arduous patrols were made.

The ceremonial side of our work was not lacking. Two paragraphs from the assistant commissioner's report are:—

"On the occasion of the visit to Vancouver of the late President Harding, in July, 1923, mounted escorts and orderlies were provided and other measures taken for the welfare of the party. Our services have been acknowledged in most complimentary terms.

"The musical ride and displays of tent-pegging and vaulting were staged by us at certain public functions in Vancouver district during the past summer. These displays, staged by our authority, entailed a great deal of extra work, but in most cases our efforts were duly appreciated and acknowledged."

Inspector T. M. Shobotham attended the International Law Enforcement Conference at Portland, Oregon, in January, 1923, and the annual conference of the Northwest Association of Sheriffs and Police at Vancouver in July, 1923.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent C. Junget, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Southern Alberta, after remarking upon the extensive work performed in co-operation with the Immigration and Customs Departments, and after noting that the convictions obtained under the Indian Act have been chiefly for offences of a minor nature, makes some observations upon the work under the Inland Revenue Act. In the British Columbia portion of his district, he says, the manufacture of illicit liquor is almost unknown. He adds:—

"The same applies to a certain degree to the western part of southern Alberta owing to its proximity to British Columbia and the facilities for getting liquor across. For these reasons the illicit manufacture of spirits is practically confined to the eastern and northern portions of Alberta, so far as southern Alberta district is concerned. Our detachment and plain clothes men are ever on the lookout for stills, and our records show about the same number of cases and seizures as last year."

In dealing with the traffic in narcotic drugs he says:—

"In connection with the above I can record about the same number of convictions as last year. The traffic still exists, but it is becoming more and more difficult for our plain clothes men to unearth the same. This, coupled with the fact that more stringent clauses have been inserted in the Act, such as deportable aliens, has served to put the Chinese element in particular very much on their guard.

"The matter of information has also been rendered more difficult owing to moieties of fines being deleted from the new Act. I am of the opinion that a great deal of the drug traffic is now confined to unscrupulous doctors and druggists, and in such cases it is often very difficult to obtain convictions. We have had, nevertheless, several prosecutions of doctors this year. . . . At a large place like Calgary, the drug traffic, due to the activities of our men, has been kept down to a very low level, and I had the pleasure during the year of being thanked by the Chief of Police of Calgary for, as he termed it, having got rid of the drug traffic in that city."

In dealing with the internal affairs of his district, Superintendent Junget chronicles a fire which on April 26, 1923, gutted the front of the main barrack block at Lethbridge; the building has been repaired, but now is smaller than it formerly was. The discipline has been generally good.

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NORTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent James Ritchie, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Northern Alberta, notes a decrease in numbers, the personnel of his district standing on September 30, 1923, at 87 all ranks, a decrease of 5. Much work was done, the mileage for horses having been 85,571 and that for motors 14,026.

A duty of a special character was imposed on our men by the labour dispute in connection with what is known as the Penn mine in Edmonton. This is situated on property owned by the Government, and it became necessary to prevent trespass upon this property. On January 4, 1923, a small but sharp riot took place owing to an attack by a mob on a police force which comprised our men, members of the Alberta provincial police, and members of the city police. Violent attacks were made by persons sympathizing with the rioters upon the conduct of the police; an investigation was held, at the request of the City Council of Edmonton, before Mr. Justice Walsh, the result being a complete vindication of the police. The property had to be guarded for some time, and the officer commanding says:—

"During the winter months we had continued patrols on night and day at the Penn mine, which was very arduous work as the men had to be down there in all kinds of weather, which made it very hard on them and the horses. The tour of duty came around frequently."

In noticing the work done under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act attention is drawn to the need of suitable and reliable agents who can work from the inside; lack of such assistance hampered the work. Superintendent Ritchie remarks:—

"Several cases of medical practitioners purchasing apparently excessive quantities of narcotics were reported to the department. In one case after a long investigation it was found that the doctor's license to practise in this province had been cancelled, but unfortunately the Statute of Limitations prevented our prosecuting him."

An interesting case of co-operation with provincial authorities is thus reported:—

"Recently, with your concurrence, an arrangement was entered into with the provincial Attorney General and the commissioner of the Alberta provincial police, whereby our detachment at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta, would perform all necessary police duties, the province agreeing to pay the expenditure incurred in investigating matters attended to in the past by the Alberta provincial police."

In addition, provincial statutes were enforced in Jasper national park, a number of convictions being obtained; the provincial Game Act was enforced in sundry parts of the province; and there were other instances of our rendering services to the province.

Two cases illustrate how oddly varied our duties can be. One was an inquiry in response to a request by a foreign Chargé d'Affaires at London addressed to the Foreign Office. Another was an immigration case; a man who had been deported from Canada was found at Herschel island, and was again sent out of the country.

The Arctic regions, other than those in the northeast, are administered by this district; they are treated separately, but certain of Superintendent Ritchie's remarks on matters of administration may be quoted. He says:—

"It was intended to establish a detachment at Cambridge Bay, but owing to an accident to the auxiliary schooner *Arctic* in the ice off point Barrow this year, she was prevented from arriving in time with the police freight, and it was found impossible to open a detachment at this point this season, and it is proposed to establish a temporary post at Baillie Island and land the Cambridge Bay outfit there, putting up the knock-down houses intended for Cambridge Bay. There is considerable work to be done in that vicinity, and a useful winter's work can be put in.

"In the Great Slave Lake subdistrict the detachment was re-established at Chipewyan with Corporal Bryant in charge, and we have taken over all police work on behalf of the Alberta Provincial Government. We have our own detachment buildings there and the lot is a police reserve. This detachment was established principally on account of the better being able to handle the situation among the Indians and halfbreeds throughout that district.

"I have already recommended for your consideration the advisability of establishing detachments at each fort in the north for the reason that our work in general is increasing every year. For many reasons a detachment should also be established at Dease Bay on the Great Bear lake."

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent A. B. Allard, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Southern Saskatchewan, reports the abolition of two sub-districts, those of Moose Jaw and Yorkton, as a consequence of shortage of men and pressure of work. No fewer than 4,675 patrols were undertaken, the mileage being 221,459, and the work has increased by 88 per cent. Investigations under the Inland Revenue Act were particularly numerous in this district, totalling 827, with 288 convictions. Superintendent Allard observes:—

"Owing to the work under this Act being on the increase nine more enforcement officers were appointed, which make a total of fourteen; all these men have performed their work most creditably. They have sometimes encountered great difficulties, such as wash being dumped and spirits destroyed, and have been subject to assaults, etc.; in one particular instance a woman actually pointed a loaded shot-gun at one of our enforcement officers; these cases were dealt with under the Criminal Code. I regret to state that the illicit distillation business is on the increase rather than the decrease; owing to the large foreign population, the major portion of offenders belong to this class."

He further says:—

"The Boundary Line detachments have shown great activity in the enforcement of the Customs Act and every assistance was rendered the customs officials when requested; 109 cases were investigated, 16 convictions obtained and 78 cases handed over to the customs; these comprised seizures of automobiles, windmills, etc., smuggled into Canada from the United States of America, no prosecutions being entered, but in most cases double duty was assessed by the department, which was paid and the contraband articles released.

"The Line detachments were also very active in the enforcement of the Immigration Act, co-operating with the immigration officials; 105 cases were investigated, which resulted in 36 convictions being obtained and 42 cases were handed over to the Immigration Department to be dealt with as they saw fit. These cases were mostly of parties unlawfully entering Canada; some were allowed to remain and others were deported. There were also 100 investigations made at the request of the Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg."

In addition, certain of our men acted as immigration inspectors, one of these appointments being to facilitate and control the entry of harvesters from the United States. Upon the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act Superintendent Allard remarks that most of the cases dealt with originated in Moose Jaw, and adds:—

"The peddlers are very cautious, and it is very difficult to obtain a conviction against them, as this class of people are most elusive and unscrupulous."

A continuance of the robberies of post offices is noted, several such offences having been perpetrated in the district.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Northern Saskatchewan, notices an increase in the number of cases investigated under the Inland Revenue Act, these having risen to 482, an increase of 51; the convictions numbered 114.

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Superintendent Demers observes:—

"Violators of this Act are as time goes on becoming more conversant with the different sections under which they may be prosecuted, and take precautions such as concealing stills on unoccupied land, thus increasing the difficulty of proving ownership."

The usual work was done in connection with the paying of treaty money to the Indians, and in order better to maintain supervision over the Indians a new detachment was opened at Meadow Lake; a constable was stationed at Fort Churchill for a short time after treaty payment.

MANITOBA

Superintendent R. S. Knight, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Manitoba District, dwells in his report upon the struggle with the drug evil. He says:—

"Three of the principal drug peddlers operating in the city of Winnipeg have been convicted and are serving terms in gaol, while one other left this district and went to the United States owing to the strict police surveillance he was subjected to. Another party known to have been supplying the smaller peddlers is being carefully watched.

"The larger number of drug addicts have found it safer, although a little more expensive, to obtain their supplies through doctors' prescriptions, and for some time our efforts have been directed to check this. Charges have been laid against two doctors in this connection, which were dismissed at the summary hearings, but are being appealed by the Crown.

"The only solution, in the opinion of medical men and police officials, which will meet the situation is the opening of institutions where drug addicts will be compelled to take treatment, and in this way eliminate the drug peddler.

"Since the amendment to the Drug Act, discontinuing the payment of half the fines as a moiety to an informer, information has been considerably more difficult to obtain."

Discussing the work done under the Inland Revenue Act, he says:—

"On behalf of the Inland Revenue Branch, 579 investigations have been made. Out of this number, 175 convictions were secured. Among the many stills seized were two capable of turning out 40 gallons of liquor in an eight-hour day. These two stills are the largest known to have been operated in Manitoba.

"The work in connection with this branch of the federal service entails a large amount of labour without results, especially so in bush country, where the facilities for covering up operations are many, and information given is quite frequently unreliable.

"Owing to the common practice (especially among foreigners) of using domestic utensils in the distilling of liquor, it is often difficult to secure a conviction. Again, many persons illegally manufacturing liquor for sale do not use their own premises, and possession is hard to prove."

With regard to the Indians, Superintendent Knight remarks that the majority of the cases handled were the direct result of the liquor traffic; "but for this feature, crime among the Indians would be almost nil."

Quarantine for smallpox was enforced during the year on three reserves. Another passage is:—

"Our Kenora detachment rendered valuable assistance in investigating the alleged murder of John Thomas (Indian) in the Red Lake, Ont., District, two arrests being made, and the suspects handed over to the Ontario provincial police. At the end of the period covered by this report, this case was still before the court. Both the Indian agent and the provincial officials have been pleased to comment favourably on the work done by our men in this connection."

In dealing with naturalization cases, Superintendent Knight observes:—

"It has been noticeable that a number of foreigners, members of Communist organizations, have been applying for naturalization, having been urged to do so by their leaders."

Reference already has been made to the help given to the provincial authorities in checking the incursions of bank robbers from United States territory.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent H. M. Newson, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Western Ontario, mentions the disastrous fire which in November, 1922, ravaged northern Ontario; admirable work was done in this connection by Inspector W. J. Beyts and Sergeant E. Pascoe at Haileybury; the homes of all the members of the detachment at that place were destroyed, together with Government records and their personal effects. Inspector Beyts contracted pneumonia and died as a result of his exertions on this occasion.

A change in the arrangements of this division was necessitated by the establishment in February of the detachment at Ohsweken, as already described. A feature of the work of this detachment is that it has proved advisable to use horses, the roads being unsuitable for motor transport during the winter.

On the subject of transport in general, Superintendent Newson remarks:—

"The question of mobility is becoming more important as time goes on; what with the good roads and the high-powered cars used by crooks and smugglers, the only way to be in a position to meet same is by means of efficient motor transport."

In dealing with the struggle against narcotics, he remarks that the trafficking in drugs between Canada and the United States has received special attention; he adds:—

"Further assistance was rendered the Department of Health by visiting a number of drug stores to see if the necessary narcotic drug records were being kept. In some instances it was found that druggists were neglecting to do this. A warning was given, where such was found to be the case, and a subsequent visit paid in each instance showed that the proper returns required by the Act were now being compiled."

Dealing with the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Act, Superintendent Newson observes that seizures of silk, dresses, cloth, etc., of approximately \$4,000 have been made.

A somewhat unusual case is thus noticed:—

"Excellent work was also performed by Sergeant A. Birtwistle (in charge of the Ford City, Ont., detachment) in connection with his investigations at London, Ont., into the origin of a series of fires in London, which culminated in the destruction in April, 1923, of the Tecumseh and Wolseley military barracks, as with the apprehension by him of one John Vincent Ison the mystery of not only the burning of these Government buildings, but twenty-four other fires in and around London over a period of four years, which had previously defied solution, was cleared up. Ison was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment."

EASTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent T. S. Belcher, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Eastern Ontario, reports a considerable increase of work. The work in this division differs from that in other districts in that a large proportion of it consists of the guarding of Government buildings and property at Ottawa. In addition, a considerable amount of work of the normal type has to be performed; for example, the detachment at Senneterre in Quebec has been kept busy principally in enforcing the Indian Act and hunting down illicit stills; and throughout the district there has been a considerable increase in cases under the Inland Revenue Act. Another department of the work of this division has had to do with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; concerning this Superintendent Belcher says:—

"There was a considerable reduction in convictions secured under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, being thirteen less than the previous year, but there are a number of cases still under investigation. This reduction in convictions is mainly due to two things; one is that since the Act was amended it has been practically impossible to get any informer to work when there is no moiety of the fine, and it is extremely difficult to secure evidence

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without having these informers; the other cause of this reduction, which would tend to prove the effectiveness of the investigations that have been carried on under this Act, is that it has been conclusively proven that the number of addicts in this locality is greatly reduced and it is getting more difficult all the time for them to secure drugs, as the amount in circulation is not nearly so great as it used to be; the distributors or peddlers being very careful whom they sell to. Recently a special agent has been employed for these investigations, and his work to date is very satisfactory. He has been the means of securing sufficient evidence to lead me to believe that in a number of cases now under investigation convictions will be secured, and he has also verified the information secured from several other sources regarding the reduction in the number of addicts and amount of drug available."

The great volume of work performed in the Government departments at Ottawa, and the large staff employed, naturally give rise to a number of incidents which require investigation. In general the year has shown a decrease in the slighter sort of cases, such as inquiries for missing persons, and an appreciable increase in more serious investigations, and as the staff employed on this type of work was somewhat depleted the work done compares favourably with that performed in other years.

There has been an increase among the constables during the year. An order was received that every man in the division was to be allowed one day's holiday in the week, and this entailed an increase in numbers, and the taking of men off certain doors during the day time. Annual leave is given to all. Guards were placed on 28 buildings; taking an average of 106 men for every 24 hours; in addition, 7 night supervision and 8 day relief men had to be kept. Patrols of Government buildings also were maintained. Special duties performed had to do with the protection of the Finance Department.

Superintendent Belcher reports favourably upon the discipline and conduct of the division.

QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Quebec District, deals in his report principally with a number of types of law-breaking with which he has to contend, the work of this division being predominantly of a detective nature. Dealing with work for the Customs and Excise Department he says:—

"In co-operation with the Customs Department, members of this detachment have been instrumental in making a number of seizures under the Customs Act. Corporal Harvison and Constable Barnes, assisted from time to time by other members of the detachment, have worked almost exclusively in this branch. Their activities have been largely confined to the smuggling of silk from the United States. In all, seizures of silk amounting to approximately \$16,000 were made, and the fact that few convictions under these seizures were obtained is due to technicalities in the law rather than to the methods adopted by those who made the seizures.

"Jewellery to the value of approximately \$2,000 was also seized.

"Three steamships which were instrumental in smuggling drugs from foreign ports were placed under seizure, being liberated upon the payment of deposits amounting in all to \$1,200."

In this connection Inspector Phillips mentions an arrest which was effected in the face of determined resistance:—

"At the request of the Department of Customs, Sergeant Henderson and three men were sent to St. Anastasie de Nelson to effect the arrest of François Langlois. Langlois was wanted in connection with the Inland Revenue Act, and by virtue of difficulty having been experienced in approaching him, coupled with the fact that he had sworn to shoot any one attempting to arrest him, he was regarded as a dangerous man. Sergeant Henderson and his patrol approached Langlois' house, but could get no response to repeated knocking at the door. It was then decided to enter the house by one of the windows. Sergeant Henderson thereupon climbed into the window and found himself confronted by Langlois, who pointed a rifle at him. Langlois was supported by his wife, who brandished a long pole. Sergeant Henderson sprang to the ground and Langlois then pointed the weapon at

his body, pulling the trigger at the same time. Fortunately the cartridge in the chamber did not detonate, and after a sharp struggle Langlois was arrested and conveyed to the local jail. He was subsequently charged with attempted murder, which charge was later changed to one of common assault. The accused was sentenced to three weeks in jail."

Dealing with the traffic in narcotic drugs he says:—

"Our activities under this heading have been continued with the same acumen and vigour as heretofore. The results, however, judging from the number of convictions, would not appear to support this statement. This is due to several reasons."

One of these reasons, Inspector Phillips states, is that the city police have organized two morality and drug squads, which have adopted effective measures. Another has been the adoption of the policy of confining our efforts, so far as possible, to attacks upon the fountain heads of the traffic.

A considerable proportion of our work in relation to counterfeiting is done in Montreal. One of these cases has been mentioned already. Another case which presents some elements of singularity is thus reported:—

"Two more cases of counterfeiting have received our attention. The first of these was the case of Martin alias Duval. This man attempted to pass counterfeit ten-dollar bills. These bills were so obviously counterfeit that, except for the serious nature of the offence, the affair might have been regarded as a joke. The notes were apparently the work of a novice. A search of the man's room was made, which revealed a set of tools of an improved type. Further investigation of the case after the arrest of Duval led to the discovery that the latter was an escaped 'lifer' from Kingston. He was duly returned to the authorities at the penitentiary."

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. D. La Nauze, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Maritime Provinces, draws attention to the work done for the Department of Customs and Excise and for the Department of Marine and Fisheries; reference already has been made to these phases of his work. In dealing with aid to the customs officers he observes that more work could be performed in certain areas had he a larger staff and the necessary transportation facilities; as things are, he has just enough men to perform the duties now undertaken. On the whole the volume of work has increased. A considerable proportion of our strength in this division is absorbed in the work of protecting the property of the Naval Service Branch of the Department of National Defence, 27 uniformed men being maintained in Halifax for this purpose. When additional men were needed for fisheries protection it was necessary to borrow a number of men from "N" Division at Ottawa to make up the strength.

A useful piece of work was a successful investigation by Detective Sergeant Lucas at St. John, N.B., into the theft of military transportation warrants in 1919-20.

THE YUKON

Inspector E. Telford, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Yukon, draws attention to a familiar aspect of our work in this region, the variety of duties performed. In dealing with the assistance rendered to other departments, he says:—

"Under this head I would draw your attention to the multiplicity of work performed by the force in this territory. All coroners' work is performed by the officers, and also magisterial work at places other than the towns of Dawson and Whitehorse. Reg. No. 3193 S/Sgt. Dempster, W.J.D., performs the duties of magistrate and coroner for the Mayo district; non-commissioned officers and constables on detachments act as postmasters, veterinary inspectors, immigration officers, customs officers, collect royalties, etc.; the Officer Commanding Whitehorse and district acts as sub mining recorder, Crown timber and land agent, deputy sheriff; the Officer Commanding the division acts as immigration

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inspector and fishery inspector for the Yukon Territory, registrar of vital statistics, and chief inspector of weights and measures, Department of Trade and Commerce, in which he is assisted by a non-commissioned officer at Dawson and Whitehorse as sub-inspectors; all members of the force are game guardians, *ex officio*, for Yukon.

"Besides enforcing federal and Yukon statutes and ordinances, we enforce the city by-laws, collect royalties on gold exported, issue permits for the export of fur, and issue licenses to big game hunters; under the direction of the public administrator estates of persons dying from accidental, sudden or violent deaths, and those of insane persons, in outlying points are looked after by us."

" N " DIVISION, OTTAWA

As has already been observed, this division serves as a reserve upon which to draw for duties of a special and emergent nature. An example of the use made of it has been given in connection with the escorts to the harvesters' excursions. Inspector C. Trundle, in command of this division, in his annual report, mentions this among other such duties. This division supplied details amounting to 20 non-commissioned officers and men for guard duties at federal taxation offices in April and May at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Belleville, Montreal and Quebec, appreciative letters having been received from the inspectors of taxation at London and Quebec. The watching of the operation of the pari-mutuel machines, already noticed, also elicited a letter of thanks from the Western Racing Association at Windsor. This division furnished a proportion of the party which visited the Grand River Indian Reserve, as described in the account of our co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs. An example of the rather miscellaneous nature of the duties discharged is to be found in the despatch of a constable during the summer to enforce the Migratory Birds Act on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Acknowledgment was made by the Chief Federal Migratory Birds Officer for Ontario and Quebec of the value of this assistance. A constable from this division was stationed at Murray Bay during the season.

This being a mounted division, a somewhat unusual amount of ceremonial duties falls to its lot. A mounted escort was furnished for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario on the occasion of his official visit to Ottawa at the opening on September 10, 1923, of the Central Canada Exhibition, a letter of appreciation being received from His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa in connection with this. Several musical rides were given, and evoked letters of thanks.

TRAINING

Superintendent A. W. Duffus, the Officer Commanding the Depot at Regina, reports a decrease in strength owing to transfers and discharges. The engagements numbered 69, of whom 59 were recruits; 3 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers and 38 constables were transferred to other divisions. Training proceeded upon the familiar lines, special remark being bestowed upon the good work done in musketry; excellent showings were made in the Regina Rifle League, the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association, the Canadian Rifle League and the Canadian Revolver Association. The depot came first in the Lieutenant-Governor's match and third in the Grand Aggregate at the provincial match, and won a number of revolver championships. Troop and squadron drill has been carried on.

WORK IN THE FAR NORTH

During the past year two courts have been held in the Northwest Territories, at which capital cases were tried. At Herschel Island the persons charged with the murders of Corporal W. A. Doak, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Otto Binder, Pugnana and Ahkak were tried; and at Ponds Inlet the persons accused of the murder of Robert S. Janes were tried. The holding of these courts, within the Arctic circle, marks a highly interesting step in the development of these remote regions.

THE TRIALS AT HERSCHEL ISLAND

The judicial party for the trial at Herschel Island left Edmonton on June 12, and returned on September 21, 1923. It was composed of His Honour Judge Lucien Dubuc; Mr. I. B. Howatt, K.C., of Edmonton, counsel for the Crown; and Mr. L. T. Cory, of Ottawa, counsel for the accused and for the Department of Indian Affairs. The party was accompanied by Sergeant F. E. Spriggs and two constables, one of whom acted as court stenographer, and all arrangements were made by this force. The party arrived at Herschel Island on July 12, a jury having been obtained from Norman, Good Hope, Aklavik and Herschel Island. Court was opened in the police barracks, the only available building, at Herschel Island, and the following Eskimos were tried:—

Ekootuk; charged with the murder of Ahkak; found guilty of manslaughter; sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Herschel Island.

Alikomiak; charged with the murder of Corporal Doak, Otto Binder and Pugnana; found guilty; sentenced to death.

Tatamigana; charged with the murder of Pugnana and Hannak; found guilty of murder in the case of the former and of manslaughter in that of the latter; sentenced to death on the first charge and to five years' imprisonment on the second.

Olepsekak; charged with the murder of Ahkak; acquitted.

Amokuk; charged with the murder of Ahkak; acquitted.

A feature of the trial was the careful explanation given by His Honour the Judge to the assembled Eskimos of the nature of the proceedings, the functions of the several officials comprising the court and jury, and the purpose of the trials. He laid especial stress upon the pains taken to prevent the wronging of an innocent person.

The main outlines of these cases were stated in earlier reports.

Before leaving this case reference may be made to a minor aspect of it of some interest to us. The shooting affray at Kent Peninsula out of which the murders of Corporal Doak and Mr. Binder sprang was first noticed by us in the annual report of 1921. At that time the case had not been investigated, but Inspector S. T. Wood sent a preliminary report. In this he carefully stated that the stories told to him disagreed in many details, "as it is all hearsay." He quoted, under reserve, one version which was given to him, which said that Mr. Binder had taken the wife of Ikialgina, one of the aggressors in the fight, to live with him. The reports in the annual report for 1922, while mentioning the fact that Mr. Binder had a native wife, said nothing about the story that she had been the wife of Ikialgina. In public comments which were made upon the case much was made of the remark in the 1921 report; a theory was constructed that Ikialgina had been driven to violence by the wrong supposed to have been inflicted upon him by Mr. Binder; and the absence of any reference to this in the 1922 report was explained by accusing me of garbling my official report to shield Corporal Doak's fellow-victim. Concerning this it is sufficient to say that Mr. Binder's native wife had not been the wife of Ikialgina, nor of any member of the tribe to which she belonged; she came from a different region, and became Mr. Binder's wife with the full consent of her family.

THE TRIALS AT PONDS INLET

The judicial party for the trial at Ponds Inlet left Quebec in the ss. *Arctic* on July 7, arrived at Ponds Inlet on August 21, and returned on October 4. It was composed of His Honour Judge L. A. Rivet, of Montreal; Mr. A. Falardeau, of Quebec, Crown prosecutor; Mr. Leopold Tellier, of Montreal, counsel for the defence; and Mr. F. X. Biron, of Montreal, clerk of the court. Inspector C. E. Wilcox, Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, and a number of non-commissioned officers and constables of this force were present and made the necessary arrangements. The court opened on August 25 at the police detachment, a jury being appointed from the crew of the *Arctic*. The persons tried and the results were:—

Noo-kud-lah, alias Ki-wat-soon; found guilty of manslaughter; sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Oo-roo-re-ung-nak; found guilty of manslaughter and recommended to the clemency of the court; sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police guardroom at Ponds Inlet.

Ah-tee-tah; acquitted.

The circumstances in which R. S. Janes was killed were given in the last annual report.

Inspector C. E. Wilcox, the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the subdistrict, reported on the trial in the following terms:—

"This trial was conducted throughout strictly in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the force, and with all the decorum of a Supreme Court in civilization. Two fully uniformed men were detailed as prisoners' escorts, and a non-commissioned officer to act as orderly and escort to the presiding judge. The whole proceedings were handled in an excellent manner.

"The counsel for the defence in his plea for the accused pointed out the weakness of the evidence against Ahteetah, and urged that he be discharged. He pleaded that the life of the Eskimos, their ignorance of the laws of civilization, and the provocation given them by Janes be taken into consideration by the jury in arriving at their verdict.

"The counsel for the Crown pressed for a conviction of the three accused, and stated that in civilization he would ask for a verdict of murder, but taking into consideration the ignorance of the prisoners, he only asked for a verdict of manslaughter. He informed the jury they could, if they desired, recommend the accused to the clemency of the court. The judge in summing up, after thanking the officials of the court for their attention and efficient work during the trial, highly complimented Staff-Sergeant Joy for the splendid and efficient manner the whole case had been handled, from the commencement of the investigation to the present time. The following are amongst the judge's remarks:—

"Before dealing with the merits of this case, I wish to refer briefly to the excellent work done by Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in connection with the collecting and securing all the necessary evidence against the prisoners. This work has been accomplished through many and varied hardships in a wild and desolate country, being alone as a white man amongst uncivilized people, some of whom were responsible, directly or indirectly, for the killing of Robert S. Janes, during winter, in continuous darkness, having to go through the terrible storms prevailing at that time of the year. Mr. Joy deserves the highest praises and countenance for his work and success which has crowned his most meritorious efforts. I must say, though, that I am not in the least surprised at the conduct of Mr. Joy, because such has been only in keeping with the traditions of that noble force which has won for itself a reputation of heroic devotion to duty, tenacity of purpose, endurance, bravery and unflinching faithfulness to its ideals. Through the able and conscientious guidance of the commissioned officer in charge of the district, two posts have been established in the last year at Ponds Inlet, on Baffin island, and Craig Harbour, on Ellesmereland, and through their exertions a good deal of good had already been accomplished towards the maintenance of law and order in that extreme northern country."

"It was apparent that the trials had been a severe strain on the accused, for they looked quite unwell at the termination.

"The effects of the sentence, I believe, will have a more beneficial effect than a sentence of death. The prisoner Noo-kud-lah was led away immediately after sentence was passed, to the ship, through a gazing crowd of his own people, without being given a chance to communicate with any of them. It is hardly possible that a native with the prestige that Noo-kud-lah must have had with the other Eskimo at the time he killed Janes could have

been subjected to greater humiliation than to be led away directly under the eyes of not less than one hundred of his relatives and friends.

"After the termination of the trial, the judge addressed the entire Eskimo population outside the detachment, telling what they had to expect from the representatives of the Government, that they could expect kindness and protection from the police if they behaved well, but if they committed any crime they could expect to be punished. They all immediately afterwards joined in three generous cheers for the judge."

The prisoner Noo-kud-lah was escorted by a member of the force to Quebec by the ss. *Arctic*, and thence to Stony Mountain penitentiary, where he was taken into custody on October 8.

As evidence of the enormous area over which news travels in these regions, it may be mentioned that in July, 1923, Mr. Peter Freuchen, a member of Mr. Knud Rasmussen's exploring party, told Inspector E. G. Frere, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Chesterfield Inlet, that in May, 1922, he had been at Fury and Hecla strait and had heard the story of the murder, the details given being substantially as elicited in the judicial proceedings.

NEW POSTS ESTABLISHED

Our work in the Arctic is undergoing a considerable extension. As noted in the last annual report, there has been a considerable increase in our personnel in the northeastern islands. Inspector C. E. Wilcox having established a detachment at Craig Harbour on Ellesmere island, wintered there; it had been intended to move the detachment to Cape Sabine, on the east coast of Ellesmere island, about 200 miles farther north, but it proved impossible under the ice conditions prevailing to reach that point, so that Craig Harbour remains the site of the detachment.

Inspector Wilcox this summer established a new detachment at Pangnirtung Fiord, in Cumberland gulf, on the east coast of Baffin island. This has become of late a trading centre of considerable local importance. He landed there on September 11 from the ss. *Arctic*, the detachment buildings were erected, and the *Arctic* left on September 22, leaving Inspector Wilcox and his party there. Inspector Wilcox in his report says:—

"The site decided upon for the post is well protected from the winds, and a convenient spot on the southeast shore of the above-mentioned fiord. Pangnirtung fiord, lat. 66° 5' north, long. 65° 35' west, runs in a northerly direction, and is bordered on both shores by high rugged hills with valleys intersecting them. This place is supposed to be an excellent hunting ground for caribou."

Turning from the northeast to the northwest, new posts will be established at Fort Providence, Fort Rae, and Fort Hope. Of these, Fort Providence is on the Mackenzie river below its emergence from Great Slave lake; Fort Rae is on the north arm of Great Slave lake; and Fort Good Hope is at the confluence of the Mackenzie and the Bear river, which flows from Great Bear lake. The policy of opening these new posts was decided upon after consultation with the Department of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, missionaries, and other interests concerned. Their principal purpose is to control the native population.

The post at Aklavik, which has replaced Herschel Island as the headquarters of the subdistrict, is being improved. The officer commanding the district says in his annual report:—

"Two small buildings were transferred from McPherson last summer and re-erected here and used by the married non-commissioned officers and men respectively. Sergeant Anderson occupied a tent all winter. The foundation for quarters for the medical officer was laid last fall and this will be completed this year. The work of building is slow due mostly to the inexperience of our own men and the difficulty of obtaining suitable building logs. The saw-mill received last summer was erected and a fair quantity of lumber cut for

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floors and roofs. A couple of shacks kindly lent by the Hudson's Bay Company are used for storehouses. It is to be hoped that a start can be made on a barrack room to accommodate six men this fall. Much time was taken up last fall in putting in a foundation for the saw-mill and making the necessary trips to Herschel Island with launch for supplies, etc."

Superintendent Ritchie's comments on the Tree River detachment illustrates the rigours of the service in these latitudes. He says:—

"At Tree River it is regretted that the new quarters built by members of that detachment in the fall of 1921 are far from satisfactory, being exceptionally cold and uncomfortable. This is due to various causes: among others, it was a hurry-up job; the lumber could not be dried before it was put on, and our men were inexperienced in house building. The consequence was that after the building was occupied the lumber contracted with the heat so that the roof and walls opened up and no amount of plugging would keep out the cold. The storehouse of corrugated iron has already been torn down and moved twice, so is no longer weather proof, materials being sent in this year to put building in shape."

Superintendent Ritchie's remarks upon the detachment at Baillie Island have already been quoted.

WINTERING IN ELLESMERE ISLAND

Inspector C. E. Wilcox and his party spent a lonely winter at Craig Harbour; the *Arctic* left them on August 28, 1922, and they had no intercourse with the outside world until the ship returned on August 6, 1923. The site was selected under the pressure of difficulties of navigation, haste being necessary; it is suitable in that it is a sheltered place, being situated on a small flat with hills some 2,000 feet high encircling it on the landward sides; the hills, however, prevent free movement about the country, the supply of game is inadequate, and at present no Eskimos live in the vicinity. It accordingly was a matter of spending the winter, and this was done without special incident. Inspector Wilcox remarks:—

"The sun was last seen on October 25 and did not again appear until February 13, a period of 109 days of darkness and intense cold. Severe blizzards were frequent and during January the wind blew for 21 days without a break, at times with the violence of a gale; a comprehensive idea of the winds of this region can be gained from the fact that during a period of 304 days the wind blew strongly for 221 days, frequently compelling the men to remain indoors for days at a time. The coldest temperature recorded was 51 degrees below zero in March, during which month the temperature averaged 35 degrees below, the coldest month of the year."

Patrols were sent out to a distance of about 75 miles; the scarcity of dogs, which was general in this part of the Arctic, caused these to be made on foot. The discipline was excellent, and the men cheerful throughout.

PATROLS ON BAFFIN ISLAND

At Ponds Inlet, Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy was chiefly occupied in preparations for the trial of those charged with the murder of R. S. Janes. In particular Corporal McInnes and Constable McGregor, with three Eskimos, undertook a patrol to Igloolik, otherwise Fury and Hecla strait; the distance travelled was at least 600 miles and the time occupied was 58 days. Corporal McInnes gives the following account of the Igloolik settlement:—

"The Igloolik Eskimos were at this time divided into five different villages, the largest being at our present camp, and all located within a radius of 40 miles. A stray family or two, however, were isolated from the villages and hunting some distance down the coast.

"During our 15 days' stay here we were visited by members of all the other camps. They seemed to be a carefree and happy bunch. They treated us with the kindest hospitality and were willing to give us every assistance.

"There was a scarcity of dogs with every family. Some of them who, two years ago, had 15 to 20 dogs now had only one or two, and a few none at all, which had curtailed their movements to a great extent during the winter. I had been expecting to buy several dogs here for the detachment, but was unable to purchase any. On the other hand, they would willingly have bought ours had we wished to part with them.

"I met all the Eskimos who were required to report at Ponds Inlet and instructed them accordingly. Some of the men required were amongst those most poorly off for dogs, and several days elapsed before arrangements were completed to enable them to travel.

"I had no trouble in picking up enough meat to feed our dogs freely during our stay at Igloodik and for the journey home. I was afterwards informed that the natives then had enough in cache to last them through another winter.

"I was unable to purchase any deer skins from any of the Eskimos I saw. They informed me that caribou had been scarce in the district during the last year, and they had been able to get barely enough skins for their own needs.

"From the information I gathered, the district of Igloodik must be one of the best in the north from a native's point of view, as game of all kinds that inhabit the northern country is said to be plentiful here at some season of the year. Walrus can be killed right at hand throughout the year, and are especially plentiful about the small islands at the mouth of Fury and Hecla strait during the spring and summer. Seals are also plentiful, especially the large seal, or Oojouk, which is most needed by the Eskimos for shoes, lines, dog harness and other equipment. Bird life is also plentiful in summer, particularly the eider duck, which are said to be so numerous at times and create so much noise that they keep the people from sleeping. The natives gather large quantities of eggs of all kinds, which they use for food during the summer, and make caches of them for winter use. The natives are within easy reach of the track of migration of the Baffin Land herd of caribou, which passes only a few miles inland from the inlets off Fury and Hecla strait. Hundreds of these animals are killed here during the average year, and large caches of meat put away for the winter. They can also be found there in small numbers throughout the winter.

"The Igloodik tribe of Eskimos consists approximately of 35 families. Many amongst them have defective eyesight. Three adults are totally blind, and several others have lost the use of one eye. They are very enthusiastic over religion, which they follow in their own crude style, singing hymns and reading from their Testament several times a day. The most attractive pastime, however, is trying to count the number of the pages and the hymns.

"They demonstrate the fact that they are christianized by carrying a flag, generally white, attached to the komitik when travelling, and while at the village they greet all arrivals by the grown population lining up side by side in the most prominent place in front of the igloos, when the arrival is within hearing distance they all join in singing a hymn. The arrival approaches the line-up within a few yards, then stops his komitik and remains standing until the hymn is finished. The singers then advance in single file and greet him with three shakes of the hand. The dog team at times takes this restraint in a passive manner, and at others they require considerable force to prevent them from going headlong into the camp, or becoming entangled in a battle royal with the dogs of the village.

"The same formalities are gone through on the return of a resident of the village if he leaves only for a few hours."

KILLING OF THREE ESKIMOS AT HOME BAY

A brief preliminary report appeared in the last annual report of the killing of three Eskimos at a place called Kivetuk, on Home bay, on the eastern coast of Baffin island. Staff-Sergeant Joy was unable during the winter to visit the place and conduct a regular investigation, but at Ponds Inlet he obtained a circumstantial account of the tragedy from an Eskimo named Peneloo, a relative of one of the persons concerned. It is a dreadful story of religious insanity on the part of the principal actor, and of credulity on the part of his associates. A man named Neakuteuk, who for some years had represented a trading company, and who owned some property, professed inspiration, and ordered his fellow tribesmen to perform various ceremonies and actions, some of which were meaningless and some repulsive. One singular passage in the report has to do with his reading of the Bible:—

"He said he could not understand what was written in the book. He then told all the Eskimo to leave the igloo, while he remained in the igloo alone with another Eskimo to read. A short time afterwards he asked the companion to leave the igloo also, which he did. After a while the companion returned and still Neakuteuk was unable to understand what he was reading and was annoyed at himself. He turned to his companion, and drew his attention to a stick standing at hand, and told him he would get ready to go outside, and when he (Neakuteuk) gave the signal, the companion was to seize the stick and strike Neakuteuk over the head, if possible, before he could get out the igloo, and thereby try and make him understand what he was reading. Neakuteuk gave the signal to his companion, and at the same time started himself for the igloo door; the companion seized the stick

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and struck Neakuteuk over the head and knocked him senseless. The wounded man returned to his senses after a while, and when he got up the blood was flowing freely from his head where the companion had struck him. Neakuteuk returned to his reading, and told the companion he understood quite well what he was reading."

After keeping the tribe for some time without food or sleep, Neakuteuk threatened them with a knife and a rifle, and caused them to kill a number of their dogs. The sanity of some of them seems to have suffered under the strain, for a blind man named Munyeuk went to Neakuteuk and said, according to the translation supplied to us, "I want some wind inside me so that I can go up to Jesus." After some further talk Neakuteuk declared that that was a good time to kill Munyeuk as he was full of God's spirit, and later might be bad and lose the spirit. Under strong pressure from Neakuteuk two men, Kautak and Kedluk, stabbed Munyeuk to death. The same fate then befell an Eskimo named Lemik, concerning whom the statement says that he "had dreamt the previous fall that his spirit was asleep," and that he "had been repeatedly questioned by the other natives during the interval if his spirit had opened yet," to which he always had replied in the negative. Lemik could neither read nor write, and Neakuteuk attributed his illiteracy to something "bad inside"; it is alleged in the statement that Lemik thereupon read the Bible and wrote with a pencil. The same two men thereupon were directed by Neakuteuk to kill him, on the same grounds as in the earlier case, and they obeyed. Neither of the victims offered any resistance.

Neakuteuk's frenzy increased, and his behaviour became still more threatening; at last, when he was about to strike a woman, Lemik's wife, with a hammer, a man named Kidlappik, whom he had threatened, shot and mortally wounded him. His body was treated with unusual care.

The abnormal condition of these people's minds is shown by the following passage in the statement:—

"During the time the aforementioned things were happening, the Eskimo told me, all the people were as if asleep. Their minds were on their own camp only. The sun returned without being noticed, and it was only some time after Neakuteuk was dead that the Eskimo saw that the sun was in sight."

There were nine Eskimo men in the little community.

In forwarding this statement Staff-Sergeant Joy added some strange particulars as to the hallucinations of these people:—

"The state of mind of the Eskimos living at Kevetuk at the time the murders were committed may be imagined from parts of Peneloo's statement, and other information which is not embodied therein. He stated that Neakuteuk's wife informed him that on the morning following the day Neakuteuk was shot, when preparations were being made to wash his body, the water for the purpose was being heated on primus lamps and one of the lamps sang a song to the effect that its flame was everlasting and could not be extinguished by anybody. At the same time, too, the dead man, whose body was in the igloo and frozen stiff, was seen to breathe, laugh, and raise his hands above his head, or in other words come back to life. Then Kidlappik, who was sitting near the feet of the dead man, sank as if he had fallen asleep, evidently fainted, on two occasions, and remained so for a long time.

"After Neakuteuk's body was washed Takoshaga threw three handfuls of the bloody water in the face of each grown person present, and one handful in the face of each child."

The matter will be further investigated.

ALLEGED MURDER OF OOK-PA-TOW-YUK

In April and May Staff-Sergeant (now Inspector) W. Munday conducted a patrol inland from Chesterfield Inlet to Baker Lake. At the latter place he was told by the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company post that a native named Ook-pa-tow-yuk had been shot and killed by another Eskimo named E-ter-goo-yuk at a place about 75 miles north of Baker Lake. Staff-Sergeant

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Munday investigated, experiencing considerable difficulties, the natives being afraid to go near the body; he had to examine and bury the body himself. It appears that the deceased and the alleged murderer hunted for a native trader known as Ellen Nack and that in March, 1923, they set out from Ellen Nack's camp to the trading post at Baker Lake with a quantity of furs. According to Ellen Nack's story, on the third day after they had left E-ter-goo-yuk returned alone, with the other man's cartridge bag; he gave the explanation that Ook-pa-tow-yuk had told him to return, as he had met another Eskimo and would travel with him. Afterwards E-ter-goo-yuk left for the Arctic coast. About three weeks later other natives found Ook-pa-tow-yuk's body. It was outside the igloo where the two men had slept; to all appearance the deceased had been packing and lashing their sled preparatory to setting forth when he was shot; his rifle was leaning against the igloo, and sled tracks were near. The conjecture formed by Staff-Sergeant Munday was that the two men had quarrelled and that E-ter-goo-yuk had shot his companion.

The lateness of the season forbade further investigation at the time. The case will be followed up, but may be expected to be difficult, as the man suspected of the crime may have gone to the Arctic coast, and, as we know from the experience gained on the Bathurst Inlet patrol, travel in that region is exceptionally arduous.

Mention was made in the last annual report of the alleged murder in the winter of 1920-21 of an Eskimo named Poya-tack north of Repulse bay. Owing to the inaccessibility of the region, it has not as yet proved possible to investigate this affair.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

This force administers the Ticket of Leave Act, keeping the necessary check upon the movements and conduct of the convicts who are released upon parole. This year the number released was substantially the same as that in 1922. The figures in detail are:—

<i>From October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923—</i>			
Released on parole from penitentiaries.....	601		
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	562		
			1,163
Licenses revoked.....	22		
Licenses forfeited.....	34		
Sentences completed on parole.....	1,209		
Licenses made unconditional.....	32		1,297
<i>From 1899 to September 30, 1923—</i>			
Released on parole from penitentiaries.....	7,520		
Released on parole from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	8,676		
			16,196
Licenses revoked.....	543		
Licenses forfeited.....	377		
Sentences completed on parole.....	14,511		
Sentences not yet completed.....	765		
			16,196

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The Finger Print Section continues to assist all police forces in Canada, but at the same time the finger print system of identification would be of still greater assistance in prevention and detection of crime if every chief constable in the Dominion would see that persons charged with indictable offences and in lawful custody charged under paragraphs A, D, or E of section 4 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, were finger printed and the finger prints forwarded for record.

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The return given below covering the year's work shows an increase of a little over a thousand cases.

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo. negatives received	Photo. prints made	Photo-graphs received
1922							
October.....	1,666	237	3	.....	100	300	363
November.....	1,538	185	2	3	77	231	326
December.....	2,020	219	3	1	64	192	224
1923							
January.....	1,699	242	6	1	66	198	185
February.....	1,606	182	1	.....	69	207	164
March.....	1,750	195	4	1	69	207	213
April.....	1,659	202	3	2	84	252	176
May.....	1,359	178	4	1	70	210	214
June.....	1,538	175	2	.....	112	336	152
July.....	1,379	159	2	1	42	126	244
August.....	1,184	163	3	.....	17	51	220
September.....	1,390	160	3	.....	71	213	204
	18,788	2,297	36	10	841	2,523	2,685

The following table gives a resume of the work of the section to date:—

Finger-print records received and identifications made from January, 1911, to September 30, 1923:—

Year	Records	Identifications
1911.....	5,554	145
1912.....	4,418	227
1913.....	6,510	359
1914.....	8,475	581
1915.....	9,330	756
1916.....	8,009	629
1917.....	7,079	612
1918.....	8,941	670
1919.....	11,306	1,004
1920.....	12,591	1,372
1921.....	17,346	1,906
1922 (Nine months to Sept.).....	13,022	1,499
1923 (1st Oct., 1922-30th Sept. 1923).....	18,788	2,297
	131,369	12,057

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—	
Engaged constables (three years).....	111
“ special constables.....	52
Re-engaged after leaving.....	24
Deserters rejoined.....	1
Total increase.....	188
Discharges through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.....	261
Total decrease for the year 1923.....	73
Died—	
Reg. No. 3775 Sergeant Harper, C.S.	
“ “ 5045 Corporal Hunter, T.	
“ “ 7765 Constable Bowden, F.	
Pensioned—	
Reg. No. 3238 Staff-Sergeant McLeod, R. W.	
“ “ 714 Sergeant Littlefield, F.	
“ “ 1073 Constable Helmer, C. E.	

OFFICERS

Promoted Commissioner—	
Assistant Commissioner C. Starnes.	
Promoted Assistant Commissioner—	
Superintendent G. S. Worsley.	
Promoted Inspector—	
Reg. No. 4092 Staff-Sergeant Munday, W.	
Retired to Pension—	
Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G.	
Superintendent R. E. Tucker.	
Inspector F. A. Gordon.	
Died—	
Inspector W. J. Beyts.	
Inspector C. Prime.	
Resigned—	
Inspector M. M. Sinclair.	
Dismissed—	
Inspector W. C. Proby.	

The retirement to pension of Commissioner A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., brings to a conclusion a career of great distinction in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A graduate of the Royal Military College, and a former officer in the Royal Engineers, Major-General Perry entered the force in 1882, was promoted superintendent in 1885, and became commissioner in 1900. When he went on leave pending retirement on April 1, 1922, he had completed forty years of active work in the police.

HEALTH

The reports of the principal and other medical officers show that the general health has been satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of the barracks good. It is with great regret that I record the death of two officers and three other ranks.

Inspector Beyts was a sterling officer, of long experience in the police. He was in command of the Haileybury detachment, and at the time of the calamitous fire which destroyed that place in November, 1922, he was of great service in alleviating the distress of persons rendered homeless. An attack of pneumonia followed his exertions upon this occasion, and proved fatal.

Inspector Prime was a brilliant and promising officer, whose untimely end is greatly deplored.

HORSES

Assistant Veterinary Surgeon J. F. Littlehales reports that the health of the horses in the various divisions has been good. The shoeing reports have been satisfactory. There have been no cases of contagious disease. A number of horses have been pastured at Battleford. The casualties among the horses have been:—

Cast and sold.....	95
Died.....	16
Lost.....	2
	<hr/>
	113

TRANSPORT

Our motor transport is in good repair. The motorcycles, except in cities, have proved costly to repair, and not altogether satisfactory. I propose to replace them gradually with Ford cars.

BUILDINGS

The post at Aklavik probably will be completed in the coming year. I am including in my estimates a sum to construct small buildings for the detachments at Fort Providence, Fort Rae, and Fort Good Hope.

I hope that it will be possible soon to erect buildings at Ottawa. The men quartered at Lansdowne Park are very uncomfortable, especially in winter. To add to the inconvenience, it is necessary every year to vacate the buildings in the late summer to make way for the Central Canada Exhibition; the partitions, fittings, etc., must be torn down, and on our return to the quarters have to be replaced. Added to the rent, these constant alterations make these quarters expensive, so that the provision of permanent buildings would be an eventual economy.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing has been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply has been satisfactory and the quality good.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE FORCE

The Northwest Mounted Police came into existence in September, 1873, so that this force in the year which has just come to an end has completed its half century. The anniversary was celebrated at Fort Saskatchewan, one of the oldest posts of the force, on September 13, 1923, members of K Division (Northern Alberta) meeting with many veterans of the force for the purpose of commemoration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30, 1923

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																	
Halifax.....				1			1	2	3	23	1	31					
On command.....								1				1					
Totals.....				1			1	3	3	23	1	32					
<i>Quebec District—</i>																	
Montreal.....				1			1	3	7	13		25					
Quebec.....								1		1		2					
Totals.....				1			1	4	7	14		27					
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																	
Headquarters Staff....	1	1	2	2	1		9	10	11	18	14	69					
On leave.....								2		1		3					
"A" Division—																	
Ottawa.....			1	2			1	13	14	142	11	184					8
Amos.....										2		2					
On command.....										1		1					
On leave.....							1	1		9	1	12					
"N" Division—																	
Ottawa.....				2			3	5	3	30	3	46	29	2		31	
On command.....									2	10		12					
Headquarters Div- ision.....																	
Ellesmere Island.....				1					2	6		9					
Ponds Inlet.....							1		1	2		4					
Port Burwell.....								1				1					
	1	1	3	7	1		15	32	33	221	29	343	29	2		31	8
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
"O" Division—																	
Toronto.....			1				1	2	2	11		17					
Haileybury.....								2	1	1		4		2		2	
Sault Ste. Marie.....							1			1		2					
Niagara Falls.....							1			1		2					
Bridgeburg.....										1		1					
Windsor.....								1		2		3					
Sarnia.....										2		2					
Hamilton.....									1			1					
Brantford.....								1		2		3	5			5	
On leave.....										1		1					
On command.....										1		1	2			2	
Totals.....			1				3	6	4	23		37	7	2		9	

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30—*Continued.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
"D" Division—																	
Winnipeg.....			1	3			2	2	5	20	1	34	6			6	
Brandon.....							1	1		2		3	3			3	
Dauphin.....							1			4		5	4			4	
Emerson.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Fort Francis.....									1	2		3	1			1	6
Fort William.....				1				1		17	1	20	20	2		22	
Gypsumville.....									1			1	1			1	
Gretna.....									1	1		1	1			1	
Hodgson.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Kenora.....									1	1		2					5
Killarney.....								1				1	1			1	
Lac du Bonnet.....									1			1	1			1	
Nipigon.....										1		1					8
Norway House.....									1	1		2					
Shoal Lake.....								1		2		3	3			3	
Snowflake.....										1		1	1			1	
Waskada.....										1		1	1			1	
On leave.....									1			1					
On command.....								1				1					
Totals.....			1	4			3	8	15	52	2	85	47	2		49	19
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
Depot Division—																	
Regina.....			3	5	1	1	6	18	17	114	9	174	77	9		86	
Balcarres.....									1			1	1			1	
Big Muddy.....									1	1		2	3			3	
Broadview.....								1				1	1			1	
Carlisle.....								1				1	1			1	
Estevan.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....									1			1	1			1	
Kamsack.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Maple Creek.....									1	1		2	3			3	
Melville.....								1				1	1			1	
Moose Jaw.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Northgate.....								1				1	1			1	
North Portal.....									1	1		2	1			1	
Punichy.....										2		2	1			1	
Swift Current.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Shaunavon.....									1	2		3	2			2	
Weyburn.....				1				1		2		5	2			2	
Yorkton.....								1	1	1		3	2			2	
On command.....								1				2	73	3		76	*
On leave.....								1	1	3		5					
Totals.....			3	6	1	1	6	27	31	130	9	214	177	12		189	
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
"F" Division—																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1			1	3	4	9	2	21	8	5		13	
Saskatoon.....								2	1	1		4	2	5		7	
Battleford.....							2			3	1	6	1			1	
Duck Lake.....								1		1		1	1			1	
Humboldt.....										1		2	1			1	
The Pas.....								1				1					5
Onion Lake.....									1	1		2	1	2		3	

*(Horses in pasture at Battleford).

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30—*Continued*.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>Concluded</i>																	
<i>"F" Division—Con</i>																	
Meadow Lake.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Port Nelson.....								1		2		3					8
Chesterfield.....				1					1	2		4					12
On command.....				1						2		3					
Totals.....			1	3			3	8	8	23	3	49	15	12		27	25
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"K" Division—</i>																	
Lethbridge.....			1	2			2	4	7	22	4	42	14	3		17	
Banff.....				1				1	2	6	1	11	5			5	
Big Bend.....									1			1	1			1	
Blairmore.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Calgary.....				1			1	1	7	2		13	2	2		4	
Canmore.....									1	1		2				2	
Coutts.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Cranbrook.....									1			1	1			1	
Creston.....									1			1	1			1	
Drumheller.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Exshaw.....										1		1	1			1	
Fernie.....				1				1		4		6	3			3	
Field.....									1			1	1			1	
Gleichen.....										1	1	3	1			1	
Kingsgate.....									1			1	1			1	
Macleod.....							1			1		2		1		2	
Medicine Hat.....								1				1	1			1	
Morley.....									1			1	1			1	
Michel.....										1		1	1			1	
Newgate.....								1		1		2	2			2	
Pincher Creek.....									1			1	1			1	
Radium Hot Springs.....										1		1	1			1	
Stand-Off.....								1		1	2	4	3	1		4	
On command.....													38	13		51	*
On leave.....									1			1					
Totals.....			1	5			4	10	23	50	10	103	88	20		108	
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"G" Division—</i>																	
Edmonton.....			1	1			2	4	2	12	4	26	8	2		10	
Peace River.....				1				1		6	1	9	7			7	
Grouard.....									1			1	2			2	
Fitzgerald.....				1					1	2	2	6	1		1	2	11
Fort Smith.....									1	1		2					4
Resolution.....									1	1	1	3					5
Simpson.....										2	1	3					5
Norman.....									1			2					5
Chipewyan.....									1	1		2					5
Herschel.....				1					1	2		4					4
Tree River.....									1	2		3					10
Aklavik.....								1		3		4					12
Jasper.....								1				1	1			1	
Bruel.....									1	1		2					
Athabaska.....									1			1	2			2	
Nordegg.....									1			1					

*(On pasture at Big Bend).

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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION—Continued
DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force, September 30—Concluded.

Place.	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Ponies	Total	Dogs
<i>Northern Alberta—Con.</i>																	
<i>'G' Division—Con.</i>																	
Fort McMurray.....								1		3		1					
On command.....				1			1		1	3		6	9	2		11	
On leave.....							1	3		6		10					
Totals.....			1	5			4	11	14	42	10	87	30	4	1	35	61
<i>British Columbia—</i>																	
<i>'E' Division—</i>																	
Vancouver.....	1		4				3	8	12	44	10	82	60	4		64	
Victoria.....							1	1	2	4		8					
Cumberland.....									1	1		2	2			2	
Esquimalt.....							1		1	8	2	12					
Nanaimo.....								1		1		2	1			1	
Grand Forks.....				1			1		2	1		5	4			4	
Penticton.....									1	1		2	4			4	
Vernon.....								1				1	3			3	
Prince Rupert.....				1			1	1	1			4					
Prince George.....								1		1		3	3			3	
Telkwa.....									1	2		3	3			3	
Alert Bay.....								1		1		2					
On command.....													1			1	
On leave.....									1	1		2					
Totals.....		1		6			7	14	22	66	12	128	81	4		85	
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
<i>'B' Division—</i>																	
Dawson.....				2			2	1	1	8	2	16		4		4	1
Carmacks.....										1		1					4
Carcross.....										1		1					
Dawson Town Sta-																	
tion.....								1		2		3					
Forty Mile.....									1			1					
Grandville.....										1		1		1		1	
Mayo.....							1			1		2		3		3	
Keno.....									1	1		2					4
Rampart House.....										2		2					
Ross River.....									1			1					3
Teslin.....									1			1					3
Whitehorse.....				1			1		2	5	1	10		2		2	
White Pass Summit..										1		1					
Mooshide.....											1	1					
Totals.....				3			4	2	7	23	4	43		10		10	15

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	3	23	1	32					
Quebec District.....							1	4	7	14		27					
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	7	1		15	32	33	221	29	343	29	2		31	8
Western Ontario.....			1				3	6	4	23		37	7	2		9	
Manitoba.....			1	4			3	8	15	52	2	85	47	2		49	19
Southern Saskatchewan..			3	6	1	1	6	27	31	130	9	214	177	12		189	
Northern Saskatchewan..			1	3			3	8	23	3	48	15	12			27	25
Southern Alberta.....				1	5		4	10	23	50	10	103	88	20		108	
Northern Alberta.....				1	5		4	11	14	42	10	87	30	4	1	35	61
British Columbia.....		1		6			7	14	22	66	12	128	81	4		85	
Yukon Territory.....				3			4	2	7	23	4	43		10		10	15
Totals.....	1	2	11	41	2	1	51	125	167	667	80	1,148	474	68	1	543	128

APPENDIX B

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Narcotic Drug Act.....	834	175	46	3	9	4	597	834
Customs Act.....	32	3			26		3	32
Explosives Act.....	17	4			12	1		17
Immigration Act.....	289	10			78	45	156	289
Indian Act.....	162	103	31	1	6	3	18	162
Inland Revenue Act.....	55	10	3		3		39	55
Fisheries Act.....	1				1			1
Militia Act.....	9						9	9
Naval Discipline Act.....	2				1		1	2
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	2	1			1			2
Naturalization Act.....	3						3	3
Post Office Act.....	5				2		3	5
Migratory Birds Act.....	5	3	1				1	5
Ticket of Leave Act.....	23				5		18	23
Secret Commissions Act.....	2		2					2
Soldiers Settlement Board Act.....	1		1					1
Special War Revenue Act.....	1						1	1
Air Board Act.....	2						2	2
Railway Act.....	340	319	21					340
Canada Temperance Act.....	1	1						1
	1,786	629	105	4	144	53	851	1,786

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Murder.....	1				1			1
Common assault.....	4	3				1		4
Assaulting police officer.....	2	2						2
Abduction.....	2	1	1					2
Seduction.....	1				1			1
Intimidation.....	1				1			1
Robbery with violence.....	1		1					1
Concealment of birth.....	1				1			1
Forgery.....	5		2	1	2			5
Breaking and entering.....	9	3		1	4		1	9
Robbery.....	2	2						2
Burglary.....	8	6	2					8
Theft.....	19	5	3		9		2	19
Fraud.....	6		2	1	1	1	1	6
Conspiracy to defraud.....	6				6			6
False pretences.....	1		1					1
Mischief.....	1	1						1
Issuing worthless cheque.....	1		1					1
Absconding debtor.....	1						1	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1						1
Aliens in possession fire arms.....	8	3			5			8
Creating disturbance.....	1	1						1
Vagrancy.....	6	5	1					6
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1						1
Impersonating police officer.....	1				1			1
Obstructing police officer.....	2	1		1				2
Fraudulent use of mails.....	1				1			1
Resisting arrest.....	1	1						1
	94	36	14	4	33	2	5	94

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia	Cases entered	Convictions	Handed over to Department concerned	No prosecutions entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
British Columbia Liquor Act.....	9	4	5		9
British Columbia Mines Act.....	5		5		5
British Columbia Game Act.....	5	2	2	1	5
British Columbia Health Act.....	1		1		1
British Columbia Mental Hospital Act.....	1	1			1
British Columbia Taxation Act.....	1		1		1
British Columbia Election Act.....	2		2		2
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>					
Motor vehicles.....	1	1			1
Miscellaneous.....	2	2			2
	27	10	16	1	27

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SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

British Columbia	
Department of Immigration.....	20
Department of Mines.....	481
Department of Indian Affairs.....	36
Post Office Department.....	16
Department of Secretary of State.....	12
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	171
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	429
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	5
Department of National Defence.....	5
Department of Public Works.....	1
Department of Justice.....	9
Department of Customs and Excise.....	5
Department of the Interior.....	2
Department of Agriculture.....	6
Miscellaneous—	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	70
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	75
Investigations not classified.....	4
Total.....	1,357

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Railway Act.....	39	37	2				39
Fisheries Act.....	1	1					1
Alien Labour Act.....	1					1	1
Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	2	1				1	2
Bankruptcy Act.....	1					1	1
Immigration Act.....	39	15		20	1	3	39
Chinese Immigration Act.....	1					1	1
Customs Act.....	11	2		8		1	11
Explosives Act.....	29	1		2	6	20	29
Indian Act.....	91	67	5	2		17	91
Inland Revenue Act.....	175	48	4	2	10	111	175
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	99	26	8	2	5	58	99
Militia Act.....	1	1					1
Post Office Act.....	10	6	2		1	1	10
Ticket of Leave Act.....	11			2		9	11
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1					1	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	2	1				1	2
Naturalization Act.....	3			1		2	3
Air Board Act.....	1			1			1
	518	206	21	40	23	228	518

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Alberta	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal code—</i>							
Murder.....	2			1		1	2
Manslaughter.....	1			1			1
Burglary.....	6	1			3	2	6
Theft from H. M's mails.....	14	4	2		1	7	14
Theft.....	34	22	1		1	10	34
Theft from person.....	1		1			1	1
False pretences.....	3	2					3
Beating board bill.....	3	2	1				3
Prostitution Indian woman.....	3	3					3
Common assault.....	22	20	2				22
Assaulting police officer.....	1	1					1
Bribing police officer.....	2	1		1			2
Indecent assault.....	1		1				1
Carnal knowledge.....	1				1		1
Unlawfully wearing military uniform.....	1					1	1
Carrying concealed weapon.....	2	2					2
In possession offensive weapon.....	2	2					2
Obstructing police officer.....	3	3					3
Indecent matter in mail.....	3					3	3
Perjury.....	1		1				1
Creating a disturbance.....	32	32					32
Drunk and disorderly.....	16	16					16
Vagrancy.....	7	7					7
Publishing defamatory libel.....	1			1			1
Wife desertion.....	1		1				1
Cruelty to animals.....	1					1	1
Fraud.....	7	1	6				7
Cattle killing.....	1		1				1
Mischief.....	2	2					2
Damage to property.....	1	1					1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	1		1				1
Driving motor intoxicated.....	1	1					1
	177	123	18	4	6	26	177

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Alberta	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Dept. con- cerned	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Alberta Liquor Act.....	50	44	3	2	1	50
Master and Servants Act.....	3	1	2			3
Insanity Act.....	1		1			1
Stock Inspection Act.....	2	1	1			2
Public Health Act.....	1	1				1
Insurance Act.....	2				2	2
Prairie Fire Act.....	1	1				1
Game Act.....	5	1			4	5
Mines Act.....	6	6				6
Boilers Act.....	1				1	1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Motor vehicles.....	41	39	2			41
Concealed weapons.....	8	8				8
Gambling.....	47	47				47
Nuisance.....	3	1	2			3
Furious riding.....	1		1			1
Setting out fire.....	2	1	1			2
Stray animals.....	2	2				2
Game regulations.....	15	6	9			15
Miscellaneous.....	29	29				29
	220	188	22	2	8	220

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of
the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Alberta	
Department of National Defence.....	22
Department of External Affairs.....	1
Department of the Interior.....	167
Department of Immigration.....	38
Department of Indian Affairs.....	69
Department of Justice.....	19
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	100
Post Office Department.....	10
Department of Secretary of State.....	3
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	327
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	6
Department of Finance.....	2
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	2
Department of Mines.....	4
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	134
Inquiries from other police forces.....	16
Accidental deaths.....	13
Investigations for Provincial Authorities.....	11
Inquiries not classified.....	19
	963

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	110	16			88	5	1	110
Inland Revenue Act.....	1,302	401	43	22	6	61	769	1,302
Animal Contagious Disease Act.....	30	12			2		16	30
Indian Act.....	124	88	10		8	2	16	124
Immigration Act.....	112	36	2		49	1	24	112
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	91	18	1		19	4	49	91
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	5	4			1			5
Income Tax Act.....	30	25	2		3			30
Explosives Act.....	55	7			33		15	55
Bankruptcy Act.....	1		1					1
Railway Act.....	6	6						6
Fisheries Act.....	49	38	2				9	49
Post Office Act.....	19	2		1	7	5	4	19
Militia Act.....	30	2			18	4	6	30
War Measures Act.....	3			1	2			3
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....	4	4						4
Dominion Lands Act.....	43	17			26			43
Seed Control Act.....	1	1						1
	2,015	677	61	24	262	82	909	2,015

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecutions entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Theft.....	5	2	1	1		1	5
Possession of stolen property.....	1	1					1
Common assault.....	6	6					6
Obstructing peace officer.....	15	11	4				15
Concealed weapons.....	4	4					4
Alien in possession firearms.....	1	1					1
Escaping custody.....	2		2				2
Vagrancy.....	1	1					1
Pointing firearms.....	1	1					1
Attempted rape.....	1		1				1
Aggravated assault.....	1		1				1
Fraud.....	1					1	1
Burglary.....	2				1		2
Mischief.....	1			1			1
Unlawfully wearing H. M's. uniform.....	1			1			1
	43	27	9	3	1	3	43

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Saskatchewan		—
Department of Finance.....	2	
Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	3	
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	4	
Department of Immigration.....	121	
Department of Agriculture.....	2	
Department of Justice.....	4	
Department of Mines.....	9	
Department of National Defence.....	30	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	56	
Department of Secretary of State.....	6	
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	361	
Post Office Department.....	5	
Department of the Interior.....	148	
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	159	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....	143	
Deceased persons' estates.....	2	
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	19	
Cases handled in absence of provincial police.....	5	
Inquiries for other countries.....	4	
Accidental deaths.....	2	
Total.....		1,086

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Chinese Immigration Act.....	9				9			9
Customs Act.....	10	3			4		3	10
Explosives Act.....	186	7				1	178	186
Fisheries Act.....	14	10		1	3			14
Forest Reserve Regulations.....	8	6	2					8
Immigration Act.....	12	2			7	3		12
Indian Act.....	103	67	9		3	3	21	103
Inland Revenue Act.....	526	153	25	3		21	324	526
Migratory Birds Act.....	1						1	1
Naval Act.....	1					1		1
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....	1						1	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	243	7	5	1		2	228	243
Pensions Act.....	1						1	1
Radio Telegraph Act.....	3						3	3
Ticket of Leave Act.....	21				1		20	21
Miscellaneous.....	1						1	1
	1,140	255	41	5	27	31	781	1,140

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault.....	5	4					1	5
Escaping lawful custody.....	1	1						1
Obstruction of police officer.....	5	3					2	5
Possession of firearms.....	1	1						1
Theft.....	29	5	1	1	5	5	12	29
	41	14	1	1	5	5	15	41

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Handed over to Dept. concerned	Total
<i>Under Provincial Statutes—</i>				
Manitoba Game Act.....	2	1	1	2
Manitoba Temperance Act.....	1		1	1
	3	1	2	3

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Manitoba	
Department of Customs.....	226
Department of Immigration.....	89
Department of Indian Affairs.....	6
Department of the Interior.....	156
Department of Justice.....	3
Department of National Defence.....	11
Post Office Department.....	1
Department of Secretary of State.....	1
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	882
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	6
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	64
Inquiries for other police forces.....	69
Investigations not classified.....	4
Total.....	1,519

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to department concerned	Still under investigation.	No prosecution entered.	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	66	7			18	3	38	66
Explosives Act.....	82	2			2	2	76	82
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1						1	1
Immigration Act.....	4				1	2	1	4
Income Tax Act.....	5	3			1		1	5
Indian Act.....	97	41	10		3		43	97
Inland Revenue Act.....	165	48	12		14	1	90	165
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	18	6	1		4		7	18
Naturalization Act.....	1					1		1
Naval Act.....	2					2		2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	206	54	20	1	5	18	108	206
Soldiers Settlement Act.....	5	1				1	3	5
Ticket of Leave Act.....	14		1		9		4	14
Militia Act.....	2						2	2
Radio Telegraph Act.....	4						4	4
	672	162	44	1	57	30	378	672

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Ontario	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Murder.....	1						1	1
Common assault.....	4	3			1			4
Assault causing bodily harm.....	2				2			2
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1						1
Rape.....	1			1				1
Accessory after the fact.....	1				1			1
Arson.....	1	1						1
Breaking and entering.....	8	5	2				1	8
Common nuisance.....	1	1						1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	13				13			13
Conspiracy to bring forth accusation.....	1		1					1
Cruelty to children.....	1		1					1
Counterfeiting.....	3					1	2	3
Defamatory libel.....	1						1	1
Desertion.....	3				1		2	3
Disobeying summons.....	1						1	1
Escaping lawful custody.....	19	3			5	6	5	19
False pretences.....	6	1	1		2		2	6
Falsely representing police officer.....	1		1					1
Forgery.....	9	2			1		6	9
Possession of public stores.....	5	1					4	5
Gross indecency.....	2	2						2
Disorderly conduct.....	1	1						1
Mischief.....	3	1				2		3
Possession of firearms.....	4	4						4
Neglect to provide.....	1		1					1
Non-support.....	6		1		1		4	6
Obscene mail matter.....	3	1	1				1	3
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	2						2
Offensive weapons.....	6				5		1	6
Receiving stolen mail matter.....	2				2			2
Seduction.....	1						1	1
Shop-breaking.....	1						1	1
Theft.....	135	27	7		7	3	91	135
Threatening letters.....	2						2	2
Unlawfully wearing military uniform.....	4	2					2	4
Vagrancy.....	1	1						1
Wife desertion.....	1						1	1
Kidnapping.....	2					2		2
Attempted train wrecking.....	6		6					6
	266	59	22	3	39	14	129	266

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Ontario	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Dept. con- cerned	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Ontario Temperance Act.....	2	2				2
Trespass.....	6		6			6
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Game.....	13	2		6	5	13
	21	4	6	6	5	21

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of
the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Ontario	—
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of Health.....	38
Department of Immigration.....	2
Department of Indian Affairs.....	10
Department of the Interior.....	5
Department of Justice.....	17
Department of National Defence.....	43
Department of Mines.....	8
Post Office Department.....	5
Department of Secretary of State.....	20
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,595
Department of External Affairs.....	5
Department of Public Works.....	8
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2
Department of Railways and Canals.....	1
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1
Governor General's Office.....	1
Auditor General's Office.....	1
Royal Mint.....	1
Department of Customs and Excise.....	6
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	111
Inquiries for other police forces.....	25
Inquiries not classified.....	47
Total.....	1,954

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Inland Revenue Act.....	43	11		2	9	2	19	43
Indian Act.....	70	46	4		1	4	15	70
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	658	208	49	49	1	28	323	658
Explosives Act.....	12				4	2	6	12
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	11		6		1		4	11
Customs Act.....	156	11	9	14	23	20	79	156
Ticket of Leave Act.....	37	2		1		4	30	37
Immigration Act.....	7				1		6	7
Post Office Act.....	15		1		2		12	15
Penitentiaries Act.....	8		1			2	5	8
Income Tax Act.....	1						1	1
Militia Act.....	24				4	5	15	24
Northwest Game Act.....	1						1	1
Naturalization Act.....	2						2	2
	1,045	278	70	66	46	67	518	1,045

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Quebec	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Common assault.....	13	3	8	1			1	13
Theft.....	25	17	2	3		1	2	25
Possession of firearms.....	15		7				8	15
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1						1
Carnal knowledge.....	1						1	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	1						1
Forgery and uttering.....	45	10	7	9	3		16	45
Conspiracy.....	4	1	1			1	1	4
False pretences.....	2		2					2
Perjury.....	3			2			1	3
Trespassing.....	1	1						1
Obstructing police officer.....	2		2					2
Inciting.....	1			1				1
Vagrancy.....	2		1		1			2
Resisting arrest.....	1		1					1
Breaking jail with force.....	1				1			1
	118	34	31	16	5	2	30	118

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**SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of
the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.**

Quebec	
Secretary of State Department.....	36
Secretary of State Department (Naturalization Branch).....	460
Department of Customs.....	2
Department of External Affairs.....	4
Department of Immigration.....	1
Department of Justice.....	5
Department of Health.....	179
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of the Interior.....	3
Department of National Defence.....	2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1
Department of Railways and Canals.....	2
Department of Indian Affairs.....	9
Department of Soldiers' Re-establishment.....	2
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	56
Inquiries for other police forces.....	24
Inquiries not classified.....	10
Total.....	798

**CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal
Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.**

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	43	5			1		37	43
Inland Revenue Act.....	36	22			3	1	10	36
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	52	18	3	2	13	3	13	52
Fisheries Act.....	40	25	5	3			7	40
Ticket of Leave Act.....	2						2	2
Explosives Act.....	62	2			44		16	62
Chinese Immigration Act.....	1				1			1
Migratory Birds Act.....	3	2					1	3
	239	74	8	5	62	4	86	239

**CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the
Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.**

Maritime Provinces	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dismissed or with- drawn	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Breaking and entering.....	9	9		9
Arson.....	5		5	5
Libel.....	1		1	1
Uttering forged documents.....	1		1	1
	16	9	7	16

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SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Maritime Provinces		—
Department of Finance.....	1	
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	2	
Department of Agriculture.....	1	
Department of Justice.....	3	
Department of External Affairs.....	1	
Department of National Defence.....	15	
Post Office Department.....	3	
Department of Secretary of State.....	2	
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	62	
Department of the Interior.....	1	
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	5	
Department of Public Works.....	1	
Department of Immigration.....	1	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....	12	
Investigations <i>re</i> commercialized vice.....	18	
Inquiries for other police forces.....	3	
Inquiries not classified.....	3	
Total.....		135

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Con- victions	Dismissed or with- drawn	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>				
Indian Act.....	8	7	1	8
Explosives Act.....	1	1	1	1
	9	7	2	9

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Con- victions	Dismissed or with- drawn	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Murder.....	1	1	1	1
Assault.....	1	1	1	1
Burglary.....	1	1	1	1
Theft.....	7	1	6	7
Injury to cattle.....	1	1	1	1
Vagrancy.....	16	14	2	16
	27	16	11	27

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Yukon Ordinances Enforced from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecutions entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>					
Insanity ordinance.....	7	6	1		7
Motor ordinance.....	1	1			1
Forest fire ordinance.....	5	3	1	1	5
Liquor ordinance.....	10	9	1		10
	23	19	3	1	23

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Yukon Territory	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	63
Investigations not classified.....	2
Total.....	65

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>						
Indian Act.....	7	6		1		7
Northwest Territories Act.....	4	4				4
Northwest Game Act.....	11	8	1		2	11
Post Office Act.....	1	1				1
	23	19	1	1	2	23

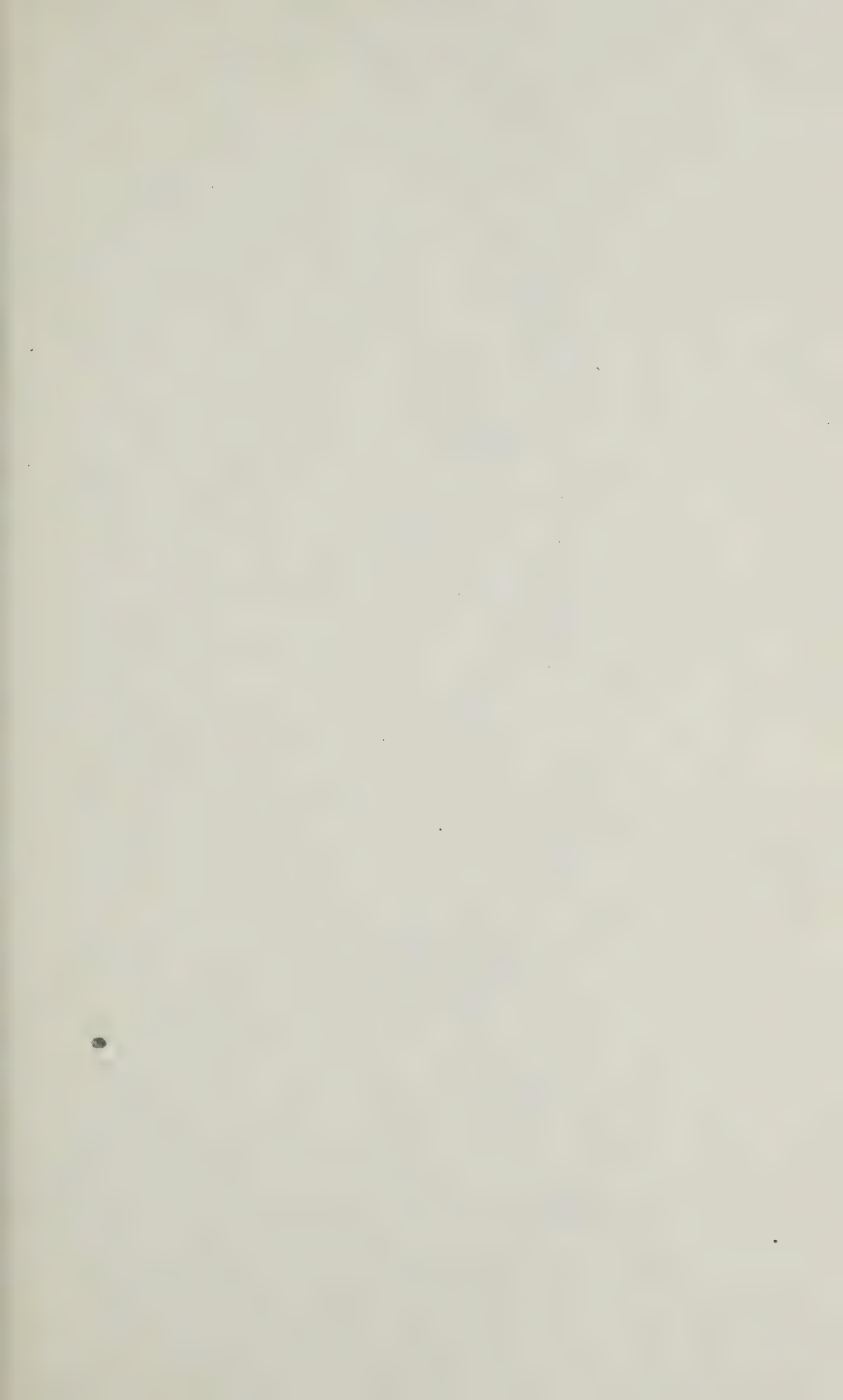
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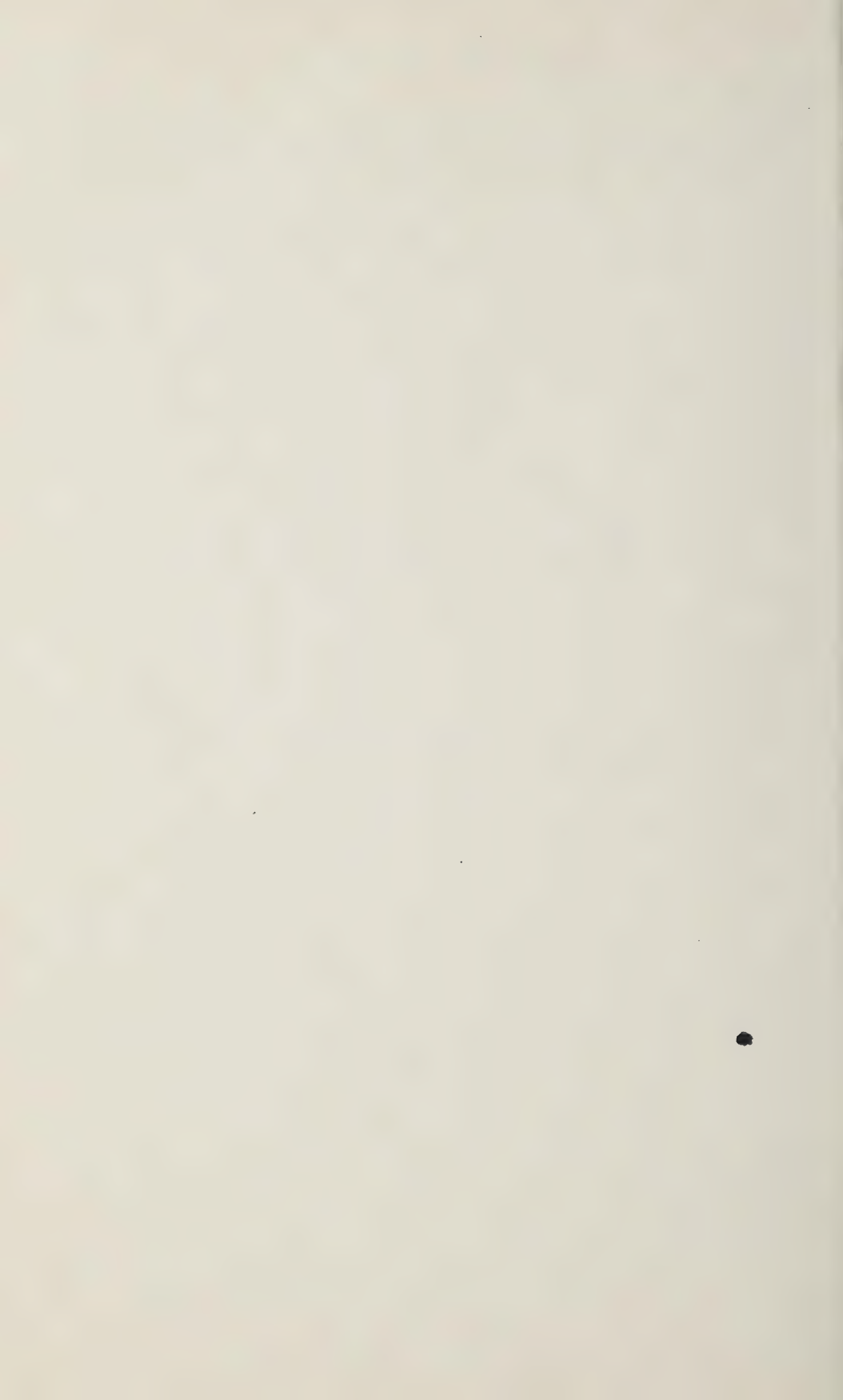
CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Northwest Territories	Cases entered	Convictions	Dis-missed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>					
Murder.....	7	5	2	.....	7
Manslaughter.....	3	2	1	.....	3
Seduction.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Indecent assault.....	3	2	.....	1	3
Common assault.....	7	6	1	.....	7
Theft.....	3	.....	1	2	3
Vagrancy.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
	25	16	5	4	25

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923.

Northwest Territories	—
Department of the Interior.....	10
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	3
Destitutes.....	2
Accidental deaths.....	19
Suicides.....	2
Insanity.....	1
Investigations not classified.....	1
Total.....	38





DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1924

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

F. A. ACLAND

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1925

[No. 21—1925] Price, 15 cents

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1925

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,
*Minister in control of the Royal Canadian
Mounted Police.*

January 20, 1925.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, ONT., 1924.

The Honourable the Minister
in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1924.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 58 officers, 962 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 433 horses. On the corresponding date in 1923 the strength was 58 officers, 1,090 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 543 horses. The decrease in strength which was noted last year has been continued. Since the reorganization of the force the strength in successive years has been:—

Year	Officers	N.C.O. and Constables	Total Personnel	Horses
1920.....	73	1,598	1,671	942
1921.....	70	1,610	1,680	795
1922.....	64	1,163	1,227	656
1923.....	58	1,090	1,148	543
1924.....	58	962	1,020	433

Since April 1 the decrease has been about 150; no recruits have been accepted since that date, whereas in the six months preceeding that date there had been a slight gain in numbers. The decrease works out at 12.4 per cent, or roughly one-eighth.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1924:—

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Surgeon	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	2	1			8	11	13	20	13	72				
Maritime Provinces.....				1				1	4	2	24		32				
Quebec.....				1				1	4	7	14		27				
Ontario.....			2	5				9	22	25	217	15	295	36	7	43	6
Manitoba.....				2				3	8	6	31	1	51	19	2	21	26
Saskatchewan.....			4	7	1		1	8	25	35	98	13	192	164	14	178	
Alberta.....			2	5		1		4	17	22	61	16	128	88	15	103	26
British Columbia.....		1		1				5	13	19	51	10	109	75	4	79	
Yukon Territories.....				3				4	2	7	21	3	40		9	9	15
Northwest Territories..				4				2	2	9	27	8	52				109
Baffin Island.....									1	1	5		7				27
Ellesmere Island.....										1	1		2				12
North Devon Island.....											3		3				
Wembley Exhibition.....				1					1	1	7		10				
Totals.....	1	2	11	40	2	1	1	45	110	148	580	79	1,020	382	51	433	221

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On the same date the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	.....
Quebec.....	1	3
Ontario.....	2	12
Manitoba.....	1	10
Saskatchewan.....	2 (1 depot)	19
Alberta.....	2	27
British Columbia.....	1	15
Yukon Territory.....	1	11
Northwest Territories.....		12
Baffin Island.....		2
Ellesmere Island.....		2
	11	113

The number of divisional posts has not been changed, but the detachments have fallen from 124 in 1922 and 117 in 1923 to the present figure, making a drop of four in the year. The decreases have been five in British Columbia, four each in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and one in Yukon Territory, while against these there are increases of four in Alberta and six in the Far North—four in the Northwest Territories and two in the islands of the eastern Arctic.

The alterations of strength of personnel in the several districts have been:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Maritime Provinces.....	25	32	33	32	31
Quebec District.....	8	23	31	27	24
Eastern Ontario.....	395	442	325	343	339
Western Ontario.....	31	37	34	37	46
Manitoba.....	189	203	100	85	55
Southern Saskatchewan.....	354	277	225	214	159
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	60	58	49	41
Southern Alberta.....	248	211	121	103	97
Northern Alberta.....	89	104	92	87	90
British Columbia.....	229	238	157	128	97
Yukon Territory.....	50	53	51	43	41

VOLUME OF WORK

The number of cases handled by the force has nearly doubled, amounting to over 30,000, as against not quite 16,500 last year. A comparative statement is:—

Year	Number	Increase	Per cent
1920.....	10,808		
1921.....	12,595	1,787	16.5
1922.....	14,032	1,437	11.4
1923.....	16,463	2,431	17.3
1924.....	30,680	14,217	86.3

The increase has been due to the trebling of work of the sort classified as "Investigations for other Departments." For four years this stood at about 8,000 cases a year, showing a tendency to decline; this year it has leaped to 24,500. The enforcement of federal statutes, which in 1923 rose from something over 5,000 to nearly 7,500, has fallen back to 5,200.

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A comparative analytical statement is:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Federal Statutes.....	2,068	3,675	5,235	7,447	5,210
Criminal Code.....	152	513	470	807	701
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	88	172	219	294	238
Investigations for other departments.....	8,500	8,235	8,108	7,915	24,531
	10,808	12,595	14,032	16,463	30,680

The decrease under the heading "Federal Statutes" is partly accounted for by changes in classification, sundry activities formerly described as investigations under federal acts now being described as investigations for the departments particularly interested in those acts. This does not, however, fully account for the decrease in cases handled under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, which have fallen from nearly 2,200 to not quite 800, or by over 60 per cent; this can be assigned to several causes, among which may be mentioned the attack made in British Columbia upon the methods followed by members of the force and agents in enforcing the act; while a searching investigation failed completely to establish wrongdoing, our work was crippled, and the number of cases in that province fell from 834 to 89.

One effect of this reform in classification is shown in the higher proportion of convictions secured to the total number of cases handled. For some years, due in part at all events to the inclusion in this category of investigations which hardly come under the uncompromising heading of breaches of the law, the proportion had been decreasing, as the following analysis shows:—

Year	Cases handled	Convictions	Proportions
1920.....	2,068	1,254	60.6 per cent
1921.....	3,675	1,930	52.5 "
1922.....	5,235	2,375	45.3 "
1923.....	7,447	2,307	30.9 "
1924.....	5,210	1,978	37.9 "

The remarkable increase in investigations for other departments in some small part is due to the changes in classification noticed in the foregoing paragraphs. This, however, is a trifling consideration in an increase from 8,000 to 24,500. What renders this increase the more interesting is the fact that in former years the total numbers had shown a disposition to decline, having fallen between 1920 and 1923 from 8,500 to 7,900. Last year an analysis showed that this decrease was wholly due to a sharp drop in inquiries into applications for naturalization. It is noteworthy that these particular inquiries have undergone an increase which can only be described as extraordinary, from fewer than 4,000 to over 8,600. The analysis is:—

Year	Naturalization Inquiries	Other Investigations	Total
1920.....	6,817	1,683	8,500
1921.....	5,533	2,702	8,235
1922.....	4,396	3,712	8,108
1923.....	3,858	4,057	7,915
1924.....	8,638	17,893	24,893

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Thus the investigations other than those connected with naturalization, which showed a steady if slow increase from 1920 to 1923, more than quadrupled during 1923-24.

In view of the history of the force, which for many years was confined in its operations to a portion of the prairie region of Western Canada, and only recently has been employed in the rest of the Dominion, the distribution of the total volume of work becomes of interest.

1923-24	Eastern Canada	Western Canada
Federal Statutes.....	1,423	3,787
Criminal Code.....	322	379
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	9	229
Investigation for other departments.....	6,487	18,044
	8,241	22,439

Thus the work performed in Eastern Canada was 26.8 per cent of the whole.

Attention already has been drawn to the remarkable increase in the applications for naturalization which we have investigated; what is equally worthy of notice is the steady increase in both the number and proportion of aliens in Eastern Canada who come under our notice as seeking the rights and duties of citizenship. A comparison shows:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Western Canada
1920.....	1,196	5,621
1921.....	1,914	3,619
1922.....	2,134	2,264
1923.....	2,117	1,741
1924.....	4,562	4,076

In 1920 more than four-fifths of these inquiries had to be prosecuted in Western Canada; during 1922 and 1923 half of them were in Eastern Canada; and in the year under review the eastern cases considerably outnumbered the western inquiries.

Before proceeding to set forth in some detail the various types of work done, it may be advisable to explain the four headings under which our duties are classified.

1. The enforcement of federal statutes hitherto has been regarded as the regular work of the force; it consists of the enforcement of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes in which federal departments are directly interested. Fuller particulars of these are given in Appendix C, what follows being a summary tabulation. The change in classification which has been noted already has been in the direction of restricting this category to actual infractions of statutes.

2. Associated with this is the class of work described as investigations for other departments, that is, the special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters, made at the request of Federal Government departments; together with a small number of cases in which assistance is rendered to Provincial Police departments. As the increase has been so remarkable, comparative figures may be given regarding a few departments on whose behalf

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we have been particularly busy; the most striking advance, that in naturalization inquiries has been dealt with already:—

Department	1922	1923	1924
Immigration and Colonization.....	567	272	4,970
Marine and Fisheries.....	15	701	2,649
Mines.....	153	502	2,407
Health.....	346	217	1,846
Interior.....	125	492	1,047

3. As regards the Criminal Code, the force is charged with the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, in the Yukon Territory, in the National Parks, and in Indian reserves. It also acts where departments of the Federal Government are the aggrieved parties in breaches of the Criminal Code, as in thefts of Government property, frauds in connection with the post office, etc. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible.

4. By special arrangements between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia the Royal Canadian Mounted Police enforce both federal and provincial laws in the federal parks in these two provinces.

The tables which follow set forth these several classes of work in detail.

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions Made under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in all Provinces from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Transferred to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	406	228	30	4	16	6	122	406
Alberta.....	656	267	34	.....	31	20	204	656
Saskatchewan.....	1,955	738	77	4	154	87	895	1,955
Manitoba.....	735	294	30	6	7	32	366	735
Ontario.....	686	171	49	4	41	46	375	686
Quebec.....	648	210	39	21	82	42	254	648
Maritime Provinces.....	89	41	8	1	5	4	30	89
Yukon.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Northwest Territories.....	25	20	4	.....	.....	.....	1	25
	5,210	1,978	271	40	336	237	2,348	5,210
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	51	32	6	6	.....	.....	7	51
Alberta.....	201	155	28	3	.....	1	14	201
Saskatchewan.....	40	27	7	3	.....	.....	3	40
Manitoba.....	50	23	4	3	2	2	16	50
Ontario.....	232	101	10	1	29	14	77	232
Quebec.....	72	30	9	19	.....	.....	14	72
Maritime Provinces.....	18	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Yukon.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18
Northwest Territories.....	19	15	1	.....	.....	2	1	19
	701	415	67	35	31	19	134	701
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
British Columbia.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Alberta.....	190	161	12	2	1	14	190
Manitoba.....	4	1	3	4
Ontario.....	9	3	1	4	1	9
Yukon.....	14	11	3	14
	238	197	16	2	7	1	15	238

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RECAPITULATION of Investigations made for other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

British Columbia.....	6,007
Alberta.....	3,490
Saskatchewan.....	4,567
Manitoba.....	2,943
Ontario.....	4,542
Quebec.....	1,542
Maritime Provinces.....	403
Yukon.....	775
Northwest Territories.....	262
	24,531

RECAPITULATION of all Investigations undertaken from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

Federal Statutes.....	5,210
Criminal Code.....	701
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	238
Investigations for other departments.....	24,531
	30,680

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under the various Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Customs Act.....	344	73	5	8	129	16	113	2,460
Inland Revenue Act.....	2,460	709	80	10	44	98	1,519	790
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	790	218	89	19	31	76	357	48
Ticket of Leave Act.....	48	1	.....	.....	2	1	44	39
Explosives Act.....	39	7	2	.....	6	1	23	58
Fisheries Act.....	78	60	7	.....	5	.....	6	832
Indian Act.....	832	665	65	2	11	19	70	9
Northwest Territories Act.....	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Northwest Game Act.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Post Office Act.....	21	3	1	.....	9	6	2	24
Migratory Birds Convention Act..	24	8	1	.....	2	1	12	6
Penitentiaries Act.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	32
Militia Act.....	32	3	.....	.....	15	3	11	34
Naval Act.....	34	.....	.....	.....	10	10	14	234
Immigration Act.....	234	38	4	.....	46	.....	146	7
Naturalization Act.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	6
Extradition Act.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	14
Radio Telegraph Act.....	14	5	4	.....	.....	.....	5	38
Income Tax Act.....	38	25	4	1	1	4	3	3
Soldier Settlement Board Act.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	19
Special War Revenue Act.....	19	9	1	.....	3	2	4	133
Railway Act.....	133	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Air Board Act.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Chinese Immigration Act.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Animals Contagious Disease Act..	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Dairy Industries Act.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Canada Shipping Act.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Weights and Measures Act.....	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Dominion Lands Act.....	15	15	1
Canada Temperance Act.....	1	1	
	5,210	1,978	271	40	336	237	2,348	5,210

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>								
Murder.....	9	1	1	5		1	1	9
Murder attempted.....	1			1				1
Manslaughter.....	1		1					1
Shooting with intent.....	2			2				2
Attempted suicide.....	1	1						1
Assault, common.....	59	47	8	1		1	2	59
Assault, indecent.....	1	1						1
Assault causing bodily harm.....	2	1			1			2
Accessory after the fact.....	2	1	1					2
Rape.....	2		2					2
Rape, attempted.....	5	1	2	2				5
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1						1
Attempted buggery.....	1	1						1
Defamatory libel.....	1		1					1
Kidnapping.....	2				2			2
Desertion.....	5				1		4	5
Driving car intoxicated.....	1		1					1
Intimidation.....	2						2	2
<i>Offences against property—</i>								
Theft.....	205	79	20	1	19	21	65	205
Theft, H.M. mails.....	19	8	4	4			3	19
Forgery.....	41	16	4	6		3	12	41
Uttering forged documents.....	14	13		1				14
Breaking and entering.....	10	5	1			1	3	10
Burglary.....	3					1		3
Shopbreaking.....	5	3					2	5
Housebreaking.....	3	2					1	3
False pretences.....	8	4					4	8
Obtaining board by fraud.....	4	4						4
Mischief.....	8	2	2			1	3	8
Receiving stolen property.....	2	2						2
Receiving stolen mail matter.....	2	1	1					2
Damage to property.....	1		1					1
Arson.....	1		1					1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2						2
Wounding dog.....	1	1						1
Counterfeiting.....	4						4	4
Publishing seditious libel.....	1	1						1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	5	2	1	2				
<i>Offences against public order—</i>								
Illegal possession of fire-arms.....	6	5					1	6
Pointing fire-arms.....	1	1						1
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	2						2
Inciting Indians.....	3	2	1					3
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.....	5	2	1	2				5
<i>Offences against religion and morals—</i>								
Creating disturbance.....	7	6	1					7
Vagrancy.....	86	80	6					86
Drunk and disorderly.....	22	22						22
Prostitution, Indian woman.....	7	6					1	7
Gross indecency.....	1	1						1
<i>Misleading Justice—</i>								
Perjury.....	6	4	1	1				6
Conspiracy to bring false accusation.....	1						1	1

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RETURN Showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924—*Continued.*

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Corruption and disobedience—</i>								
Impersonating police officer.....	4	1					3	4
Obstructing police officer.....	22	16	2	2			2	22
Assaulting police officer.....	3	1		1	1			3
Bribing police officer.....	1	1						1
Breaking jail.....	2		2					2
Escaping custody.....	10	1	1		4	2	2	10
Refusing to obey summons.....	1	1						1
Bribery.....	2		2					2
Bribery attempted.....	1	1						1
Contempt of court.....	1		1					1
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	16	10		1	2		3	16
<i>Ottawa City By-laws</i>	54	52	1		1			54
	701	415	68	35	31	31	121	701

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made for Other Departments other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Maritime Provinces	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
Department of Agriculture.....	2	3	4	2	1	3	2	110		127
Department of Customs and Excise.....	24	7	9	1	2	464	13	4		524
Department of External Affairs.....			1	3	5					9
Governor General's Office.....					1					1
Finance Department.....			1		2	2	2	8		15
House of Commons.....					3					3
Department of Health.....	561	164	219	61	484	280	77			1,846
Department of Interior.....	6	364	56	5	33	162		202	219	1,047
Department of Immigration.....	2,015	619	1,763		83	339	9	142		4,970
Department of Justice.....	50	35	16	14	93	7	18			233
Department of Labour.....					2					2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1,231	477	906		2	25	3		5	2,649
Department of Mines.....	719	268	468	262	146	232	141	163	8	2,407
National Defence.....	66	22	19		70	16	25	4		222
Post Office Department.....	15	18	20		2	2	3			60
Railways and Canals.....				1	1					2
Public Works.....	1				6					7
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		7			3	2	2			14
Secretary of State.....	5	3		13	7					28
Secretary of State (Naturalization).....	1,083	872	872	1,103	3,389	1,241	70	6	2	8,638
Department of Indian Affairs.....	41	205	60	3	14	43		36	13	415
Soldier Settlement Board.....		5	1			12				18
Department of Trade and Commerce.....			1					34		35
Inquiries for missing persons.....	88	132	117	49	116	91	36	63	3	695
Inquiries, other police forces.....	98	65	14	21	30	21	1			250
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....		194	11		5		1			211
Destitutes.....		6							1	7
Deceased persons' estates.....		2						2	1	5
Accidental deaths.....		10							7	17
Miscellaneous inquiries.....	2	12	9	4	42	1		1	3	74
	6,007	3,490	4,567	1,542	4,542	2,943	403	775	262	24,531

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RETURN of Cases Under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1923,
to September 30, 1924

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Number convicted	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed			Number fined	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized	Quantity and Description of Apparatus seized	Race of those arrested
				Yrs.	Mos.	D.					
289	336	216	81	63	8	5	121	\$9,115	lb. oz. grs. Opium..... 14 5 282 Morphine..... 24 333 Heroin..... 2 255 Cocaine..... 13 270 Yenshee (Opium seconds)..... 2 15 281 Codeine..... 16 Chloral hydrate... 80 Indian hemp, Hasheesh or Cannabis India..... 110 Novocain..... 7 Tinc. Opii..... 2 Unclassified drugs. 12	Opium needles 59 " pipes 26 " lamps 68 " scales 19 " trays 13 " scrapers 30 " scissors 21 " pipe bowls 85 " " stems 64 " cans 33 Hypodermic needles 37 " syringes 17 Eye droppers 6 Miscellaneous 50	White 117 Chinese 158 Coloured 14

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

The foregoing record of "cases" does not convey an exact idea of the work performed, for a proportion of our activities has to do with the prevention of crime, or of disorderly conduct, rather than with the detection of wrongdoing or with inquiries into specific questions. In Ottawa and the dockyards at Esquimalt and Halifax the guarding of Government property means a great deal of labour, usually devoid of incident, and the same can be said of the posting of permanent guards to protect the offices of Assistant Receivers General, the furnishing of escorts to representatives of other departments who have to convey large sums in cash from their offices to the bank, the escorting of Indian agents when paying the annual stipends to the various bands in Western Canada, etc. In some parts of the country long patrols are periodically made, and while a number of individual investigations may be made while on one of these excursions, these often are incidental to the real purpose of reminding people who are remote from the ordinary machinery of administration that the laws must be observed. Our increasing control of the Arctic coast-line and islands is an illustration of this aspect of our work; despite the shrinkage in our total strength we are increasing the number of our detachments in the far north and bringing those living there, both native and white, under a supervision which it is to be hoped will decrease violence and improve the conditions of their life.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

In this category, which in some years has entailed important and onerous duties, a long patrol made in northern British Columbia may perhaps be included. The matter is dealt with at some length later in this report and it will suffice here to say that the patrol was undertaken to investigate rumours that a group of nomadic Indians living in a very remote region on the upper reaches of the Liard river had murdered another Indian for having as they believed bewitched a member of the tribe; it proving inconvenient for the provincial authorities to undertake the investigation, which involved over 2,500 miles of travel, a party dispatched from Vancouver discovered evidence of the commission of a crime and arrested and brought out several Indians.

We rendered the usual miscellaneous assistance to the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba in the administration of their northern regions, a certain amount of work being done as game guardians, in controlling the fur trade, helping with

the registration of vital statistics, etc. Assistance occasionally is rendered to the provincial police forces, especially in handling emergency cases.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

To a great extent this force may be described as a handmaid to other departments, a very large proportion of our work consisting of the performance of services for them, often of a singularly varied nature. The tables which precede this show the bulk of this work; the more detailed figures to be found in Appendix C show over how wide is its range; and the analytical comparisons already given make it clear that this aspect of our duties in the last year has undergone a remarkable increase. As I observed in former reports, if the force did not undertake these duties, either they would remain undone, to the detriment of the public service, or the departments concerned would have to make their own arrangements to perform them. In the latter case there would be an increase of staff, with the accompanying expense, or, in many cases, it would be necessary to employ private detectives. The fact that this force is available has enabled the departments to avoid increases of personnel and has saved them from employing on delicate duties persons over whom the Government has no satisfactory control. Apart from these considerations, we have enabled certain departments to extend greatly their control over important matters entrusted to them, examples being the regular checking of druggists' sales of narcotics and of the sale of explosives by hardware merchants—duties which have become matters of routine with us, to be attended to in the intervals of other employments.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Our principal, though not our sole connection with this department has to do with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Mention already has been made of the decrease in the volume of work performed in this respect. Conditions vary remarkably in the different provinces, and in some places there is reason to believe that the decrease in the number of cases handled is due to a decline in the extent of the plague; frequent robberies of narcotics from drug stores in these areas suggest that the underground trade has been so circumscribed as to drive addicts to desperate measures to obtain the drugs. In others again the decline seems attributable to the increasing cunning of the vendors. These consolations, however, apply chiefly to areas where population is not dense, and where the evil never reached great dimensions, and at the two principal points of entry, Vancouver and Montreal, other explanations must be sought.

In Vancouver our operations have been paralyzed for a time by the charges laid against members of the force and agents; this matter was referred to briefly in my last report. An investigation by a Royal Commission has disproved the charges, but the occurrence necessitated the suspension of our efforts, and the publicity given to our men and their methods further prejudiced our work. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were directed in November, 1920, to help to enforce the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in British Columbia, and from that date until August, 1923, a period of 33 months, this force prosecuted in that province 800 cases of infraction of the Act and secured 561 convictions, this being an average of about one prosecution for every working day, and of 17 convictions a month. In the enforcement of the Act several agencies were concerned, our force, customs preventive officers, the provincial authorities, and the municipal police, and between some of these friction existed. In August, 1923, at the instance of certain customs preventive officers, a detective constable of this force, an agent, and an informant were arrested in Victoria while in pos-

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session of a quantity of opium; their statement, which ultimately was shown to be true, was that they were in the midst of a transaction which in a few hours would have resulted in the arrest of a trafficker and the seizure of a larger quantity of opium, but the charge was made that they had been dealing in the drug on their own account. The Attorney General of the province pressed the charge and the accused were convicted in police court after a trial in which their defence was hampered by certain considerations which subsequently were fully explained. Following this the Attorney General communicated with the Dominion Government making charges against those members of the force who were concerned with the suppression of the drug traffic in Vancouver, from the Assistant Commissioner in command down, these ranging from inefficiency to corruption and gross personal misconduct. The Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission, the gentleman selected as commissioner, J. P. Smith, Esq., K.C., having been suggested by the Attorney General of the province. A searching investigation followed, a large number of charges of misconduct, etc., being presented by the representative of the provincial Attorney General, and more than ninety witnesses being examined, and in February, 1924, the commissioner submitted his report. In his own words, the investigation "completely exonerates the Mounted Police force as a body." In dealing with aspersions on the general management of this portion of our work in British Columbia, he said:—

"I would report favourably on the whole as to the state and management of the drug squad."

And elsewhere he said:—

"The drug squad, so far as the evidence showed, was in a good state and was well managed."

The Royal Commission in the course of its work reviewed what was known as the "Victoria Case," the police court trial already mentioned in which a constable, an agent and an informant had been convicted of possession of drugs. Additional evidence was adduced, and Mr. Commissioner Smith found unreservedly in favour of the accused, saying in part:—

"In the present case there is no proof of guilt, and for that reason alone the men must be declared innocent. That which was done was consistent with the performance of what they were sent to do."

He added:—

"There is a lack of evidence to prove guilt, and there is evidence, that I believe, to prove innocence."

Following upon this report, and after an independent review of the evidence by the Department of Justice, the Governor General in Council granted a free pardon to the men who had been convicted in the police court, this being granted on the express ground that they were innocent.

The commissioner's finding was not made public until February, 1924, and for the period between that date and the attack in the previous August the force necessarily did nothing to enforce the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. When our hands were freed, we were hampered by the fact that the proceedings had made public alike the identity of our men and the nature of our methods, so that the law-breakers had been presented with information of the utmost value in eluding detection and conviction; in consequence it was necessary to build our organization up again from the foundation, and only recently has it been possible to resume the work of suppression.

In Montreal there has been a diminution in prosecutions due to several causes. One of these is a change in policy, whereby the attack upon the small traffickers, who yield the greatest number of cases, is left to the municipal police

authorities, while our men have directed their vigilance against the fewer but more important persons who direct these minor agents. Another reason is the fact that a great amount of attention and energy was absorbed in what is known as the "Spanish Consul case." We had reason to suspect that the Spanish consul stationed at Montreal was prostituting his high and honourable position to facilitate the smuggling of narcotic drugs and other articles into this country, and two non-commissioned officers of this force, posing as unscrupulous merchants, won his confidence and caught him in the act of conniving at the smuggling of a quantity of alcohol. The original intention of the conspirators who thus were uncovered was to bring narcotics into Canada, and our non-commissioned officers went to Spain in the course of this operation, expecting thereby to strike a blow at the drug traffic; on their arrival internal conditions in Spain caused the transaction in drugs to fall through and the one in alcohol to take its place. The consul and an accomplice were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. In this case much time and effort went to establish one case, and two or three prosecutions.

NATURALIZATION

Investigation of applicants for naturalization accounts for much work; attention already has been drawn to the remarkable increase in the number of applications, and also to the increase of them in Eastern Canada. Many of these applicants live in cities, so that no great amount of travel is needed to find them, but in the case of rural applications long journeys sometimes have to be made.

SPECIAL GUARDS

The supplying of permanent guards for the offices of the Receiver General at Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, and Toronto has in the last year or two become one of our regular commitments; men are kept on duty continuously. In addition requests for additional protection or assistance are addressed to us from time to time. An occasion of this nature when the force comes under public attention is afforded in April, May, and June when armed guards are provided for the offices of the Taxation Branch of the Department of Finance in connection with the heavy payments made on account of income tax. Nearly twenty offices are thus protected and the duty requires not far short of one hundred non-commissioned officers and constables. Again, at certain places customs officers from time to time find themselves in possession of considerable sums of money, and when requests are received suitable arrangements are made to protect them. A guard is supplied to assist the immigration authorities at Vancouver.

The arrangement whereby the naval storehouses and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt are protected by us has been continued through the year.

SUPERVISION OF PARI-MUTUEL BETTING ON RACE TRACKS

This duty, which is undertaken on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, was performed without special incident. The number of meetings at which pari-mutuel machines was used was fifty-three, an increase of six from last year. On the Quebec tracks there was a slight change in the arrangements, one non-commissioned officer being detailed to supervise the work of a party of civilian employees; elsewhere our men were employed as in former years. In all about fifty non-commissioned officers and constables were concerned in this duty at various times.

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ESCORTS FOR HARVESTERS' TRAINS

This year our work in furnishing escorts for harvesters' trains was not as heavy as on former occasions. In part this was due to the fact that this annual migration was of smaller dimensions than in former years, and in part because escorts were furnished only to Canadian Pacific Railway trains, the Canadian National Railways deciding to arrange for their protection themselves. Escorts were provided for nineteen trains, of which four were cancelled, and these trains conveyed just over 11,000 passengers. The non-commissioned officers and constables actually employed numbered 38. As last year, this duty was administered by N Division at Ottawa, details being provided to help it in this from Regina and Lethbridge. The most interesting episode was the arrest of a party of four youths who had been concerned in a robbery and were trying to make their way to the West as harvesters; this matter was handled with intelligence by the constables on the train. The general behaviour of the passengers was good; one of our non-commissioned officers in reporting observed that the lunch-counter provided on the train was of great use in preventing the rushes which formerly were made to station restaurants. Mr. A. H. Cadieux, the acting Chief of the Department of Investigation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in writing to notify me that the movement was at an end, said:—

"I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the efficient manner in which the trains were handled by your men. Up to the present time, no complaints whatever have been received of any trouble, such as has been experienced in the past, on any of our trains this year, due, no doubt, to the presence and efficiency of your representatives."

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Mention has been made in another connection of the detection of a plot, in which the Consul of Spain stationed at Montreal was a participant, to smuggle narcotic drugs and alcohol into this country. Beginning as an attempt to strike at the drug traffic, it turned through the course of events in Spain into a case of the smuggling of alcohol; a large seizure was made, and convictions ensued. Staff-Sergeant E. C. P. Salt and Sergeant C. C. Brown, the two non-commissioned officers principally concerned in this case, conducted prolonged and laborious investigations, which included a voyage by them to Europe.

An interesting capture was made in December, 1923, when Sergeant J. P. Blakeney seized a large quantity of liquor in an out-of-the-way place on the coast-line of the county of Lunenburg, this being followed up by the seizure of the schooner *D. C. Mulhall* in Halifax harbour and the trial and conviction of her captain and others. Acting upon information received, Sergeant Blakeney proceeded on December 11 to Mahone Bay and found 150 gallons of rum hidden at Indian Point. Further search, under arduous conditions, enabled him to discover 169 ten-gallon kegs of rum cleverly concealed in a patch of woodland near Gorham's Point, a remote and almost inaccessible place, thirteen miles from Mahone Bay; it had been landed from the *D. C. Mulhall* on November 30. Sergeant Blakeney sent his chauffeur to Mahone Bay to telephone for assistance to Halifax; the message was received late on December 12, a party was despatched at once by motor in a snow-storm, and it joined Sergeant Blakeney at 1.30 o'clock in the morning. It proved difficult to move the seizure, the absence of roads making it necessary to send a schooner to convey it by water, and shipment being delayed by cold and stormy weather, so that our men were on duty for over forty-eight hours at a stretch without sleep. The rum had to be hauled 500 yards to the shore, and it was not till December 17 that it could be got aboard the vessel. Sergeant Blakeney in his report says:—

"We were compelled to guard the liquor day and night from December 12th to the 17th, and during the first two days and two nights we had no shelter of any kind, and the weather was cold and stormy, but during the remaining three days I was able to get a tent which afforded us some shelter, but owing to the cold and stormy weather even this was not very pleasant."

A somewhat interesting seizure was effected in the early morning of July 29 at Little river, a creek entering the Detroit river a few miles from Windsor. Acting on information supplied by a constable of the city police force, Sergeant A. Birtwistle accompanied by a party of our men and by the informant surprised and seized a row-boat containing over 100 gallons of grain alcohol which was being smuggled into the country from the American side of the river. It was understood that similar cargoes had been brought over weekly. The two men were local fishermen, who were employed by a well-known bootlegger, against whom a case could not on this occasion be made out.

As the detailed statistics show, there have been many cases of seizures of illicit stills. This work affords few special incidents, but one seizure which was effected on September 12, 1924, near Turtle Lake, Mine Centre, Ont., may be worth mention. It was marked by co-operation between this force and the Ontario Provincial Police, Constable Kilbride of that force conveying the original information to Corporal F. H. Bebb, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Fort Frances detachment. Corporal Bebb and Constable Kilbride approached the suspected locality by an unusual route, which involved some difficult travel by canoe, and found a large still in a shack concealed in the woods. The two lay in wait and next morning a man and his wife living in the vicinity appeared and began to work the still. Not only was a considerable quantity of spirits and mash found on the premises, but various signs indicated that manufacture had been going on in the preceding winter. The magistrate before whom the man was convicted commended Corporal Bebb and Constable Kilbride.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

It has been necessary to maintain the detachment at Ohsweken on the Six Nations reserve near Brantford. On the occasion of the inauguration of the elective system of administration it was judged prudent to support the departmental officers by the presence of an adequate number of police; the proceedings passed off without untoward incident. A good deal of work has been done in Eastern Canada, mostly of a routine nature in such work as guarding against the corruption of the Indians through liquor. An interesting case arose in the Maniwaki reserve, where a tumultuous assembly of Indians intimidated some men who were operating a saw-mill; the case arose out of a legal dispute, the Indians claiming the timber, maintaining that the persons operating the mill were trespassing, and endeavouring to take the law into their own hands. Prosecutions and convictions followed, and the Deputy Superintendent General was good enough to write:—

"The officers who were instructed to follow the case informed me that the verdict obtained was largely due to the excellent work of Detective Cox of your staff, not only in carrying out his regular duties pertaining to the arrest of the accused and the assembling of the Crown witnesses, but also in gathering information which was of great value to the Crown Counsel in the prosecution of the case."

Two long patrols from the Kenora detachment were occasioned by tragic occurrences north of the Canadian National Railway. At Fort Hope, north of Lac Seul, a half-breed boy nine years old killed his sister, a child of seven, with a gun with which he had just been shooting at birds. A non-commissioned officer and a constable were sent to look into the matter, the total distance

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traversed being 654 miles by rail, 120 miles by motor-boat and 350 miles by canoe, this last involving 60 portages. Another patrol was made to Osnaburgh House to investigate the shooting of an Indian girl; it was ascertained that the occurrence had been accidental, the weather conditions having prevented the moving of the girl, who died in a short time.

An outbreak of smallpox at Sioux Village, an Indian reserve near Portage la Prairie, imposed on our men the duty of maintaining quarantine from January 17 to March 15. Out of 80 or 90 Indians 31 contracted the disease; though several deaths occurred in the community during the period none of these were due to smallpox. The duties involved in this were sufficiently varied, including the shooting of 60 or 70 dogs. This is typical of many cases, ten outbreaks of smallpox having been handled in the Manitoba District alone.

The usual escorts were provided to the Department of Indian Affairs when paying treaty money. Some of these journeys are very long, the one down the Mackenzie meaning over a thousand miles of travel.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

The remarkable increase in our work for the Department of Immigration and Colonization, from fewer than 300 to nearly 5,000 cases, is mainly to be ascribed to the new Chinese Immigration Act, the registration of these people having fallen upon us and having proved very heavy. No special incidents occurred in this connection. In addition, we furnish guards at certain ocean ports, conduct special inquiries, and do a certain amount of detective work, our activities from time to time causing undesirable persons to be excluded.

MARINE AND FISHERIES

The increase in work for the Marine and Fisheries Department, from 700 cases to more than 2,600, is very largely due to the administration of the Radio Telegraph Act, this force doing much both in the issuing of licenses and in calling to account persons who neglect to comply with the requirements of the Act. Not only has this type of work grown greatly, but the present tendency is towards a further increase, arrangements having been made for an increase in the number of members of the force who are empowered and equipped to issue licenses.

As regards the fisheries, something has been done to enforce the regulations in inland waters, more especially in Manitoba; a number of infractions of these were observed and the offenders brought to book.

POST OFFICE

The volume of thefts from the thousands of post offices and numerous postal routes in the country inevitably is considerable, and every year a number of robberies come before us for solution. These often are tedious and complicated cases, and at times it is necessary to work for two or three years before the facts are cleared up and the culprits brought to justice. No outstanding features of this year's work present themselves. In Montreal money disappeared from a sub-district office early in May; late in the month we were called in, and in October the thief, a youth employed on the premises, confessed, and restitution was made. In December, 1923, the sum of \$5,000 was stolen from a post office in a small town in Western Canada, and within a week a youth who had acted as assistant had made a confession acknowledging that he was the thief, had restored a portion of the sum stolen, and had accused the postmaster of being an accomplice. The postmaster was tried and acquitted; the youth has pleaded guilty and been sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

In another case there was reason to suspect that thefts were taking place in the mail cars on a line in Western Canada. A constable was given a position as railway mail clerk, and after three months' work he secured evidence upon which charges were made against three mail clerks. Two of the accused were convicted, and Mr. W. M. Rose, of Moose Jaw, who conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, addressed to the Officer Commanding the district a letter from which the following is an extract:—

"I am taking the liberty of writing to you with reference to Constable Bland of your force, who made investigations and gave evidence herein; I deem it my duty to do so, and the duty is a pleasing one. The task imposed upon him was difficult, requiring great patience, skill and tact and the manner in which he performed it was only equalled by the way in which he gave his testimony from the witness box, both of which were beyond reproach and called for the highest praises. Without resorting to any underhand practice, or doubtful practice, or doubtful methods, he accomplished his object completely, and his whole work was in keeping with the best traditions of the Force to which he belongs. That is saying much."

THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

The Migratory Birds Act was passed in consequence of an international obligation assumed by the Dominion of Canada. While the actual number of cases handled is somewhat smaller than last year, the interest of the work increases. Some attention has been paid to the suppression of the killing of ducks in the spring along the Detroit frontier. A number of men were observed shooting from a blind on the ice, out in the river, but on the Canadian side; if our men approached the culprits directly the latter were certain to retire to the American side and so be out of jurisdiction; so an ambush was set and on the poachers coming ashore we succeeded in arresting two of them. On being tried the delinquents set up the defence that the shooting had taken place on the American side of the boundary, whereupon one of our constables turned out to be a qualified river pilot and as such gave evidence which showed that the offence had taken place 300 yards on the Canadian side. Convictions ensued, and the incident was followed by the conclusion of an arrangement whereby the Mounted Police and the American authorities co-operate to reduce the annoyance caused by this trick of dodging backwards and forwards across the line. Another piece of work in this region has been the affording of protection to wild geese and whistling swan at and near Mr. Jack Miner's sanctuary in the vicinity of Kingsville. In the spring of 1924 thousands of geese stayed there and a considerable number of swans, the latter being comparative newcomers. Constables were kept on duty there during the critical period, and it may be added, as an example of a new pleasure afforded to us by modern conditions, that numbers of spectators watched this great assemblage of birds, about 5,000 people, motorists from Windsor, Detroit and other places, having been there on one Sunday.

On the Pacific coast a certain amount of work has been done in protecting sea-birds. For the past two years a member of the force has camped during the hatching season on Bare island, a rocky islet in the gulf of Georgia, and in 1924 we also kept a constable during the season on Mittenatch island, farther up the coast. In both cases vigilance had to be exercised to prevent Indians and white people from landing to take eggs and destroy fledglings. In both cases, too, crows were observed to be destructive, and many of them were shot. At Masset, B.C., in the Queen Charlotte islands patrols have been made on this duty. In this latter connection we have come into contact with the problem of oil pollution of the water, with its consequent destructions of bird life.

Our annual patrol was made along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to protect eggs and nestlings there. An incident in the course of this patrol illustrates the advantages to be gained from the wide distribution of the force. A

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large steam yacht cruising among these islands committed some depredations in contravention of the Act and evaded local pursuit; recourse was had to the wireless, and when the yacht entered Halifax harbour the Mounted Police were waiting to enforce the penalties of the Act. In the Maritime Provinces we co-operate closely with the permanent staff employed for the enforcement of the Act, and from time to time when the wardens are inconveniently well known in certain localities a visit from a constable in plain clothes yields results.

The banding of birds is regarded as of importance by the authorities concerned with the conservation of wild life, and all over the northern wilderness our detachments are on the lookout for birds so marked. In learning of the capture of such birds the natives' belief in magic is sometimes helpful, as cases have occurred where they have regarded the band as a taboo mark of some sort, and have consulted us.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

As in former years, our work for the Department of the Interior has increased, having doubled in the twelve month. To some extent this is due to the increase in the activities carried on in the Dominion Parks, the general policing of the territory included in the boundaries of the parks being committed to us. There also has been a great increase in the work performed in the Northwest Territories, for commercial enterprise is being increasingly directed to these regions, the fur trade needs ever greater supervision to avert depletion of what is at once a valuable natural endowment and the essential food supply of the aboriginal inhabitants, and the task of supervision requires more and ever more travel and the continual strengthening of our personnel. In this connection it should be remarked that much of our work in the Arctic regions proper, which is dealt with in another portion of this report, is performed in close co-operation with this department.

Changes in the system of licenses for game animals and birds, designed at once to conserve the fur and food supply, to protect the aborigines, and to give preferential treatment to British subjects, have greatly increased the administrative work done by our men, who in many respects act as the executive arm of the Department of the Interior. For instance, alterations have been made in the conditions of the wolf bounty; large trapping reserves have been set aside for the benefit of the aborigines; and the conditions of the several types of game and trapping licenses have been altered.

PENITENTIARIES INVESTIGATIONS

The Dominion penitentiaries from time to time need our assistance, particularly in case of escapes. Some interest attaches to the recapture of a convict who got out of St. Vincent de Paul on April 19, 1924. The man made his escape at 3.45 p.m., our men began their search at 4.45 p.m., and they found him crouching in a thicket about five miles from the prison at 6.30 p.m. The Superintendent of Penitentiaries was good enough to express his appreciation of the "prompt and efficient action" of our men. This incident was marked by some clever tracking.

COUNTERFEITING

Our activities against counterfeiting have been somewhat less this year than formerly, though they have by no means closed, and though this crime is by no means extinct in the country. The most interesting affairs of this sort which we have had to handle have taken the form of assisting the Government of the United States, a group of criminals having been engaged in counterfeiting American paper money on Canadian soil. Certain of these were arrested and dealt with.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

The Explosives Act, which is administered by the Department of Mines, occasions much routine work; the number of cases handled for that department rose during the year from 500 to 2,400. Much of this is the inspection of firms which sell explosives or ammunition, to make sure that these articles are stored under proper conditions and sold to proper persons; mines also are inspected. A contracting firm in New Brunswick was observed to be keeping its explosives in a careless manner and on being directed to effect an improvement disregarded the warning, so that it was necessary to prosecute. Thefts of explosives were the occasion of one or two laborious investigations, as in such a case uncertainty exists as to the purpose of the delinquent.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD

Some work falls upon us in supporting the Soldiers' Settlement Board, chiefly in the direction of investigating in cases where there is reason to suspect attempts to take advantage of the board. None of the cases which occupied us this year call for especial mention.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY

A detachment consisting of Inspector C. H. Hill, M.C., and nine non-commissioned officers and constables was supplied for the purpose of guarding the Canadian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The detachment left Canada on March 19 and returned on November 22, after a successful tour of duty. From the opening to the closing of the exhibition members of the force were on duty, and a guard was maintained in the building at night. As is well-known, the attendance at the Canadian Pavilion was very great, and our men proved of service in guiding and controlling the crowds. Mr. A. W. Tolmie, the Canadian Government Exhibition Commissioner, has been good enough to write to me to express satisfaction with the manner in which our work was performed. On several occasions the Mounted Police detachment took part in ceremonial parades, such as that on Empire Day, and the religious service held on Sunday, May 25.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

An aspect of police work in Canada is the number of separate forces maintained. A number of the provinces have their own constabularies, and in addition there are the several municipal police forces, so that it may happen that in a city three forces, federal, provincial and municipal, are operating to check the same type of crime, such as the evils arising from the use of narcotics. In such circumstances it is clear that great harm can be done by jealousy and ill-natured rivalry, and that the public interest demands that the various forces work in harmony, help each other, and do not permit their natural *esprit de corps* to go beyond a proper emulation. It is easy to argue that all police effort should be under one control, but in this country constitutional considerations entirely preclude any such solution of the problems of public order; and moreover, I am by no means persuaded that such an arrangement, even if possible, necessarily would be in the public service. Like every other department of human activity, police work has its temptations and its besetting sins, and it is my opinion that the existence of several forces can be a powerful defence against a number of evils. It is well known, for example, that the creatures who live by vice and law-breaking are incessantly on the alert to discover weak men among the police and are prompt to tempt them.

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If more than one force is at work in a place, the task of corruption set themselves by these wretches is rendered more difficult, for even if a venal man is bribed in one force, he cannot guarantee "protection," as the phrase is, from other forces. If proper use is to be made of this advantage, a general spirit of good-will must prevail. It has been my principle to endeavour to promote such a temper, and I am glad to be able to report that our relations with other police forces have been good. Apart from general willingness to help one another numerous instances occur where it is possible for information to be conveyed by one force to another which is in a position to make more use of it.

SUPPRESSION OF COMMERCIALIZED VICE

The Rev. John Chisholm has continued his activities in controlling the immigration of women. Accounts have appeared in former reports of the organization which he directs, which is designed to protect the immigrant from her embarkation in Europe to her arrival at her ultimate destination in Canada. The principal addition to this organization during the year was the strengthening of the staff at Montreal by a Lutheran clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Cassling, to deal with incomers from Northern Europe in their own language; this gentleman, who speaks Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Finnish, was procured by the good offices of the Lutheran synods of the United States, to whom Mr. Chisholm appealed because of the increase of this class of immigration; the Lutheran body is weak in this country. Another addition to the staff is a young woman who speaks three or four languages of the Northern European group, who accompanies the regular outdoor workers at the docks and stations. Mr. Chisholm and his helpers have devoted special attention to the international traffic in women, incidentally discovering that Mexico, not Canada, is the principal avenue whereby women are conveyed from Europe to the United States for improper purposes. Attempts continually are being made, however, to inveigle unsuspecting girls from Canada to questionable places in the United States, and a number of these plots have been frustrated. Mr. Chisholm reports that he has been aided in this by the recent changes in the American immigration law, which is particularly effective in checking the movement of recently arrived immigrant girls to the United States. During the last six months of the period under survey, writes Mr. Chisholm, "I succeeded in providing the American authorities with sufficient evidence to enable them to capture three different auto parties consisting chiefly of girls, after they had succeeded in reaching well into the state of New York."

In his half yearly survey Mr. Chisholm makes the following remark:—

"At a social service meeting in Toronto last month at which I was present, Dr. Clark, of the General Hospital, gave a survey of 125 overseas girls who passed through the unmarried mothers' clinic. He reported that in one year 77 of them were domestic servants from overseas. I was distressed at hearing this report before Miss Bondfield, M.P., of London, England. He also gave a summary of the unmarried mothers' clinics during the last seven years in the same institution. During that period 840 unmarried mothers gave birth to children, 65 per cent were foreign born, 32 per cent were British born and only three per cent were born in Canada. During a similar period there were only 12 illegitimate births among the entire number of girls received and distributed from overseas by the Dorchester House in this city."

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

The reports submitted by the officers commanding the several districts and divisions show an increasing volume of work, performed in nearly all cases by a smaller number of hands, and contain much matter of general interest.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In E Division, which comprises the province of British Columbia less the East Kootenay district, there has been a change of command, Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton having retired on pension and Superintendent R. S. Knight having been transferred from Winnipeg to succeed him. Superintendent Knight reports a decrease of strength, from 128 to 97 all ranks, and remarks:—

“Since February, 1924, the decrease in strength (mostly constables) has been continuous from month to month, while no recruits have been taken on and no ex-members of the force have been re-engaged. Although some detachments have been closed, I consider that a divisional strength of 125 of all ranks is necessary for the prompt and efficient performance of all duties that we are called upon to perform.”

The number of detachments was reduced by four—Cumberland, Alert Bay, Vernon and Grand Forks. Superintendent Knight says:—

“The above-mentioned detachments were closed on the grounds of economy, and at the time protests against the removal of our men were made by certain civic authorities and others at Grand Forks and Vernon. However, matters have been fairly quiet in the localities in question and cases demanding our attention have been attended to as promptly as possible from the nearest detachment. This has naturally entailed certain extra expense, especially in the way of railroad transportation.”

In addition, the detachment at Nanaimo is to be closed temporarily; as an offset, members of the force have had to be stationed temporarily at New Westminster, Chilliwack and Agassiz, in all cases to enforce the Indian Act. An interesting duty, which is noticed at greater length elsewhere, is thus described:—

“A patrol, consisting of Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch and two constables, left Vancouver in June, 1924, for the Liard district, northern British Columbia. Supplies for summer and winter, also a canoe, were taken in with the party in anticipation of the necessity of spending the winter in that district. The main purpose of this patrol was to investigate the alleged murder of an Indian by other Indians. Inspector Wunsch and party are now returning to Vancouver with five Indian prisoners arrested in this connection.”

Superintendent Knight adds:—

“At all points every endeavour has been made to co-operate with provincial and municipal police, with, on the whole, good results.”

Turning to the assistance rendered to other departments of the Federal Government, Superintendent Knight makes the following remarks upon our co-operation with the Department of Health:—

“The enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in this district has, as you are aware, been greatly hampered by the revelation of our whole system of dealing with the narcotic drug traffic before the Royal Commission which met here last fall. The process of building up a new drug squad, with a view to getting inside information, has been necessarily slow, but is progressing favourably and I anticipate very good results in the near future.

“Throughout the past year 539 specific investigations were conducted, resulting in 27 convictions, 5 dismissals, 2 awaiting trial; 4 are still under investigation; in 17 cases no prosecutions were entered; and the remaining 484 cases, comprising inspection of drug store records, were handed over to the department concerned.”

Under the heading of assistance to the Department of Indian Affairs the Officer Commanding records considerable activity, the most important piece of work being the patrol to the Liard river already described; no police have been sent to this district since a patrol of this force passed through to the Yukon in 1898, and he remarks that the lack of supervision was evident in many respects, witchcraft being freely practised among the Indians.

Concerning assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise he observes:—

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"Liquor can be purchased so readily from the Government liquor stores scattered throughout the province that illicit distillation is not prevalent in this province."

Modern inventions have made more work for us, as is shown by the following passage in the paragraph relating to co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries:—

"The inspection of 1,131 radiophones was carried out for the Radio Branch and results were forwarded for the information of the department. On two occasions instructions were received to prosecute under the Radiotelegraph Act, 1 conviction being secured and 1 charge dismissed."

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

This division comprises the southern portion of Alberta and also the Eastern Kootenay region of British Columbia. Superintendent C. Junget reports a reduction of strength, from 103 to 97 all ranks. This division is noteworthy for its numerous detachments; upon this point Superintendent Junget says:—

"Although the large number of 23 detachments are maintained in southern Alberta district, which includes the eastern part of British Columbia, they are situated at strategic points, each having its special work to perform, and all are called upon to carry out a great variety of duties. Most noteworthy is the actual policing of Dominion Parks, the greater portion of which are located in this district, namely, Rocky Mountain, Kootenay, Yoho and Waterton. The former three form the Banff sub-district under Inspector Ryan, and as you will note from the attached summary of cases handled, they have had a very busy season, enforcing not only Dominion Parks regulations and federal statutes, but also the Criminal Code and the provincial ordinances; and at the Waterton Park we have one permanent detachment, which in previous years was only maintained during the summer months. Three motorcycle patrols were maintained during the summer months on the Banff-Windermere Highway, which has grown to be a very popular one by tourists.

"Five Indian reservations are situated in this division, several of which are large in area, and consequently a great deal of work is necessary not only in enforcing the Indian Act, but in maintaining law and order amongst the Indians. Detachments are stationed on or in the vicinity of these reservations. A number of detachments are situated on the international boundary, where a great deal of assistance is rendered the Department of Immigration. This is borne out by the fact that 147 infractions of the Immigration Act were dealt with, the majority of which were handled by boundary detachments. At Calgary, in addition to a variety of work in connection with the enforcement of federal statutes, a 24-hour guard is maintained at the office of the Assistant Receiver General. The remainder of the detachments such as Medicine Hat, Drumheller, Blairmore, Michel, Fernie and Cranbrook, are engaged in the enforcement of federal statutes in general and the carrying out of various investigations for other federal departments, etc."

An occasion peculiarly interesting to this force is thus touched upon:—

"One of the outstanding events during the year was the Macleod Jubilee, a celebration undertaken by the citizens of Macleod in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the North West Mounted Police at Fort Macleod. It was decidedly a success in every way; the celebration lasting three days was a great reunion of old timers. A great deal of work in connection with various arrangements, such as decorating, parades, musical rides, etc., fell upon this division, and I am glad to say that our part of the programme was very much appreciated. This was brought to your notice in various ways, I believe, when you visited Macleod during the past summer."

Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise, Superintendent Junget says:—

"A considerable amount of work has been done for this department in locating American automobiles, some for violating tourist permits and others for being unlawfully in the country. Several seizures were made and prosecutions entered by members of this force, whereas others were handed over to the department to be dealt with. Several cases of petty smuggling were handled. Cases of smuggling American tobaccos and cigarettes were not uncommon, several persons being prosecuted under the Inland Revenue Act for this offence.

"The illicit manufacture of liquor is falling off to a great extent since the coming into force of the Alberta Liquor Control Act which is somewhat similar to the Act in force in British Columbia, although perhaps a little more freedom is permitted in that beer parlours are provided for. This being the case, liquor of all kinds can be obtained readily and

infractions of the Inland Revenue are mostly confined to the outlying portions of the district."

With regard to the Department of Health, he says:—

"The members under my command in connection with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the past year, although working faithfully and on just as large a scale as in previous years, their efforts have not been rewarded with the usual success. A large number of cases were handled where conclusive evidence was adduced of infractions of the Act, which were either dismissed by magistrates or thrown out on appeal. One important case where a conviction was obtained in the magistrate's court and which was upheld on appeal, was eventually quashed by the Chief Justice of British Columbia as a stated case. . . . This applies to Orientals as well, they becoming more and more artful in their method of carrying on this traffic. I am convinced that this traffic is being carried on more or less extensively, and this is borne out by the fact that a large consignment of drugs was recently seized in this vicinity, amounting to over sixteen ounces of morphine and cocaine, evidently from an international source."

NORTHERN ALBERTA

This division embraces the northern portion of the province of Alberta, and in addition the district of Mackenzie, a huge area of about 525,000 square miles extending from latitude 60 degrees north to the Arctic coast, and from longitude 102 degrees west to the eastern boundary of Yukon Territory. In addition, the islands north of the Arctic coast are under supervision. In this vast region we have two sub-districts.

Superintendent James Ritchie's report contains the following passage:—

"You decided to materially increase the strength in the north and three new detachments were established namely Rae, Providence and Good Hope.

"In 1920 we had only three detachments in the Mackenzie district, namely: Fitzgerald, Resolution and Simpson, but we now have nine, and the sub-district in charge of Inspector G. F. Fletcher extends from Fort McMurray in Alberta to Arctic Red River in the Northwest Territories, with a strength of three officers and 26 non-commissioned officers and men and nine special constables. You are also contemplating opening three more detachments next year at Hay River, Arctic Red River and Dease Bay. The Arctic Sub-district under the command of Inspector T. B. Caulkin with headquarters at Herschel Island consists of Aklavik, Herschel Island, Baillie Island and Tree River."

The problems of and work in the north occupy much space in Superintendent Ritchie's report. He says, for instance:—

"There was an average catch of fur last winter and high prices were paid. The new game preserves are of great benefit to the natives and we are doing our utmost to see that they are not encroached upon.

"The increased fees for hunting and trapping under the Northwest Game Act have received much adverse criticism from American trappers, but those whose opinion is worth something believe that the regulations are wise in which I agree. For instance, in Alaska only United States citizens are allowed to hunt and trap and a foreigner enjoys few privileges in this connection in the United States.

"Law and order are maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and all the various Acts of the Northwest Territories are enforced by us. For instance we have collected some \$20,000, principally for the Department of the Interior, during the last twelve months. The work of the Northwest Game Act and Wolf Bounty payments takes up much of our time.

"For the Indian Department we do much in the way of issuing rations and medicines, and providing escorts to agents paying treaty. Such escorts have in the past year travelled in the Mackenzie district alone a total distance of about 5,000 miles. Altogether the mileage covered in the Mackenzie district for the year totals 34,000 miles, by foot, steam-boat, gas-boat, canoe and with dogs.

"I might instance the work for the Public Administrator of the Northwest Territories, in which we collect the property of deceased persons, hold auctions thereof; the proceeds and reports are forwarded to Mr. H. Milton Martin, Public Administrator, in Edmonton.

"It would take too much space to elaborate upon the manifold services rendered to all by our men in the North, and of the hardships they manfully endure and of which no one ever knows.

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"The Indians are well behaved in the North and it is very touching to see their demeanour at the various services, showing the gradual, but wonderful state of Christianity which they have reached. The same remarks apply to the Eskimos, who especially have a wonderful faculty for copying what they see, many of whom have cameras and develop their own pictures.

"Too much cannot be said for the wonderful work done by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Church missions in the north and of the high state of efficiency the schools for native boys and girls at different points in the North, have attained.

"A new establishment of the Roman Catholic missions in the Far North will be erected at Aklavik, on the delta of the Mackenzie river, next summer. There will be a school for the Eskimo and Loucheux Indian children as well as a church and residence, this being the furthest north outpost of the Catholic Church.

"I should add that the Church of England have had a stronghold at Aklavik for many years and is regarded by that body as the centre of the Eskimo work."

On these northern rivers and lakes we have seven power-boats; the question of an auxiliary schooner for the Arctic sub-district is under consideration.

In the more settled portion of the division work went on as usual, the officer commanding remarking:—

"You will notice from the attached schedules that the investigations for other federal departments and miscellaneous enquiries have increased over 300 per cent this year.

"Investigations of alleged infraction of federal statutes, Criminal Code, provincial statutes and parks regulations show about 20 per cent decrease, but the percentage of convictions is higher."

Work for the other departments showed few novel features; that on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs naturally was considerable and a good deal of patrolling, etc., was done for the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. As in other divisions, investigations for the Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada caused much work; Superintendent Ritchie says:—

"During the year investigations regarding 467 applicants for naturalization were made. These enquiries entailed considerable travelling, a total mileage of 24,299 being covered, 8,849 miles by train, 13,722 miles by trail and 1,628 miles by boat. This is practically double the mileage covered last year in the performance of the same duties."

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent A. B. Allard reports a total strength of 38 of all ranks, a reduction of four from last year, and an increase of work, the mileage traversed having increased from 221,459 to 244,707, and the work having increased. At present he has fourteen detachments, including Regina, a reduction of four. Three detachments, Maple Creek, Big Muddy, and Northgate, were closed on March 31, 1924, and Fort Qu'Appelle was closed on April 30, 1924. He says:—

"The total of investigations conducted last year were 2,218; this year they have jumped to 4,642, being an increase of 2,424, or 109 per cent, the particular reason for this increase being the registration of Chinese; 1,125 were registered, which entailed a great deal of careful work, each registration occupying approximately three-quarters of an hour. This was not the finish of it, as the certificates were returned to be handed back to the Chinamen, and also in several cases, further information was asked for by the Chief Comptroller, when the Chinamen had to be interviewed again.

"On behalf of the Inland Revenue Department 1,432 new investigations were conducted and 86 old cases, in all 1,518, being a decrease of 40 cases from last year; notwithstanding this, the convictions were greater by 33 (a total of 321). Included in these convictions were 8 for second offences, they being dealt with severely, both fine and imprisonment being imposed. The majority of the stills seized were 'drip stills,' the reason for this being in my opinion that these apparatuses are usually made up of kitchen utensils, etc., and easily dismantled when not in use and therefore difficult to detect. In the enforcement of this Act, 16 cases of obstruction were met with, and each was dealt with under the Criminal Code. In one particular case at Yorkton, a farmer was caught in the act of operating a still in the bush, and on his person was found a loaded revolver; for this offence he was charged under the Criminal Code and his revolver confiscated.

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"A great hindrance to our work in connection with the enforcement of the Inland Revenue Act is the telephone, as when our patrols leave certain points or are seen on the trails, farmers warn each other of our presence in the district, and I feel confident that about 25 per cent or 30 per cent of our searches were fruitless on this account. I have 13 enforcement officers and the major portion of the work is being performed in plain clothes."

A heavy increase in the work connected with the Indian Act is recorded; last year the cases investigated numbered 58, with 39 convictions, and this year the figures jumped to 139 and 124 respectively. Many of the convictions were in connection with liquor, lemon extract being much used as an intoxicant by them. Another heavy increase was in investigating applications for naturalization, the 591 cases representing an increase of 328 over 1923. Post office robberies accounted for a good deal of work.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers, Officer Commanding the Northern Saskatchewan district, reports a strength of 39 all ranks, exclusive of two special constables, divided among eight detachments and the divisional headquarters. Of the detachments, those at Chesterfield Inlet, Port Nelson and the Pas have to deal with northern affairs. Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise, Superintendent Demers says: —

"This year there were 363 cases entered and 114 convictions obtained under the Inland Revenue Act. This is a decrease of 112 cases entered and an increase of one for convictions from that of last year.

"The circumstances leading up to the various searches and subsequent conviction are very similar, with no outstanding feature to bring to your notice. The type of still, however, vary considerably; we find stills made out of all manner of utensils, the simplest being what is called the drip still, which is complete with the following: 1 bucket, 1 small lard pail, and a small basin, while others have all the different sections very similar to that used in a regular distillery."

A class of work in which a sharp advance is noticeable has to do with the radiotelegraph; 291 licenses were issued to operators of receiving sets, an increase of 257 in the year. These sets, the officer commanding remarks, are becoming very popular in the district. Much work was done in the patrolling of Indian reserves. As with Northern Alberta the work of this district extends into the far north and part of it is carried on under Arctic conditions.

MANITOBA

During the year a change took place in the command of this division, which extends to the eastward into Ontario so as to include Port Arthur and Fort William; Superintendent R. S. Knight was transferred to British Columbia, and Inspector T. Dann was appointed to succeed him. The strength of the division has been reduced by 30 officers, non-commissioned officers and constables; as a result the Fort William sub-district has been abolished, a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and three constables being substituted. In addition, the detachments at Gretna, Gypsumville, Killarney, Snowflake and Nipigon have been abolished. In the course of the autumn a detachment will be established on the Bloodvein Indian reserve, just above the narrows on lake Winnipeg.

Dealing with aid to the Customs Branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, Inspector Dann says:—

"As in previous years the bulk of the work in connection with assistance to this branch of the federal service has been done by our boundary detachments who have been called upon at various points to undertake considerable work in putting a stop to the very prevalent practice of smuggling goods into Canada from the United States by farmers living near the boundary; although the amounts so smuggled are in many instances not large, the practice itself is a common one, and to put a stop to same requires constant vigilance.

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"Apart from this phase of the work we are forced to realize that there is a very large amount of what may be termed smuggling of goods in wholesale quantities. This class of law breaking is very difficult to uncover and it practically means that information has to be obtained from some person within the ring operating, or benefitting by such operations. An instance in point occurred when we assisted Customs-Excise preventive officers to raid a house and dance hall in Winnipeg, and seized goods which included an automobile, silk wear, silk hosiery, household linen, silverware, cigarettes, fountain pens, stationery goods and a supply of special automobile search lights.

"Comments have appeared from time to time in the local press, supported by letters from business men, stating that this state of affairs is unfair to persons engaged in legitimate trade."

As regards the Excise Branch he says:—

"Considerable work has been done in connection with this branch, both by our men appointed as preventive officers and in conjunction with department officers. Three giant stills were among the many seized, each of these being fully capable of producing from 40 to 50 gallons of liquor in an eight-hour day. One of these stills was found on the same premises from which a large still has been taken twice previously.

"Investigations in this connection were made and convictions secured throughout the year. The obtaining of convictions in prosecution of this nature is now a difficult matter, owing to the fact that legal technicalities are largely taken advantage of to secure dismissals."

Much work was done for the Department of Indian Affairs, there having been 158 prosecutions and 135 convictions. Here again liquor figured largely. The report says:—

"A patrol was made to Cross Lake in August of this year to conduct an investigation which arose out of the drowning of a drunken Indian at Cross Lake, resulted in securing a number of convictions—seven against Indians for the manufacture of illicit liquor, one against an Indian for supplying liquor, and two against white men for supplying liquor to Indians, one of these two white men being a local magistrate.

"As a result of a patrol, made by Inspector Mead on the east shore of lake Winnipeg this fall, 36 convictions were secured for offences connected with liquor, all of which were attributable to illicitly manufactured spirits. I am pleased to state that the three white persons who supplied the liquor in the majority of these cases are at the time of closing this report being proceeded against and from the mass of evidence secured against these men we hope to secure convictions which will no doubt go a long way towards stopping a scandalous traffic of long standing."

In dealing with the work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Inspector Dann remarks:—

"A feature in the local drug situation not noticeable until within the last twelve months, has been the number of burglaries of drug stores. In this connection it has been found that practically the only supplies stolen have been narcotics; from this we might assume that the addicts are finding considerable difficulty in obtaining supplies, especially since owing to the prosecution of doctors are becoming very reluctant to issue drug prescriptions, and the peddlers so far as is known, are practically eliminated."

WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent H. M. Newson reports an increase of nine in numbers, the division now having a strength of 46 all ranks; there are 10 detachments, and in addition a permanent guard is maintained in the office of the Assistant Receiver General in Toronto. The work of the Criminal Investigation Branch has practically doubled in the year, the number of cases rising from 2,136 to 4,207. Dealing with the enforcement of federal statutes, Superintendent Newson says:—

"During the course of our investigations under this Act, we came across a number of druggists in Toronto who were not complying with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, inasmuch as they were not keeping proper records of narcotic drugs handled. The inspection of druggists' records of narcotic drugs has had a healthy effect. In a number of instances when making these inspections, it was found that certain 'mushroom' drug stores existed simply for the purpose of retailing liquor. This was brought to the attention of the city police and it was not long before a clean-up was made and the stores in question closed down.

"These inspections also serve a very useful purpose, as by careful checking it is possible to trace the activities of addicts and also of a few (and very few I am glad to say) members of the medical profession, who by lending themselves to doubtful transactions in drugs with addicts, are prostituting their profession.

"Reputable druggists and doctors appreciate our work; I have always received their support, particularly that of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Toronto."

Another remark is:—

"We have also directed our energies to the enforcement of the Customs Act. Numerous patrols have been made along the frontier at Niagara Falls, Ont., with a view to securing information in connection with the smuggling of liquor, cigarettes, drugs and silk goods into this country from the United States. We were successful in a number of instances in making seizures of cigarettes and merchandise and in obtaining convictions under section 206 of the Customs Act.

"In our investigations under this Act we received every assistance from the Customs officials with whom we come in contact in the enforcement of the Customs Act."

EASTERN ONTARIO

"A" Division, with headquarters at Ottawa, consists of the force formerly known as the Dominion Police and has charge of the territory known as Military District No. 3, this extending into the western portion of Quebec. Superintendent T. S. Belcher reports a total strength of 230, this including the large detachment of 33 all ranks maintained in the Maritime Provinces. The work of this division largely consists of guarding Government buildings in Ottawa, though some of it lies out of town. Thus Superintendent Belcher reports:—

"At Amos, Que., we have one non-commissioned officer and one constable, but formerly during the year, owing to pressure of work, it was found necessary to send extra men to this place. They are entirely occupied looking after the Inland Revenue Act and the Indians. This detachment has a very large area to cover and really the district should be divided up into one other detachment, at a convenient point. This matter will be given attention during the coming year."

One interesting piece of work had to do with the Migratory Birds Act, and is thus reported:—

"A request was received from the department for a thorough patrol of the Ottawa district during the last half of August. This request was carried out from August 16 to September 2. The Ottawa river was patrolled from lake Deschenes, above Britannia, as far down as the vicinity of Cumberland, at all points where the birds are found. For this purpose two men were camped on the Quebec side at Angers, and two more at an island opposite Thurso, for several days. A continuous patrol was made of Constance lake and creek during most of this period, and patrols were also made at Manotick and Kars, Ont. These patrols had the effect of preventing any breaches of the Act in this district. A great amount of work was required as six men were employed for the greater part of this time, and during the week ends two more were out on patrol."

Another heavy piece of outside work had to do with conditions at the Kingston Penitentiary, the investigation taking much time.

The protection of Government property at Ottawa is arduous and calls for many men and much work, but is not productive of incident. Guards are maintained on 27 buildings, calling for 143 men daily, and in addition a large number of Government buildings are visited by patrols. Heavy guards are stationed at places indicated by the Department of Finance. Special calls, such as the public ceremonies associated with the opening of Parliament, are numerous and make heavy demands. The whole work of protection is carefully organized, an example being the precautions against fire; after explaining his method or organizing and enumerating the apparatus possessed, Superintendent Belcher says:—

"During the past year there were 24 fires in the different Government buildings. All, with one exception, were put out with our appliances and handled by the men on duty at the different buildings. Considering the number of buildings which are old and of an inflam-

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mable nature, there was very little damage done. In no case did we allow the fire to get headway which would have occurred if we did not have our men there and if they were not thoroughly acquainted with the handling of the different fire appliances."

A great proportion of the criminal investigation work performed by this division has to do with complaints of thefts, etc., from Government departments.

QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips also has had a slight decrease in strength during the year, while the work, with certain fluctuations, has increased; detachments are maintained only in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Dealing with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Inspector Phillips says:—

"In dealing with the narcotic traffic, we are dealing with a unique class of crime. In nearly all cases where a crime has been committed, there is an aggrieved party, the complainant, as a basis to commence the investigation, but in the narcotic drug traffic there is no aggrieved party. The grower, the manufacturer, the trafficker, the peddler and the addict, that is to say, in every stage of the traffic every one is satisfied and every one is anxious to conceal the crime and to protect each other, and therefore the police have no basis from which to work. It is to the interest of each party at each stage, to assist each other in outwitting the police, and they will stop at nothing to gain their ends.

"The theory that respectable citizens are willing to assist the police in the suppression of crime is a fallacy, and this is not surprising. Should, by misadventure, a respectable citizen become involved in any particular case as a witness, he soon finds himself wasting day after day attending court waiting to give his evidence, losing both his time and money in an overcrowded court room, and surrounded by the most revolting characters. Can it be wondered at, then, that witnesses who could give valuable information are reluctant to tell the police anything, when they know that by so doing they subject themselves to these conditions?

"It is very seldom that any respectable person knows anything about the drug traffic, because, as I have already pointed out, there is no aggrieved party, and consequently, they do not come into contact with it unless it is a near relation or friend who has contracted the habit. They are then opposed to telling the police anything for fear of scandal.

"Another system which recommends itself is granting immunity to those turning King's evidence. Many men would tell all they knew about those higher up if immunity could be granted to them, but this immunity should be offered before the case comes to Court and before the arrest is known. This could easily be arranged if we could have a system of arraigning a prisoner before a judge privately immediately after arrest, and bonding him privately.

"Much may be said against the use of informers and their method of detection, but if they are not used, members of the force must be, and it cannot be expected that any man could meet and mix with this class of people and retain his self-respect, nor would it be fair to ask him to do so."

After remarking upon the necessity of preventing the smuggling of drugs into the country, Inspector Phillips adds:—

"Cases of note under this Act during the year, were the convictions of Harry Davis, now on bail, and of Hamany Goodman his runner, easily one of the worst narcotic traffickers on a retail scale, in Canada. 'Red' Miller, another trafficker on a large scale, is also before the courts. Three men, Ritzen, Atkinson and Bucci, were apprehended for the importation of narcotics. The Spanish Consul and his agent, Ramon Tey de Torrents, were also entrapped.

"On the whole, I believe that the narcotic traffic is on a slight decrease. This is caused by the publicity given to the deaths and evil results of narcotics."

A variety of other work was done for other departments. In regard to these Inspector Phillips quotes certain commendations which have been elicited by the work of our men. One passage from his report is:—

"In the case of *Rex. vs. Towle*, Mr. R. L. Calder, M.C., K.C., Chief Crown Prosecutor, Montreal, under date of August 9, 1924, stated as follows:—

'In spite of the failure to bring Towle to justice, I do not think the prosecution entirely failed of its object. The mere appearance of the "Mounties" along the border and the interest shown by the Government, will, I think, do much to restrain this lawless community.'

"In the case of the Spanish Consul, the same gentleman, under date of August 18, 1924, stated as follows:—

'I can not allow this opportunity to pass without extending to you special congratulations on the intelligence and activity of those charged with the case and with their upright and temperate giving of evidence under considerable provocation to be otherwise.'

"In speaking of the Spanish Consul case, Mr. F. B. Brais, Assistant Crown Prosecutor, Montreal, under date of June 20, 1924, states as follows:—

'In conclusion, I would wish to take the liberty of signalizing the numerous comments which have been made around the Court House and elsewhere in Montreal, by judges, advocates and the public in general, relative to the manner in which this case has been made. The work of Staff-Sergeant Salt and Sergeant Brown has elicited numerous and unstinted words of praise and surprise and has brought, once more, to the eyes of the public, the value, resource and morale of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

'But, above all, I wish to signalize the careful and meticulous care given to the preparation of this case for the purpose of trial, the collection, tabulation and indexing of reports, notes, documentary evidence and exhibits.

'These arrests were preceded by almost a whole year of resourceful work and during this time the evidence adduced had been carefully and systematically compiled and indexed by Staff-Sergeant Salt, so that, when forced to proceed to enquete two days after the arrest, it was possible for me to extract from the index and summary of the record, the exact evidence required and be ready to proceed within such a short delay. The value of this cannot be overestimated.

'I have taken the liberty of making these comments as work such as this is so rarely encountered that it seems impossible not to make some mention thereof.'

In mentioning the Department of Indian Affairs, Inspector Phillips says:—

"Reg. No. 9455, Corporal Kyle, J. H. and Reg. No. 9339, Constable Dupuis, A. were stationed at Pointe Bleue from May 15 to August 25, by special request of the Department of Indian Affairs, and there is no doubt that their presence was beneficial to the community and did much to protect the Indians from unscrupulous visitors. I quote an extract from the *Quebec Diocesan Gazette* of September, 1924, page 6, column 1, which bears out this report:—

'A word must be said in praise of the work done by the two members of this splendid Force (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) at Pointe Bleue. Never has there been a quieter time on the reservation and the depredations of the bootleggers have been effectually stopped, owing to their presence. It is however, greatly to be hoped that the Ottawa Government will enlarge the scope of their operations so as to include a zone of ten miles or so around the reservation. A recommendation to this effect has already been made to the Department of Indian Affairs and all friends of the Indians should urge the department to act upon this recommendation.'

Special reference is made to the satisfactory work done by Sergeant F. W. Zaneth, who is in charge of the detachment at Quebec. A detail of the work at Montreal was the establishment by Sergeant Churchman of a small Criminal Investigation Bureau, where photographs and finger prints are taken.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. D. La Nauze, like so many others, reports a decrease in strength and an increase in work. Much work is done in this district in checking the smuggling and illicit manufacture of liquor, Inspector La Nauze reporting:—

"Our total seizures of smuggled liquor in Nova Scotia for the period in question were 2,138 gallons of rum, 16 gallons of whisky and 12 gallons of brandy. Fines amounting to \$2,300 were collected and sent to headquarters.

"As our activities increase the difficulty of this work increases also, and I again report that had I more men and the necessary transportation, greater results might be expected."

With regard to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Inspector La Nauze says:—

"Our work for this department ceased in November, 1923, and no further assistance has since been requested in connection with the enforcement of the Fisheries Act in the

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Maritime Provinces. In this connection I received a letter from the Chief Inspector of Fisheries (Eastern Division), of which the following is an extract:—

'I am pleased to have the opportunity to report that the services performed by Constables Tumblin, O'Brien, Conrad and Young in New Brunswick, and Constables Gillis and Beazley in Prince Edward Island were of the most satisfactory character, particularly with regard to preserving the lobster fishery from destructive and illegal fishing, and also the lobster canning industry from the serious injury suffered for many years past on account of the considerable quantities of illegal and poorly packed goods which were placed on the market, thus affecting the reputation of the trade.

'The value of the work of the constables, which was carried on with noteworthy discretion, cannot be too highly praised. Our officers were protected from bodily harm in some instances. Illegal practices were curtailed to a most gratifying degree and a wholesome respect for law and order largely regained the confidence restored to the industry. The prospects are that with similar assistance for the next several years illegal practices will be practically wiped out, and the most highly valued fishing and canning industry saved from the deplorable results that have accompanied illegalities in the past.

'The special work of several of your constables in investigating complaints against our officers and in assisting in the protection of the salmon sport fishing in each of the Maritime Provinces has also been of value.'

'I regret to report that one of our most energetic constables, Reg. No. 9177 Constable Tumblin, C. W., contracted a severe illness due to exposure and wetting while on this duty and is still under medical treatment.'

An interesting case of assistance to the Provincial authorities is thus chronicled:—

'Upon your instructions of December last, four members, with the police car, were sent to Queens County, N.S. to investigate the looting of the British ship *River Wye* which went ashore near Port Mouton island, N.S. in November.

'Sixteen convictions were secured under section 430 Criminal Code, and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia wrote me a letter of which the following is an extract:—

'I must thank you and your staff for the services you have rendered and compliment you on the success you have attained, which, after all, is only to be expected from a Force with such glorious traditions behind it.'

THE YUKON

Inspector E. Telford in his report once more lays stress on the multiplicity of the duties performed by the force in this district. Under the caption "Assistance to Other Departments," he says:—

'Under this head I would draw your attention to the increased amount of work taken over by this division: during the past year the office of 'Sheriff of the Yukon Territory' was handed over to the Officer Commanding. Under present instructions the Officer Commanding Whitehorse Sub-district will take over the duties now performed by the police magistrate at that point.

'S/Sergeant W. J. D. Dempster, in charge of the Mayo Sub-district, acts as magistrate and coroner in the Mayo district.

'Non-commissioned officers and constables at outlying points act as veterinary, immigration and customs inspectors, postmasters, collect royalty tax, search baggage for gold-dust, furs, etc.

'The Officer Commanding at Whitehorse, in addition to his other duties, is mining recorder, Crown land and timber agent, and fire inspector for the Department of forestry.

'The Officer Commanding division is sheriff, immigration officer, inspector of fisheries, inspector of weights and measures, registrar of vital statistics, and all members of the division are game wardens, *ex-officio*.

'In addition to enforcing federal and territorial laws, the duties of enforcing city by-laws also fall on us, and we issue permits to export fur, set out poison for exterminating wolves, issue licenses to big game hunters, keep records of all big game killed. Under direction of the Public Administrator the estates of persons dying from sudden or accidental death, and insane persons in outlying points are handled by us. Distant detachments issue rations to destitute Indians by direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and when necessary attend to the sick.

'Sick or destitute miners and prospectors or trappers are looked after, and their several cases brought to the attention of the Territorial Government, and if necessary they are brought to Dawson for treatment, etc.

"The necessary guards are also furnished the local collector of Federal Income Tax."

No crime of a serious nature occurred during the year; he remarks:—

"Owing to the stock of liquor in the Government liquor store becoming exhausted illicit stills sprang up; suspected places were raided, and we obtained convictions in three instances acting in conjunction with the Department of Customs and Excise."

Discussing the nature of the work, Inspector Telford says:—

"All districts have been thoroughly patrolled, those where mining is being carried on more frequently than the more outlying ones. Patrols have frequently to be made to distant points to investigate reports of sickness or destitution, and if necessary, the parties are brought into town for treatment. Owing to the long distances between habitations many of the patrols have to carry all their supplies with them.

"The principal patrols made were:—

Rampart House—LaPierre House, 280 miles, 14 days.

Rampart House—Herschel Island, 356 miles, 28 days.

Whitehorse—Wellesley Lake, 874 miles, 45 days.

Teslin—Iron Creek, 192 miles, 6 days.

Teslin—Wolf Lake, 216 miles, 15 days.

Ross River—Whitehorse, 293 miles, 14 days.

"On the patrol from Rampart House to Herschel Island, the guide hired by Constable McCormick disappeared after arrival at the Island, and was not found for three days; he apparently went crazy, but was found at Demarcation Point rather weak, but otherwise all right and after a few days rest fit for their return trip."

The following notes upon general conditions appear in the report:—

"There is a considerable change taking place in the Dawson District, people gradually leaving. Whitehorse being almost entirely kept up by the railroad, and being the head of navigation, does not change to any extent.

"Merchants and others are somewhat disappointed with the slow growth of Mayo and Keno, but the silver mines continue to look promising. The Treadwell-Yukon Company are installing a mill and, I am informed, have enough ore in sight to keep the mill busy for three or four years, and in the meantime expect to uncover other rich leads. During the year further discoveries of large bodies of silver ore have been found in the Beaver District, some 50 miles east of Keno, and there is no doubt that the whole of this part of the territory is very highly mineralized.

"There have been no new finds in placer mining, and the only gold taken out in large quantities is that mined by the companies operating the creeks around Dawson.

"A large number of old prospectors are scattered over the territory, and it adds considerably to our work keeping track of them, as many are feeble, and have to be brought to Dawson, or given subsistence; most of these are men who prospected in the Caribou and Cassiar districts before the Klondyke was discovered, then followed the rush to the Yukon, and are now men of 65 to 75 years of age."

N DIVISION

Inspector C. Trundle reports a sharp decrease in this division, which is maintained at Ottawa as a reserve, it having declined in the year from two officers and 56 other ranks to one officer and 35 other ranks. Its duties remain of a miscellaneous nature, it being drawn upon for such special pieces of work as the guarding of taxation offices, furnishing escorts for harvesters' trains, strengthening other divisions at the time of the Post Office Strike, etc. A certain amount of ceremonial falls to the lot of this division, and its performance of these duties has elicited several expressions of commendations. On July 19, 1924, a mounted escort was furnished for His Excellency the Governor General on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament.

TRAINING

Superintendent A. W. Duffus, the Officer Commanding the Depot at Regina, has had to contend with the decline in strength which has been so marked in the various districts. In the first six months of the year 60 recruits

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joined, and 30 non-commissioned officers and constables were transferred from other divisions to the depot, but 79 non-commissioned officers and constables were transferred to other divisions, and in addition over 70 were struck off the strength owing to various causes—death, invaliding, retirement to pension, time expired, etc., so that there was a drop from 213 to 158 all ranks. He remarks:—

“Owing to the limited number of men available for duty in the post, it has been very hard to have the necessary work done and at the same time carry on with training. During the summer months there are so many calls for men for outside duties, such as musical rides, escorts for harvester trains, guards for the Income Tax office, etc., that training is practically suspended with the exception of the musketry practice.”

Apart from these outside calls, the tale of the year's work has to do with training and with sundry improvements to the buildings, rifle range, etc. The training has been carried on with the customary thoroughness, the most interesting feature of it being the good work done in musketry and revolver practice. In the rifle nine qualified as marksmen and 40 as first-class shots, while 37 won the standing of marksmen with the revolver. The depot did well in competitions, winning a considerable number of prizes, the most notable successes being the wining of gold, silver and bronze medals in the indoor championship competitions and military matches of the Canadian Revolver Associations.

WORK IN THE FAR NORTH

The task of preserving order and protecting the natives in the Far North grows with the years. At present we have twenty detachments which conduct their operations under arctic or sub-arctic conditions, these being grouped into four sub-districts known as Ellesmere Island, Hudson Bay, Arctic, and Mackenzie River. The first of these embraces the three great islands which form the eastern face of the Canadian Arctic archipelago; on Baffin's Island are the present headquarters, Pang-nir-tung, and Ponds Inlet; on North Devon Island is the detachment, established this summer, of Dundas Harbour; and on Ellesmere Island is Craig Harbour, with a sub-post at Kane Basin. To the south of this, but administered direct from Ottawa, is the detachment at Port Burwell on Hudson strait. The Hudson Bay sub-district at present has only two detachments, at Chesterfield Inlet and Port Nelson. The Arctic sub-district has four detachments, at Aklavik, Herschel Island, Baillie Island, and Tree River. The Mackenzie River sub-district, which may be termed sub-arctic rather than arctic, has nine detachments, Fort Smith, Fitzgerald, Chipewyan, Resolution, Rae, Providence, Norman, Simpson, and Good Hope. Three of these were established this year, Rae, Good Hope, and Providence; it is intended to close the post at Fitzgerald, which is close to Fort Smith. These detachments represent much travelling, often in circumstances which entail hardship, and a great deal of work in administration.

TRIAL OF IK-A-LUK-PIAK AT AKLAVIK

An account of the killing of the Eskimo Hav-ou-gach by Ik-a-luk-piak in November, 1921, appeared in the annual report of 1922. The affair took place about 90 miles inland from Tree River, and difficulties of travel, caused by unusual ice conditions on the coast, prevented the accused being placed on trial in 1923 when a judicial party was sent to Herschel Island. Another party was sent to Aklavik this year, and on July 7, Ik-a-luk-piak was tried before His Honour Judge Dubuc, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain penitentiary. The prisoner was taken to the prison by us. The accused was represented by counsel, who set up a

plea of self-defence and advanced sundry technical objections, one of them being to the swearing of native witnesses on the Bible, and another being a contention that the accused when he confessed had not understood the warning which had been given before he did so.

INSPECTION IN EASTERN ARCTIC WATERS

The customary voyage was made to the northeastern islands of the Arctic archipelago. The C.G.S. *Arctic* sailed from Quebec on July 5 with a non-commissioned officer and five constables of the force, and visited the several posts which have been established there. At Blacklead Island, near Pang-nir-tung, Inspector C. E. Wilcox, who had wintered there, was taken on board, and he inspected the detachments, ultimately returning to Ottawa to report. A new detachment was established at Dundas Harbour, on the south coast of North Devon island, Constable E. Anstead being left in charge, and a sub-detachment post was established on the eastern coast of Ellesmere island, on Rice strait, opposite Pim island, at the southern end of Kane basin; this is situated in latitude 78° 42' north and longitude 74° 45' west, and is about 200 miles farther north than Craig Harbour. A building has been erected and it will be visited during the coming winter by a patrol from Craig Harbour. The post has been named "Kane Basin detachment." The establishment of the detachment at Dundas Harbour, which is situated in approximately latitude 74° 35' north and longitude 82° 20' west, realizes a plan which has been under consideration for two years.

In the course of the voyage the *Arctic* visited Godhavn, the administrative centre of Greenland, and courtesies were exchanged with the Governor and other officials.

In the course of the voyage from Quebec to Blacklead Island an incident occurred which is described in the subjoined letter addressed under date of September 15, 1924, by Mr. F. D. Henderson, in charge of the expedition for the Department of the Interior, to Inspector Wilcox:—

"As you are aware the C.G.S. *Arctic* sailed from Quebec on July 5, having on board six members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, namely Corporal Tredgold, and Constables Dersch, Higgins, Maisonneuve, Margetts, and Mackinson.

"On July 12, when about one hundred miles out from Belle Isle, we encountered rough weather and owing to the heavy deck load the ship was unable to free herself from the water that came over the rail. This gradually accumulated and finally an unusually heavy sea came over which flooded the engine room and put out the fires.

"The ship was hove to, a bucket brigade was immediately formed, and the hand pumps were got going as soon as possible. It was apparent, however, that some more effective means must be taken if the ship was to be saved, and all hands who could be spared from the bucket line and the pumps were employed in jettisoning the deck load of coal. This had the desired effect. The ship rose from the water and the danger was past. However, before the engines could be started again, five days of continuous and most trying labour were needed to pump out the water and to clean up the coal which had been washed from the bunkers and had become packed around the machinery.

"During all this time the conduct of the police was excellent. They placed themselves under the orders of the ship's officers and worked with a will, long after the danger was past, to get things back into shape again.

"As senior officer in command of the expedition I wish to congratulate you on the very excellent behaviour of your men in a trying situation, and to ask you to convey to them my thanks and the thanks of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch which I represent for the great assistance they rendered in saving the ship and probably the lives of those on board."

PATROLS IN BAFFIN ISLAND

Inspector Wilcox, the Officer Commanding the Ellesmere Island sub-district, spent the winter at Pang-nir-tung fiord, on the north shore of Cumberland

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gulf. This detachment did a good deal of travelling, covering about 2,000 miles by dog team and over 500 by whaleboat. On two occasions, in December, 1923, and March, 1924, visits were made to an Eskimo settlement at Kekerten, a small island near the mouth of Kingnait fiord, to the east of Pang-nir-tung; both were errands of mercy, the first to relieve distress, as the natives were short of food, and the second to alleviate the condition of a native woman who was ill with tuberculosis. Two longer patrols, in January and February, 1924, covered the entire coast-line of Cumberland gulf. In addition, Corporal F. McInnes proceeded to Home Bay to investigate the deaths at Home Bay which were noticed in the annual report for 1923. Home Bay is a large indentation in the eastern coast of Baffin island, almost due north from Pang-nir-tung; a considerable eastward projection of the coast intervenes between the two places, and to pass from the one to the other it is necessary to proceed overland, up one of two fiords, Pang-nir-tung or Kingnait, which enter Cumberland gulf from the north. This patrol occupied 47 days, and the distance traversed exceeded 500 miles. The particulars of this patrol and of the investigation made by Corporal McInnes will be found in Appendix A.

Two or three notes may be appended relating of occurrences of interest. For example, on three occasions damage was caused by high winds. On November 17, 1923, and on May 1, 1914, the buildings were partly unroofed by the strong gales which raged; and on May 15, 1924, the canoe belonging to the detachment was picked up by a gust of wind, carried about 60 feet, and thrown upon some rocks. The damage sustained was made good by a member of the detachment.

An entry in Inspector Wilcox's diary under date of January 31, 1924, relates to a natural phenomenon which may merit notice:—

"Constable MacGregor left post in the morning to visit fissures in the earth's surface, on the western slope of a large hill, situated one mile northeast of Coolee river, and approximately two miles from coast line. He reports having seen two jets of hot air which are constantly emitted from the fissures conveying sufficient heat to melt snow with the temperature at -30° ."

In addition to his patrols from Pang-nir-tung, Inspector Wilcox travelled over 1,750 miles by the C.G.S. *Arctic*.

PONDS INLET DETACHMENT

Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy and his detachment spent the winter of 1923-24 at Ponds Inlet. After the trial of Noo-kud-lah, of which an account was given in the annual report of 1923, the C.G.S. *Arctic* sailed south on September 3, 1923; the Hudson Bay Company's ship *Nascopie* left on September 18, for Montreal, and thereafter Ponds Inlet had no communication with the outside world until August of 1924.

Staff-Sergeant Joy reports an unusually mild winter, with less ice than usual; the lowest temperature recorded was 49.5° degrees below zero, which occurred early in February at the return of the sun. The Eskimos suffered a misfortune which is thus reported by Staff-Sergeant Joy:—

"An epidemic of an unrecognized disease, which made its appearance at the beginning of May, was responsible for 13 deaths in a few days. The disease was prevalent throughout the month of May and part of June, and almost every Eskimo in the district, adults and children, became infected more or less, and several about the post are still suffering from the after effects. A separate report covering the symptoms has been rendered."

The disease among the dogs which did so much harm in 1921, 1922 and 1923, apparently has run its course, so that the Eskimos are fairly well supplied with these indispensable creatures.

In addition to making sundry local patrols and a longer one to the river Clyde on the east coast of Baffin island, Staff-Sergeant Joy made a daring attempt to reach Ellesmere Island. This was foiled by ice conditions, but he was absent for 47 days and travelled about 650 miles, some of it in perilous circumstances. Details of this adventure are given in Appendix A, and it will suffice here to relate that he travelled from Ponds Inlet to the vicinity of Cape Crauford, and then struck across Lancaster sound, intending to get to North Devon island, to traverse it, and then to cross Jones sound to Ellesmere island. The party found open water which they could not cross, and on returning encountered another channel which had opened in the ice behind them and which separated them from the land they had left; the ice upon which they were travelling was drifting, and they reached the mainland only by dint of great exertions and after incurring what must have been great danger.

Dealing with the economic condition of the Eskimos, Staff-Sergeant Joy writes:—

"Fur-bearing animals of all kinds have been scarce, and foxes in particular in the northern part of the district, but some creditable hunts were made by Eskimos living in the vicinity of Fury and Hecla strait.

"Caribou also have been less plentiful. Very few were killed in the district of Igloolik, and still less further north. The tracks of several herds crossing from Baffin Island to Bylot Island were seen during the winter.

"The necessity of keeping so many Eskimos here for the arrival of the ship prevented several families from making their annual summer deer hunt; as a result skins for clothing were scarce, the movements of some families were materially handicapped.

"The payment of wolf bounty has proven a boon to the Eskimos, and if the present enthusiasm maintains, it should be a good incentive to the reduction of these animals to a minimum on the caribou range within a few years. Bounty was paid on 17 wolves, most of which were captured in the district of Fury and Hecla strait. Wolves have been reported less plentiful this year, which may be attributed to the fact that caribou were more scarce.

"It is said that the traders are contemplating extending their operations further north to Ellesmere island, and that Eskimos are to be taken from the villages on Baffin island, where they are most plentiful, to Ellesmere Island to support the new posts, and as there are no caribou on the southern and eastern parts of Ellesmere island, skins are to be taken from Baffin island annually to clothe them. If these contemplations are effected, it will mean the exploitation of the caribou on Baffin island to such an extent that the existence of this herd will be seriously threatened within a few years. It appears, in the interest of game conservation, that such trafficking should be prevented by legislation; that the exportation of deer skins from one island to another should be prohibited, or such a heavy royalty should be put on each skin that the result would be as effective as prohibition. In any event the exploitation of big game should demand some substantial remuneration to the Government."

DETACHMENT AT CRAIG HARBOUR

This detachment, which is stationed at the southern end of Ellesmere island, in approximately latitude 76° 10' north, longitude 80° 55", during the winter of 1923-24 remained isolated for very nearly a whole year, the ship having left them there on August 15, 1923, and having returned on August 9, 1924. The principal occurrence of the winter was the destruction of the detachment building by fire on February 22, 1924. This misfortune, which vividly illustrates the dangers and hardships of life in the high latitudes, is thus chronicled by Inspector Wilcox:—

"It appears that on the day in question all members of the detachment were present in the building, being prevented from going outside by a blizzard which blew with great force from the northeast.

"The fire started apparently from the Bosc Cone heater in the bedroom, or from the pipes leading from it by means of an elbow to the roof; at this time the three members of the detachment were all engaged on various tasks in the kitchen on the opposite side of the house.

"Although the bedroom had only been vacated a matter of a few minutes the fire broke out in this short space of time and had a strong grip on the inner flat roof on the building before it was noticed.

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"Inability to deal effectually with the outbreak is attributed to lack of adequate appliances, the Pyrene extinguishers being frozen, a very small supply of water in the building and the raging storm outside preventing anything being done from the exterior, after the outer roof had caught.

"Every possible effort under the circumstances was made to extinguish the flames but with no success, and when it was realized that the building was doomed attention was directed to saving whatever could be rescued, bedding and arms receiving first attention. Within a very short space of time the house was a red hot shell.

"Anxiety was felt for the storehouse which luckily did not catch fire although surrounded by flying sparks from the burning house.

"With great difficulty bedding and articles saved were conveyed to the blubber shed which was utilized as temporary quarters for the detachment. In the effort to salvage articles from the flames and convey them to safety all the men were frost bitten, and even the natives suffered severely pushing the salvaged gear by sled across to the blubber shed. Although in mid afternoon, a flag pole which had been erected as a wireless mast within five yards of the building could not be seen through the blinding snow. Articles were subsequently found scattered over the ice to a distance of nearly two miles.

"Following the fire the blubber shed was made as habitable as possible, wooden bunks erected and the cooking stove belonging to headquarters erected in place of the Bose Cone heater.

"Shortly after quarters were taken up in the blubber shed an incident occurred which might have proved fatal. When fixing up the cook stove various fittings could not be found as they were buried under several feet of snow, and therefore old fittings from the wreckage of the fire was used. On the night of February 26th the men were in bed, one of them, Constable Lee, was reading by candlelight when it was noticed that the light was growing dim, and was almost extinguished. Other members were asleep at this time. Feeling dizzy Constable Lee went to the stove and then feeling ill threw open the door and fell in a faint on the snow outside. The fall woke Corporal Michelson and Constable Anstead who were attempting to drag Constable Lee back into the building, when Corporal Michelson also sank down on to the floor in a stupor. Feeling as if he were about to do likewise Constable Anstead went outside and after a couple of minutes felt well enough to attend to the other men. The shed quickly cleared of the poisonous gas and in a few minutes the men were none the worse for their experience. The fire was immediately extinguished, and subsequently the proper fittings for the stove were found.

"Although February and March were intensely cold—the day succeeding the fire registering 55 degrees below zero—the men were comfortable in their temporary quarters, for although rather cramped one or more men were continually on patrol so that from the time of the fire until the arrival of the ship only 28 days were spent all together in the blubber shed."

The Eskimos who spent the winter with this detachment came from Greenland, and a passage in Corporal Michelson's report merits attention:—

"The two native families brought from Etah, North Greenland, for service with the detachment, have worked faithfully and intelligently throughout the year, and in spite of being separated from their tribe have appeared happy and contented. No case of sickness has occurred amongst the natives, their good health no doubt being due in part to their excellent standard of cleanliness and their greater understanding of the elementary laws of sanitation. In this respect so far as contact with a few families can be relied upon, these natives are far superior to those of Baffin Land.

"The natives have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with their term of engagement both as to treatment and payment and were both ready to continue their service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

During their period of isolation the members of this detachment made a number of patrols, and surveyed a portion of the coast line. Records deposited by Captain Sverdrup were found.

AID TO ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Before leaving the northeastern Arctic, mention may be made of the occasional services which our detachments are able to render to the cause of scientific research. In the season of 1923-24 members of the detachment at Ponds Inlet gathered about thirty specimens of vegetation, and about fifty specimens of insects, and in addition excavated two old Eskimo igloos. In his report Staff-Sergeant Joy says:—

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"The first produced 167 specimens of Eskimos tools and pieces of worked bone, which were numbered consecutively and a record kept of the depth and location in the igloo each article was found. The second igloo I dug out with the assistance of Constable Must, which produced some 527 specimens, including several human skulls, most of them in first class condition; these were also numbered and recorded and the entire collection forwarded direct to the Museum, in compliance with the assistant commissioner's instructions."

The Chief of the Division of Anthropology in the Victoria Memorial Museum, in thanking me for the anthropological objects, described them as "magnificent material," and added:—

"The specimens are being cleaned by our preparator and form one of the most valuable accessions that the Division of Anthropology has received since I took charge of it in 1910. The care with which the collection was made is simply extraordinary and it would be difficult to find words of too great praise for the collection."

The Craig Harbour detachment has noticed remains of dwellings formerly inhabited by Eskimos, and some excavations have been made.

PORT BURWELL

Sergeant J. F. Wight spent a quiet winter at Port Burwell, the principal incident being a patrol in March to Georges river which involved about 300 miles of travel. One passage from Sergeant Wight's report may be quoted for the light it throws upon conditions in the north:—

"At 1 p.m. we reached a patch of scrub bush where we made tea. This is the most northerly wood growing on the Ungava coast and these are the first trees I have seen since coming north nearly four years ago."

CHESTERFIELD INLET

Our headquarters for the control of the northern portion of Hudson bay have been shifted from Churchill to Chesterfield Inlet. From this patrols are made south to Churchill, west to Baker Lake, and north to Fullerton; they probably soon will be pushed on to Repulse Bay. Police buildings are maintained at Fullerton and Baker Lake and have been visited. Corporal O. G. Petty, who spent some weeks at Fullerton in February and March, reports the scarcity of caribou which has been noticed in so many places in the north, and which is so ominous a sign. In March an Eskimo family whom he knew were carried out to sea and lost while hunting seal on a floe. Early in the year another family were carried out to sea in the same manner, but were saved by the floe drifting ashore.

THE ARCTIC SUB-DISTRICT

In his report for the six months ending June 30, 1924, Inspector S. T. Wood states that the suspected murder of Hik-tak by Komeuk, which was mentioned in the annual report for 1922, is under investigation by the Tree River detachment. He says:—

"A statement has been obtained from Hik-tak's son which is in the nature of strong circumstantial evidence against Komeuk. The latter and the wife of deceased are inland and will be interviewed on their return to the coast this spring."

Inspector Wood also mentions the supposed murder of Ook-pa-tow-yak by E-ter-goo-yak, near Baker Lake, which was reported upon in the annual report of 1923. The accused man at the time of writing was on Adelaide peninsula. One or two new cases are noted, one being thus outlined:—

"The abduction of native woman, Napnaikuk, by Eskimo Naofalik, winter 1922-23, is complained of by the husband of the woman. Inorajuk, the husband, of King William Island, with others went to meet a native trader near Lind Island. Here the accused Naofalik and members of his band took the woman by force. Naofalik and the woman are now

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residing at Cambridge Bay. Constable Brockie is now on patrol to that place to locate and bring back the woman. It is feared that there will be much trouble and loss of life unless the police take immediate action."

Dealing with the prevalence of game during the winter of 1923-24 Inspector Wood says:—

"In Coronation gulf the almost total absence of caribou now for the second year in succession is causing great hardship among the Eskimo, many cases of actual starvation being reported. Since the Eskimo depend on the caribou entirely for all clothing, bedding, summer shelters and various implements and also at certain seasons for their entire food supply, the seriousness of the situation is apparent. The establishment of trading posts in the routes of the bi-annual migration of the caribou to and from the northern islands, Victoria island in particular, has caused the caribou to go elsewhere, in fact reports show that caribou are increasing in the areas east and west of Coronation gulf. . . .

"From reliable information lately received it would appear advisable to extend the Backs River Preserve to the eastward to include the area from Chesterfield inlet north and west to include Boothia and Melville peninsulas and several islands north of that area. The area is described as being ideal for caribou, muskox, in fact all game and for the natives. It is essential that neither trading posts nor white trappers be allowed therein. Several traders and white trappers are headed for Boothia Peninsula this summer."

He adds that white trappers along the coast did badly. With regard to the Eskimos and Indians he says:—

"There has been no sickness with the exception of an epidemic of la grippe this spring which caught natives and whites alike everywhere.

"Cases of death by starvation are reported from Coronation gulf among the natives owing to absence of caribou. Among the western Eskimo the births have exceeded the number of deaths by a good margin."

One remark is:—

"Mr. T. Gordon, trader at Demarcation Point, just across the boundary, brought 150 head of reindeer from Point Barrow last fall, and these are now located near his post. They are doing well. A United States Government school and reindeer station is to be opened in that vicinity."

Active patrolling took place in this district, over 4,000 miles being traversed. On one patrol, made by Inspector Wood from Herschel Island to Aklavik in February, a temperature of 65° below zero was encountered; Inspector Wood's remarks are:—

"There was nothing unusual to report on the patrol except the exceptionally cold weather, which was hard on the dogs, affecting their lungs, and making them bleed at the mouth. The weather was the coldest I have experienced here in five years and is unusual for this section."

THE MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT

The Mackenzie River sub-district was the scene of much travel, inspection trips and long patrols by officers, escort work with the Indian agent paying treaty money, and patrols by non-commissioned officers and constables accounting for a mileage of about 11,500; of this much was by steamboats and motor launches, a good deal by canoes, and about two thousand miles by dog teams. Inspector G. F. Fletcher, the Officer Commanding the sub-district, made two tours of inspection, one in the winter and one in the summer. Inspector H. L. Fraser made two journeys in the summer, the first from the sub-district headquarters at Fort Smith to Rae, and the second from Fort Smith post to Rae towards Great Bear lake along the chain of rivers and small lakes to a body of water described on the map as Lac Ste. Croix, but known to the Indians as lake Simitu, the meaning of the word being "lake of my net"; the object of this patrol was to establish a cache of provisions to facilitate a journey to Great Bear lake which is in contemplation, with the idea of ascertaining whether the coast of Coronation gulf may be accessible by this route. Inspector Fletcher's

winter inspection, which was all performed with dog-teams, amounted to 1,128 miles; his summer inspection, which was principally done by steamboat, accounted for 1,982 miles; Inspector Fraser's two summer trips were of 1,074 and 1,414 miles respectively.

Inspector Fletcher's winter trip began on January 8 and ended on April 10. His account of conditions is in part as follows:—

"I found the Indians in very good circumstances, there being very little sickness and no destitution. The fur catch this year has been very fair, with a great number of mink caught, especially round the Slave River and Fort Resolution. Trappers were warned to stop trapping on the new Game Reserve on the Slave river. . . . The caribou have been farther west this year than they have been for several years, and as a consequence caribou meat has been fairly plentiful in the forts.

"Reports from Fort Rae and the east end of Great Slave lake state that there are practically no white foxes this year; great numbers were caught in this section last year, but this year they seem to have disappeared. Around Resolution itself, between Little Buffalo and Artillery lake, there are 29 white trappers. These white trappers are increasing in number every year, and their presence adds greatly to our work. There is no mining or development work being done in the North West Territories this winter; all companies have closed down, temporarily at least. I heard of no trouble between the Indians and white trappers, and I think that the setting aside of game reserves in which only Indians are allowed to trap will greatly lessen the chances of any friction between white and Indian....

"Our detachments have been kept very busy patrolling all winter, and the new detachments to be opened this year will enable us to more thoroughly cover the country in winter than we have been able to do with our present detachments. I have an exceedingly fine lot of winter travellers on my detachments at present; they can make the mileage and also look after themselves and dogs."

Inspector Fletcher's summer trip lasted from June 24 to July 20. In his report he gives interesting particulars of the several posts upon the Mackenzie, including the following note upon the Liard region:—

"The Liard river country is filling up quickly with white trappers and prospectors; it is one of the best fur producing countries in the north, a large number of marten being taken by trappers last season; marten is, of course, the highest priced fur that is taken in any numbers. There have been rumours for years of placer gold up the Liard and South Nahanni rivers—the Nahanni is a tributary of the Liard—and prospectors are working in that country and seem to thoroughly believe in the possibility of a big strike of placer gold at any time; there have been several small local rushes, but they have not amounted to anything.

"Patrols are made to Forts Liard and Nelson every year by our detachment at Fort Simpson, and trappers are visited as frequently as possible during the winter. Trappers have got into the habit of looking for these police patrols in winter, and undoubtedly experience a greater feeling of security in their isolation owing to the fact that they know that our patrols will be along. I have heard trappers tell strangers who inquired if they were not taking big chances in living so far away from settlements, that they were all right as the police patrols visited them to see how they were getting along. I hope with our increased strength to be able to pay more attention than has been possible in the past to this feature of our work in the North, which I think you will agree with me is a very useful and important one."

Inspector Eames was left at Norman, where he is to command the detachment, Inspector Fletcher remarking that the presence of a Justice of the Peace will be an advantage. At Good Hope another new detachment was established, a site being procured and the necessary buildings erected.

Inspector Fraser's earlier patrol was for the purpose of establishing the new detachment at Rae. Leaving Fort Smith on June 24, he travelled by steamer to Resolution, arriving there on June 25, and, leaving the steamer, made his way by motor launch across the Great Slave lake and up the North arm to Rae, where he selected a site on one of the three small islands on which the present settlement is situated, and made a beginning with the erection of the buildings. Early in July the annual gathering of Indians took place, entries in Inspector Fraser's diary being:—

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"2nd July. Blowing hard all day, so the *Liard River* would not be able to travel. Many more Indians arrived to-day. The Indians here use very narrow canoes, and seem to travel in any weather, and it is wonderful that they are not upset. It is very noticeable that the Indians coming from the south of the fort are very much more prosperous than those from the direction of the Barren Lands; the women and children of the former are quite well dressed, those of the latter are very dirty and almost in rags.

"3rd July. 71 canoes, packed with Indians, arrived from the head of the lake this morning. They came in one large flotilla, and, with small square sails spread on most of the canoes, and the square striped blankets in lieu of sails on others, their paddles flashing in the sunlight, they made an impressive showing. As they neared the fort they fired off guns, and Indians on shore replied. These Indians were mainly from the Martin Lake district, though some of them were from as far as the shore of the Great Bear Lake."

On his second visit Inspector Fraser travelled to Rae by steamer and motor launch as before, and left Rae on August 6 by canoe, returning on August 17, after traversing 318 miles by river and lake. As this patrol was made in a little-frequented part of the country, somewhat extended extracts from Inspector Fraser's general report will be found in Appendix A.

In addition to these long journeys, numerous patrols were made in the sub-district, more than 25 in all. One of these, made by Corporal F. Cook from Fitzgerald to the Lady Grey Lake district, on the edge of the Barrens, gave rise to some remarks by the non-commissioned officer making it upon game preservation:—

"The Indians who live in this part of the country are known as 'Caribou Eaters'. They consist of twelve families; I saw every family except one, and this family had recently been visited by some of the other Indians. They are all in good health, and have lots of meat and also a good fur catch. These Indians only come into the fort once a year for treaty, staying on their hunting grounds the rest of the time. I learned from the Indians that the caribou had come in in larger numbers than usual, and, contrary to custom, came from the northeast side, their usual route being from the northwest. They were there in large numbers when the patrol was out about 100 miles from Fitzgerald, but as travel is chiefly on the lakes, although we saw a great many tracks, we only actually saw 24 head as the caribou do not stay on the lakes, but stay in the bush. I was able to make clear to these people the importance of the protection of caribou. The Indians admitted that they can see themselves that the caribou are not as numerous as in the past, but claimed that occasionally it was necessary to kill female caribou in the summer time for clothing, and though they generally used all the meat from these animals it sometimes happened that out on the Barrens, where they have little means of transport, they had to leave a few carcasses. They promised that they would themselves do their best not to kill when not in need of food or clothing. The caribou have been plentiful in the Lady Grey Lake district this year."

Another remark by him is:—

"The majority of trappers will not bother trying to trap skunk owing to the low price the pelt fetches, and the unpleasant job of skinning them. As they are certainly increasing in this country, it might be a good thing if a bounty were placed on them to encourage the trapping of them."

Disputes between trappers caused several patrols; in one of these the constable making it did some clever tracking, and in another two men were found living in cabins fifty yards apart, on bad terms with each other, though dwelling in a very lonely place.

WINTER JOURNEY FROM EDMONTON TO HERSCHEL ISLAND

The usual patrols were carried out in the portions of G Division (Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories) south of the Arctic and Mackenzie river sub-divisions. Of these the most noteworthy was a journey performed by Sergeant H. Thorne from Edmonton to Herschel Island. This was in connection with the trial of the two Eskimos, Alikomiak and Tatamrigana; the decision not to interfere with the death sentences was taken at a date when summer travel had ended and the winter trails on the Mackenzie river were not yet practicable,

so that a journey by a circuitous route was necessary. Sergeant Thorne left Edmonton on October 5, proceeding by Vancouver and Seattle to Alaska. On arrival at Fairbanks, in that territory, he was greatly delayed by unseasonable weather, there being neither snow, ice, boats nor any other means of travel. On November 7 he reached Circle, and after further delays there he travelled by dog-team to Fort Yukon by Birch Creek, covering the 150 miles in a little over two days, and arriving on November 18. He left Fort Yukon on November 20, arrived at Rampart House on November 26, and from there proceeded to Herschel Island, arriving at 2.15 p.m. on December 6. He remained at Herschel Island until February 19, and then returned by the same route, arriving in Edmonton on April 3, 1924. The time consumed in actual travelling was 75 days, and the total distance traversed was 7,493 miles, of which 3,800 were by steamship, 2,398 by rail, 1,025 by dog-train and 270 by horse stage.

UPPER LIARD RIVER PATROL

An interesting episode was Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch's patrol in northern British Columbia in connection with the suspected murder of an Indian lad named Wasetla, or Atol, who was known to the whites as Mocassin. This affair, which took place on the upper Liard river, in a remote region difficult of access, was the outcome of fears of witchcraft entertained by nomadic Indians of a primitive type; it is the opinion of the few white men who live in the vicinity that many cruelties have been perpetrated because of this superstition. Atol came to his death in March, 1923, at Thirty-mile bar on the Liard river, and in September of that year a white man living at Liard communicated to Mr. W. Scott Simpson, Indian agent for the Stikine Agency, his suspicions that there had been foul play. In November, 1923, Superintendent J. H. McMullen, of the Provincial Police Department, asked if the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were in a position to investigate the matter. After some consideration, for it was uncertain at first whether the scene of the death could best be reached from Edmonton, from the Yukon, or from the sea-coast, it was decided to enter the country by the last-mentioned route, and in June, 1924, Inspector Wunsch and two constables travelled from Vancouver to Wrangel, Alaska, ascended the Stikine river to Telegraph Creek, and then travelled, by canoe and on foot, by Dease lake to the headwaters of the Liard. The Indians were recalcitrant, but after patient work Atol's body was discovered and disinterred, and admissions were secured which point to murder in a cruel form. An elderly Indian named Loot fell ill and died, and his family suspected the deceased of having bewitched him; at the instigation of an Indian named Big Alec, who himself about that time killed four of his dogs under the belief that they were guilty of witchcraft, the wretched Atol, who was a youth of about 18, was tied up and left on the ice to freeze, the person actually committing the deed being Edie Loot, daughter of the sick man and wife of an Indian named Pea Ell. Another daughter of the sick man, Lucy Loot, was absent from the camp; on her return she braved the anger of the others and released Atol, who had been lying tied up for six days, and tried to revive him, but he was badly frozen, and died. Five Indians, Edie, Big Alec, and three men of the Loot family, Dan, Clem, and Jimmy, were arrested and charged with murder. They were brought out and lodged in Oakalla jail; the further proceedings are in the hands of the provincial authorities.

Inspector Wunsch's journey was performed with celerity. His party left Vancouver on June 14, arrived at and departed from Wrangell on June 17, and

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arrived at Telegraph Creek on June 19. From there they went on foot to the head of Dease lake, arriving on June 27, and picking up there a canoe which had been sent for them. They then made their way by water to Liard, incidentally visiting the Indians and prospectors in the vicinity of their route, and arrived on July 19. Inspector Wunsch's report in part is as follows:—

"There were about forty Indians in the post and I made inquiries amongst them. A man named Big Alec, who had originally stated to the Hudson's Bay Company Post Manager that Mocassin had been killed, refused to substantiate his complaint, and told me that he had been misunderstood.

"The Indians were annoyed that we did not leave with the agent, and told me that we were making trouble for nothing. There have been no police in this district since 1898 when Inspector Moodie took a patrol of the North West Mounted Police through to the Yukon.

"I made inquiries as to what Indians had been camped at Thirty-mile Bar during the winter of 1922-23, where the murder had been reported. I met with great opposition and on one occasion was fired at from the vicinity of the Indian camp. . . .

"On July 30, I got hold of an Indian girl, Lucy Loot, who told me she had seen Mocassin lying with his hands and feet tied, on the frozen river at Thirty-mile Bar. She had untied him and lit a fire, but he died the same day. Her half-sister, Edie, wife of Pea Ell, had told her that she had personally tied up this man for witching old Loot who had just died. She refused to assist Lucy in her attempts to save Mocassin's life, and her three brothers, Dan, Jimmy and Clem, also told her to leave him alone. Lucy did not know where the body had been buried, but she thought they had dug a hole in the ground near the camp. (I had previously been told by the Indians that they cut a hole in the ice and buried him in the river.)

"The whole Loot family had left Liard the day previously and gone in a boat down the Liard river towards Thirty-mile Bar. I at once went after them with the two constables and a white trapper, Fred Allen, who offered to accompany me as a guide. (I took him as a witness if we found the body.)

"We found the three Loot boys at Twenty-mile Bar, but Edie had gone with her husband into the woods. I sent Constable Neville after her, and myself with Constable Martin went on to Thirty-mile Bar to search for the grave of Mocassin.

"In the afternoon of July 31, I came across a hole where wolves had been digging and been stopped by boards. There was a rude cross of wood stuck near, so we disinterred the body of a man in an advanced state of decomposition. He had been buried after being frozen with his knees under his chin. His hands and feet were not tied, but were frozen together as though the rope had been removed after death.

"While we were at work Clem Loot and another Indian, Charlie McDonald, came down the river in a canoe, and at once pulled into the bank and came running over to where we were. Clem was greatly agitated and said 'Who tell you Mocassin buried here?'

"I returned to Twenty-mile Bar and next day Constable Neville arrived; he had left Edie and her husband at Twelve-mile Bar. I instructed all the Loot family to return with me to Liard at once as I was going to hold an investigation. I did not arrest any of them as I had no interpreter to explain the charge.

"On August 4, Constable Neville arrested Edie, Dan, Jimmy and Clem Loot, and they appeared before me the same day for a preliminary inquiry. I committed them for trial.

"They all made statements involving Big Alec, so Constable Neville arrested him on August 8, and after a preliminary enquiry I committed him also."

Inspector Wunsch then returned with his prisoners, leaving Liard on August 26, ascending the streams flowing out of Dease lake. He says:—

"On September 9, we went in the Hudson's Bay Company motor boat to the head of the lake. I there learned that some prospectors had gone out in front of us with wild tales of our fighting with the Indians. I thought these very exaggerated reports might get into the newspapers before the Commissioner received any information, so therefore left the two constables to bring the prisoners along the seventy-five-mile trail to Telegraph Creek while I went on ahead. I left the head of the lake at 10 a.m. on September 10, and reached Telegraph Creek at 8 p.m. the next day."

Telegraph Creek was left on September 28, and the party reached Vancouver on October 9. The total mileage was 2,540, of which 1,470 was by steamer, 320 by motor launch, 250 on foot, and 500 by canoe and scow.

Owing to the nature of the case, some curious incidents occurred. On July 23, Inspector Wunsch noted that all the white men of the region were certain that much cruelty was due to the Indians' belief in witchcraft, and added:—

"It seems that someone discovers that another is possessed of an evil spirit, or a witch. That unfortunate person is at once tied by his, or her, hands and feet and left for varying periods, until the witch has departed. If this happens during the winter death often occurs. Mocassin was supposed to have witched old Loot, and was therefore tied up for six days, dying at the end of that time from exposure.

"This district is rotten with witchcraft. I have myself seen a girl, Madeline, who was tied up for a witch, and is now a cripple; her left arm and one foot are both useless. Also a young boy, Seagull, whose mother cut off the tip of his ear when told by the other Indians that he was witching his little brother who was sick.

"The following incident may appear ludicrous, but will give an idea of the state of these Indians' minds. The day after we arrived an Indian named Little Jimmy came into our cabin and proceeded to 'witch' our arms. When he thought he was unobserved he revolved slowly on one foot in front of the rifle rack, and then solemnly touched each gun in turn. (I took great care to prove that the 'witchcraft' had had no effect that evening when I shot with all the Indians at a rock in the river about 800 yards distant. Our service rifles easily outclassed their 30-30's, which are not intended for long ranges.)"

Another remark of his is:—

"I have heard since that they all thought Mocassin spoke to me when we disinterred him."

The Loot family belong to the Tinnch subdivision of Indians; Big Alec is a Mackenzie river Indian who speaks Cree. It was necessary at the preliminary hearing held by Inspector Wunsch to have one interpreter for the Loot family and another for Big Alec. As throwing light upon these people's frame of mind, the evidence given by Jimmy Loot at the preliminary hearing may be quoted:—

"Jimmy Loot stated on oath:—

"'Big Alec tell me three times tie Mocassin. He say Mocassin witch, kill my father; bad for Big Alec too. Big Alec say good thing if Mocassin dead. My sister Edie tell me she tie Mocassin because Big Alec tell her tie him for witch. I see Big Alec kill four his own dogs, two pups and two big dogs. Every night he kill one. He put string round dog neck. He tell me he dream witch, kill dog because he feel sick. Then feel better so kill all dog. He say Mocassin witch, burn him when he dead.'"

OTHER PATROLS IN NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

In addition to this journey, between fifteen and twenty patrols were undertaken in northern British Columbia, most of these having either Prince George or Telkwa as their base. Sergeant H. E. Taylor made two rather long trips in company with the Indian agents concerned, one from Fort Fraser south to the Kluskus district in June, and the other in September from Fort George north to the Fort Grahame district. The first of these, which involved traversing 448 miles, 221 of which were by pack-train, took our men into a portion of a wide stretch of difficult country, extending to the coast, which hitherto has had little supervision of any kind; they went to the Kluskus Indian reserve, returning by another route. At Kluskus they encountered a gathering of Indians of the region. Sergeant Taylor's report includes the following paragraphs:—

"This is the only opportunity throughout the whole year for a patrol to get in touch with all the Indians of this district. They are scattered on their trap lines all winter, and all summer they go to the hay meadows and camp there, and visit the lakes and catch and smoke fish. Indians living a distance of 60 miles both east and west had come to Kluskus for the week.

"There are no peace officers, game wardens or fire rangers throughout this district.

"We remained at Kluskus on June 3, and the Indian agent adjusted various tribal complaints, and presided over the election of a new chief for the Kluskus band. At the

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agent's request I attended the meeting of all the Indians and addressed them on the need of law observance, and the necessity of strictly obeying the game and fire ordinances.

"The only means of livelihood for these Indians is trapping in winter, and putting up hay and raising horses and cattle. They are too far from settlements to get any tie contracts or lumber or road work, and have to depend entirely upon the natural resources of their own district. Despite this, one or two of them have bank accounts and are very well fixed.

"This was the first occasion that a police patrol has been made through from the Fort Fraser end, and was also the first occasion on which a police patrol had been able to get in touch with so many Indians of the district at the same time.

An effort to compose a dispute as to trapping grounds between two Indian tribes marked this visit.

Sergeant Taylor's other patrol took him into the headwaters of the Peace river, the route followed taking them to McLeod lake, down the Parsnip river to Finlay forks, and up the Finlay river to Fort Graham. Many prospectors were seen, and white trappers have entered the country and are encroaching upon the territory needed by the Indians for their subsistence; many of these are foreigners, and in the absence of surveillance are reported to show little respect for law. "There are no police officers, game wardens, justices or officials of any kind," Sergeant Taylor remarks, "nearer than Prince George or Hudson's Hope, which are 200 and 300 miles from the trapping grounds." He adds:—

"A recent amendment to the British Columbia game laws provides that no aliens shall be granted trapping licenses. As a result of this, there has been a rush of applications for naturalization papers. Some of the aliens have obtained trapping licenses despite the new regulation, and the remainder are trapping without licenses pending the outcome of their applications for citizenship.

"There are at present too many trappers in the district to allow of any conservation of fur. Those qualified to express an opinion, state that the defining and curtailing of trapping areas, and the cessation of indiscriminate issuing of trapping licenses, is the only solution of the problem."

A newspaper report that the Fort Graham Indians were rapidly dying off with leprosy was found to be unfounded.

The friction between white trappers and Indians, the undesirable nature of some of the trappers, and the possibility of the existence of illicit trade in liquor, caused Colonel G. S. Pragnell, Inspector of Indian Agencies, who was one of the party, to urge the stationing of a police detachment at Fort Graham.

Corporal T. C. Bruce made a patrol of 637 miles from Telkwa west to Hazelton and then to Fort Babine and Stuart Lake. This was also made in company with Colonel Pragnell, and the Indian agents concerned, and the party attended the annual gathering of the Indians at Hogwilget. Here also the Indians have grievances regarding trapping and fishing. Two paragraphs in Corporal Bruce's report are:—

"The Babine Indians struck me as being very poor navigators, and they are very much afraid of the water, and will not put out if it is at all windy; there is always a breeze on this lake. Although there have been Indians around Babine Lake for many years they do not know what a sail is, and it is only in recent years that they have been using gasoline-propelled boats; formerly they used dug-outs.

"Whilst at Stuart Lake portage, one of the Indians accompanying us, who is suffering from tuberculosis, had a pretty bad attack, and Constable Woodman, who holds a St. John's Ambulance Association certificate, sat up all night with him, applying hot plasters and administering to his comfort."

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

It will be noted when comparing the following figures of work in connection with the Ticket of Leave Act with those for last year, that there were five fewer releases on parole, twelve more forfeitures and revocations, and one hundred and twenty-nine fewer sentences completed on parole.

Report for period September 30, 1923-September 30, 1924—

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	583	
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	575	
		1,158
Licenses revoked.....	30	
Licenses forfeited.....	36	
Sentences completed on ticket of leave.....	1,080	
Licenses made unconditional.....	66	
		1,212

From 1899 to September 30, 1924—

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	8,103	
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	9,251	
		17,354
Licenses revoked.....	573	
Licenses forfeited.....	413	
Sentences completed on ticket of leave.....	15,591	
Sentences not yet completed.....	777	
		17,354

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The Finger Print Section, as in the past, continues to assist all police forces throughout Canada and the United States, in the matter of making identifications by finger prints, and furnishing criminal records of those awaiting trial, together with advising the various police departments of any additional convictions against criminals who have passed through their hands.

This entails considerable clerical work, and as the number of criminals and finger prints increases so will the work increase, and the personnel of the section must necessarily grow to meet the demands.

The figures for the past year, given below, again shows an increase of over a thousand cases.

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo. negatives received	Photo. prints made	Photo-graphs received
1923							
October.....	1,588	217	1	1	52	156	216
November.....	1,682	213	6	1	67	201	293
December.....	1,533	157	1	1	100	300	212
1924							
January.....	1,808	197	11	1	60	180	450
February.....	1,623	166	1	3	61	183	286
March.....	1,947	192	2	.....	95	285	259
April.....	1,742	187	2	1	54	162	248
May.....	1,458	175	2	1	44	132	317
June.....	1,781	175	1	3	77	221	203
July.....	1,740	223	6	1	54	162	270
August.....	1,727	226	3	74	222	293
September.....	1,515	181	1	33	99	260
	20,144	2,309	36	14	771	2,303	3,307

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The following table gives a resumé of the work of the section to date:—
FINGER Print Records received and Identifications made from January, 1911, to
September 30, 1924

Year	Records	Identifications
1911.....	5,554	145
1912.....	4,418	227
1913.....	6,510	359
1914.....	8,475	581
1915.....	9,330	756
1916.....	8,009	629
1917.....	7,079	612
1918.....	8,941	670
1919.....	11,306	1,004
1920.....	12,591	1,372
1921.....	17,346	1,906
1922 (Nine months to September).....	13,022	1,499
1923 (1-10-22 to 30-9-1923).....	18,788	2,297
1924 (1-10-23 to 30-9-1924).....	20,144	2,309
	151,513	14,366

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged Constables (three years).....	79
Engaged Special Constables.....	34
Re-engaged after leaving.....	24
Deserters rejoined.....	4

Total increase.....	141
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Discharge through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.....	269
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Total decrease for the year 1924.....	128
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Died—

Reg. No.	3845	Corporal Smith, R. P.
"	6867	Constable Templeton, G. E.
"	8308	Constable Bennett, C.
"	8345	Constable Clayton, W. J.
"	8602	Constable Cook, W.
"	9140	Constable McVeigh, J.
"	9637	Constable Teske, N. V.
"	9722	Constable Howe, W. E.
"	9937	Constable Stuart, C.
"	10027	Constable Coristine, V. L.
"	10068	Constable Dunne, P.A.

Pensioned—

Reg. No.	9030	Sergeant-Major Argue, R.
"	2432	Staff-Sergeant Jackson, W. C.
"	3379	Staff-Sergeant Reichert, E.
"	3807	Staff-Sergeant Brewer, T. R.
"	2641	Sergeant McLaren, N. D.
"	2858	Sergeant Browning, J. T.
"	3149	Sergeant Cutting, P.
"	3217	Sergeant Brinkworth, G. W.
"	3613	Sergeant Pedley, A.
"	4217	Sergeant Conway, P. R.
"	4663	Sergeant Bullock, W.

OFFICERS

Appointed Assistant-Surgeon—

P. E. Doyle, M.D.

Retired to pension—

Inspector G. W. Currier.

In addition, during the year Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton went on leave pending retirement to pension. Assistant Commissioner Wroughton had been in the force since 1887, thus having thirty-seven years of service to his credit.

Inspector Currier also joined the force in 1887 and was an officer of much experience.

HEALTH

The reports of the principal and other medical officers show that the general health has been satisfactory, and the sanitary conditions of the barracks good.

It is with great regret that I chronicle the deaths of eleven non-commissioned officers and constables.

After the date of the closing of this report word was received of the drowning in the Arctic on August 26, 1924, of Reg. No. 9791 Constable Ian Mor MacDonald. This young constable was a member of the detachment at Herschel Island and had been sent on duty to Baillie Island and Simpson Bay in a coasting schooner. He disappeared from the vessel on the return voyage, having apparently fallen overboard. He was a particularly fine young man, of great promise.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

During the year an active interest has been taken in first aid work, and classes have been held at Ottawa, Regina and Vancouver.

The following awards were made during the year to members of the force:—

Certificates—Regina.. . . .	37
Vancouver.. . . .	17
Ottawa.. . . .	11
Total.. . . .	65

In addition a number of instructor's certificates, vouchers, medallions, and other acknowledgments of proficiency have been won. At present 171 members of the force hold first aid certificates. The force has been very successful in the various competitions held throughout the Dominion, the Shaughnessy eastern and western trophies having been won, as well as ten or eleven other distinctions.

First aid classes will be held during the coming year wherever possible.

HORSES

The health of the horses generally has been good. The casualties have been:—

Cast and sold.....	92
Died.....	3
Destroyed.....	13
Lost.....	2
	110

TRANSPORT

Our motor transport, with the exception of the motor-cycles, is in good working order. The motor-cycles, as I reported last year, have proved costly to repair, and will be replaced by Ford cars as the service demands.

BUILDINGS

As noted elsewhere in this report, the new detachment buildings at Providence, Rae and Good Hope have been erected, as also have been the new detachment building at Dundas Harbour and the sub-detachment post at Kane Basin.

At Ottawa certain buildings at Rockcliffe have been handed over to us by the Department of National Defence. These have proved useful and comfortable for summer use. As it is the intention of that department ultimately to sell the property on which they are situated, it is useless to embark upon permanent repairs to them. The quarters at Lansdowne Park are uncomfortable and the annual exodus to make way for the Central Canada exhibition is most inconvenient. In addition these quarters are expensive.

Our buildings elsewhere are in good repair.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing have been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply of forage has been satisfactory and the quality good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN REGIONS

As the number of our posts in Northern Canada increases, members of the force constantly are engaged in arduous journeys, and in many of these noteworthy incidents occur, through the natural difficulties of travel, the interest attaching to passing through little known regions, or the strange superstitions encountered by those who come into close contact with natives in their primitive state. It is difficult to incorporate all of these reports in the body of the report, but it has seemed advisable to publish extracts from some of them in this appendix.

KILLING OF THREE ESKIMOS AT HOME BAY

Notices have appeared in the annual reports of 1922 and 1923 of a dreadful occurrence at a place variously known as Kiveetung, Kingnitung, Kivetuk, Kevetuk, Kevetoo, or Kivitoo, at Home Bay, on the east coast of Baffin island. They were in brief that a native headman named Neakoteah or Neakuteuk, having become insane, partly through brooding on religion, terrorized the little community, caused two Eskimos named Munyeuk or Mungeuk and Seeming or Semik (spelled Lemik in the report of 1923) to be put to death, and finally was shot by one Kidlappik when about to strike a woman with a hammer. The affair was investigated in March and April, 1924, by a patrol from Pangnirtung Detachment and depositions taken from twelve of the natives concerned, including Kidlappik, who killed Neakoteah, and Kowtuk and Kedluk, the slayers of Mingeuk and Seeming. The information in the former reports proved to be substantially correct, and Inspector Wilcox has made the following report and recommendation:—

"It will also be seen that the murderers Kowtuk, Kedluk, and Kidlappik frankly admit their respective parts in the killing of Mungeuk, Seeming and Neakoteah. In the case of Kowtuk and Kedluk, their crimes appear to have been committed at a time when all the inhabitants of the village were in a state of excitement bordering on insanity, with their passions fired to the point of committing any act suggested by Neakoteah, who was apparently insane and had imbued the community with the idea that he was Almighty God and Jesus Christ, and possessed the power to do them good or evil. There is no doubt that, had he suggested it before they became frightened for their own lives they would have annihilated the entire settlement on his command."

"With the case of Kidlappik in the murder of Neakoteah this would appear to the primitive-minded Eskimos as the natural sequence to the other events, and justifiable from the fact that they had no other means of freeing the community of such a menace to its existence. Kidlappik appears to be the only person who partially resented the dictations of Neakoteah, and for this reason he would, most probably and naturally, be the next victim."

"Considering the circumstances under which these crimes were committed, they do not warrant the murderer being formally charged and tried, thereby incurring the enormous expense of bringing a Court into this country to dispose of the cases, and I would therefore respectfully recommend that no further action be taken in the matter."

"The perpetrators have been made aware of the seriousness of their crimes, and have been instructed what to do in such a case should occasion arise in the future."

The investigation was made by Corporal F. McInnes, who with Constable W. B. MacGregor travelled for that purpose from Pangnirtung Detachment to Kevetuk. The journey was begun on February 29, 1924, and was not completed until April 15, a period of 47 days elapsing, and the total distance

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traversed being about 510 miles; the travelling was difficult at times, the route, up Pangnirtung fiord, across the Penny Highlands, and down to the east coast of Baffin island near Broughton island, including the ascent of frozen waterfalls and the dragging of sleds across ice and snow made almost impassable by the sand blown over it by the terrific gales which prevail there. A good deal of time was compulsorily spent at sundry native settlements. An interesting feature of the investigation was that Constable MacGregor was able to act as translator.

The details of the series of tragedies are repulsive and painful. Neakoteah was the manager of the local post of a fur trading company, and as such was the recognized leader of the little community, which comprised ten families and from 35 to 40 individuals. He had been considered deranged for some time, but his aberrations first became dangerous at a dance on Christmas Day, 1921, when he announced that he was Jesus, and performed sundry grotesque ceremonies. His madness grew, and there ensued a season of terror, at once absurd and horrible, which all but overthrew the reason of the others, and which did not end until Kidlappik shot him in what may fairly be regarded as self-defence. The stories of miraculous happenings, which were glanced at in the annual report of 1923, illustrate at once the credulity of these particular savages, and the ease with which marvellous tales can be propagated. The first person murdered was a blind man named Mungeuk; Neakoteah undertook to make him see, and when his effort failed ordered the two natives Kowtuk and Kedluk, whom he had appointed his "policemen," to take him out and stab him. The story that the other victim, Seeming, though illiterate, had been able to read and write when under the madman's influence proves to be a confusion with other incidents. After the killing of Neakoteah the excitement of the Eskimos ran very high and several experienced hallucinations, some of them in their depositions affirming that when the water was heated to wash his body the lamp sung a song, and that music was heard in the air above; on the other hand Kidlappik, who seems to have been the strongest-minded of the natives, merely described the widow and others as dancing frantically about Neakoteah's body to bring him back to life, and as failing.

The story of the first murder as told by the onlookers is very grim. One of the statements says:—

"Kowtuk and Kedluk said nothing but each grabbed Mongeuk's arms and took him outside on the ice.

"Whilst Kowtuk and Kedluk were outside killing Mongeuk, Neakoteah told the natives to sing and wave their arms. Soon Kowtuk and Kedluk came back. Neakoteah said to Kowtuk, 'Show me the knife.' Kowtuk held the knife up in the air, and I saw it was covered with blood."

The killing of Seeming was very cruel, as he was merely wounded, and slowly froze to death, Neakoteah towards the end ordering that he be stripped of his clothing. One passage in the statement of Nohoyahveeng, one of the men of the village, narrates how Seeming after being wounded complained that he was freezing and proceeds: "I placed Seeming's hands inside my artigee (hood) to warm them, as I loved Seeming." Yet he obeyed the madman, pushing the wretched man out on the ice, and helping to tear his clothes off.

Corporal McInnes' general report on the investigation is of much interest and may be quoted in part. He says:—

"The statements in connection with this investigation, twelve in number, were taken by me, through the interpreter, Constable MacGregor, and considerable credit is due him for the efficient manner in which the interpretation was carried out, considering the fact that Constable MacGregor has only been in the country, in direct contact with the natives, for two years, and that their agglutinative and complex language is very difficult for a white man to converse in, also a difference in dialect and words in use, between Pond Inlet, Cumberland

Gulf and Kevetuk was met with. And as the murders occurred in the winter of 1921-22 (from Christmas, 1921 to January, 1922) much of the detail has been forgotten. The natives are wholly incapable of relating a story straightforwardly, from beginning to end (each event consecutively) but wander backwards and forwards in the course of narration, as each event is recalled to memory, forming a conglomerate mass of chaotic words, with no specifically marked division or distinction of time. Upon being confronted with a calendar of the years 1921 and 1922, they were nonplussed, and disclaimed all knowledge of computing time by such means; in fact some of the natives were most uncertain whether certain leading events in the murders occurred during the day or night-time, and preferred to evade giving a definite answer, or replied that they had now forgotten. Although it is possible that such is the case, owing to the excitement at the time of the murders, also loss of sleep on many consecutive nights, whilst Neakoteah was preaching to them, etc. The Kevetuk Eskimos have neither concentrative powers, nor ability to pursue a logical train of thought, being easily diverted into another channel, and when brought back to the subject in hand, are quite at a loss of both thought and speech for some considerable time, before again picking up the detail, whilst others sit with a vacant stare on their countenance, vainly endeavouring to recollect some of the salient features of the events that transpired."

After explaining Neakoteah's position in the community and remarking that for some years he had been considered to be deranged, Corporal McInnes adds:—

"So childish is the average native mind, that although I instructed them (the Kevetukmiut) through Constable MacGregor what to do in case of any further trouble cropping up, it would not be surprising if a similar scene were enacted at a future date. All that it needs is a master mind to start it off, as the natives in spite of their professing deep religious belief, are in much the same state of mind at present as they were when the murders occurred. The Kevetukmiut are looked upon with distrust generally by the Eskimos of Cumberland Gulf district, and elsewhere, although they are related by marriage, and kinship ties to the other tribes.

"It is customary at the completion of a dance, when the excitement of same is still fresh in their minds, to immediately close the merriment, by all joining in singing a hymn from the Psalm book, written in Eskimo script, as a finale; so much for their misbegotten idea of Christianity, and the application and fitness of things spiritual. This above-mentioned scene we witnessed at Kevetuk, accepting it as an endeavour on the natives part of impressing upon us their firm belief in religion."

After some remarks upon the sexual morals of this tribe, which are very low, Corporal McInnes says:—

"Many of the old Shamanistic performances of earlier days have been paralleled, and are brought to light, as being insidiously woven into the proceedings during the time before the murders, and also afterwards; in fact after Neakoteah's death the natives made a vain effort to bring him back to life again, by the simple expedient of singing, and invoking supernatural aid, also endeavouring to impart their own vigour and life into Neakoteah's corpse by licking the face and blowing their breath in his mouth. This last-mentioned method is a long standing ancient custom.

"Many vague rumours are constantly going the rounds from one tribe to another, and one native of Kevetuk informed me that it was a taboo, or bad practise to throw burnt matches upon the sea ice. He said that he had heard that a white man at Ponds Inlet a year ago had said it was bad to throw burnt match sticks upon the ice, and that all these matches should be picked up. To verify his belief in this taboo, he produced for my inspection, a bunch of burnt match sticks, that he had picked up the day previous, whilst following an old sledge trail. This man when questioned, could not give any reason why this was bad, but he just believed in it because somebody else had told him so.

"The people of Kevetuk do not understand the Eskimo Bible that is in circulation among them at the present time, and Kownang, the widow of deceased Neakoteah, informed me that it states in the Bible (Ten Commandments) that it is only right for a woman to have one husband, and that although her husband is dead, it would be wrong for her to marry again.

"The people are fond of and will listen attentively to addresses, and will accept gullibly the purport of the speech without the least meditation as to the meaning or correctness of same, and are ready to grasp a new idea, whether such idea is properly applicable to their mode of living or not. (It is merely something new, to break the monotony of their lives). They also take great delight in religious seances, and as the Kevetukmiut have never had the benefit of proper instruction in the elements of Christianity, parts of their old Shamanistic performances are resorted in to more fully complete the performance.

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"The practice of walking around a body in a circle to the right comes from one of their ancient customs, the idea of which is to direct the body's soul or spirit from the place where the body lies towards the light (heavenly light).

"Death or the dying is feared, unless ordered by the Captain or Angakok, supported by popular sentiment, and after a death it is, or was, customary in their old belief, for part of the native's clothing to be thrown away.

"A dying person is always taken outside to expire, as it was customary to believe that if a person died inside the igloo the body's spirit (good or evil) would haunt the place. Reversions at times to all the old customs are apparent in the accompanying statements."

Another remark is as follows:—

"It was also a native practice of olden times, that when an undesirable person was killed or died, the body was not buried as were the bodies of the good people, but left to be eaten by the dogs, etc. This same thing happened to Mongeuk's and Seeming's bodies, as the natives had received severe injunctions from Neakoteah not to go near either of the bodies, and so faithfully was this order obeyed, that even after Neakoteah's death, none of Mongeuk's or Seeming's bones were picked up and buried, although many of the natives (some of whom were close relatives of the deceased) have told me that they dearly loved Mongeuk and Seeming. It is true that little sympathy and no real pity is expressed or shown by an Eskimo, and it is a trait of their character to adopt a very indifferent attitude towards the taking of human life, and no effort is made to save another person, although said person may have been their best friend, neither is the doomed person warned, and oftentimes, a mortal scene is witnessed without the spectators batting an eye or lifting a restraining hand."

And again:—

"The sewing of pieces of paper bearing the assumed Biblical names of the Kevetuk natives on the breasts of their clothes during a religious service given by Neakoteah corresponds to their ancient usage of charms, which were attached in the same manner to the clothes to ward off sickness, spirits, evil shades, etc.

"No definite information could be obtained as to why it was that three shots were fired, three cartridges exploded, etc., and practically all events in connection with the affair were triplicated. The natives could not explain why the number three was always to the fore, beyond the fact that it is customary on the arrival of the *Rosie*, the Sabellum Trading Company's supply ship, for three rifle shots to be fired by way of signal, and which are replied to by three consecutive shots from the ship. Then the natives know that it is the trading ship that is approaching."

In this small community, in addition to Neakoteah, no fewer than three persons were of doubtful sanity, and there is much disease, especially of the eyes.

THE HOME BAY PATROLS

The investigation of the Home Bay murders called for arduous travelling. Home Bay is a large indentation in the eastern coast of Baffin island, almost due north from Pangnirtung; a considerable eastward projection of the coast intervenes between the two places, and to pass from one place to the other it is necessary to proceed overland, up one or other of the two fiords, Pangnirtung and Kingnait, which enter Cumberland gulf from the north. Corporal McInnes made the patrol, selecting the first-named of these routes.

By way of preparation, Constable W. B. MacGregor was despatched to the head of the fiord (at latitude 66° 30' north, and longitude 65° 7' west, approximately) to make a cache of provisions, and his experiences were unusually difficult. He gives the following geographical information:—

"Pangnirtung fiord (on which our day's course of 18 miles approximate had been completed) is about 30 miles in length, varying from four miles in width at the mouth, to 1½ miles width at its narrowest point, distant some ten miles from Kingardjuak; it trends in a northeast direction, being an arm of Cumberland gulf, and bordered by mountains with a general elevation of 2,000 feet above sea level; it is intersected by several valleys, with their streams, notably Coolee river (situated on the north side of fiord, opposite Pangnirtung Detachment). Near the head of the above mentioned fiord, on the north side are two glaciers fed by an ice-cap. At the confluence of Pangnirtung stream with the fiord, the stream has cut many channels through the gravel beds, some of which are dead-heads.

"The head of the fiord ends abruptly, terminating in a narrow, rocky gorge, flanked by steep-sided mountains, bearing an ice-cap. Through this funnel-shaped gorge runs Pangnirtung stream, up which we proceeded until the first low fall was arrived at. . . . This fall is caused by glacial drift from a glacier on the north side of the gorge, which is here about 40 feet wide and studded with large boulders. Above the fall the stream widens to seven or eight hundred yards width for several miles, until Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah falls is reached."

The difficulties of the return journey are thus described:—

"Accordingly we departed homeward bound at 1 p.m. The northeast gale had not abated and as we left the shelter of the small ravine, it became painfully apparent that the sledge was destined to be the toy of the wind, sweeping round, oftentimes in a semicircle, so that we proceeded downstream with the sledge leading, tangling the dog traces, and pulling the dogs backwards with it in its mad course. The axe was lashed to the runner to act as a scratcher, thereby steadying the sled's course, but this did not alleviate matters. Next several pieces of seal line were joined together and I proceeded to lower the sledge from rock to rock by instalments, taking up another vantage ground whilst Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah held the sled. After the sledge had received hard knocks against the rocks in the river bed, and all improvised innovations proved futile, we decided to try the sledding over the stones on the shore, at least until the gorge was arrived at, where it would again be necessary to return to the ice. Eventually we reached the lower fall and descended by degrees, much slower than we had ascended it, although our load was much lighter. It was quite dark at this time, and the gale and drifting sand increased in velocity, the temperature rose rapidly, becoming quite mild, but it was out of the question to think of building an igloo, or shelter, owing to the wind. In fact, on more than one occasion, the sledge was turned completely over, and at times the sand was so dense we could not see the dogs, and they, poor creatures, having their ears plugged with the drifting sand could not hear the words of command, and would often lie down being tired of dragging the sledge with steel shoeing across the bare rocks. The rising moon afforded us better light to choose our route, and we noticed that it appeared perfectly calm overhead, as the clouds were not drifting and the wind storm seemed to be localized in the funnel-shaped canyon; in the vicinity of Pangnirtung stream, flanked by sheer-sided mountains of some 3,000 feet altitude, bearing an ice-cap on north and south sides of the stream."

Following this, Corporal McInnes began his patrol on 29th February. His report is in part as follows:—

"Acting under instructions from Inspector C. E. Wilcox, I left the detachment at 11 a.m. on February 29, 1924, accompanied by Constable W. B. MacGregor and natives Kidlappik, alias Kidlappikloo and Koodloo, with two dog teams totalling 25 dogs, and load of about 1,100 lbs. divided between the two sledges. The day was very mild, and we were able to travel bareheaded and in shirt sleeves. Our course lay up Pangnirtung fiord in a north easterly direction, and a fair rate of progress was attained until 3 p.m. when we travelled upon a stretch of the fiord that had been previously covered with sand deposited by winds. Fortunately, however, owing to the warm temperature, the sand had attracted the sun's rays and sunk below the surface of the salt-water ice, leaving the surface fairly free from grit. At 4 p.m. we crossed the foot ice at the head of the fiord, and entered the mouth of Pangnirtung stream, which is a maze of ice patches, owing to the river having cut many channels through the low rocky beds that bound it on the lower reach, and so it is difficult to follow the frozen river's true course. At 4.30 p.m. a moderate north east wind sprang up, which, with the difficulty of following the river course, retarded the rate of progress. An igloo was built, and we turned in at midnight.

"Day dawned with a light drizzle of rain and a strong wind from the north east. We decided not to break camp whilst it was raining, as it would mean getting the camp equipment, bedding, etc., wet, which would later freeze, and therefore inconvenience us. At noon the rain stopped falling. We broke camp, and continued to travel up the winding river course. Numerous sand banks were encountered. After about an hour's travel we arrived at a stretch of the river's course covered by large patches of sand, which had been drifted onto the surface of the stream during the making of the ice and become frozen in, presenting a surface like emery cloth, and during succeeding storms fresh sand had accumulated in banks upon the preliminary coating, leaving but a lake of sand. Here with the combined efforts of men and dogs we were unable to move the sleds, and pieces of wood had to be placed under the runners to facilitate movement. In this manner progress was expedited in short stages. During this time the wind increased in velocity, bearing sand with it, and retarded our rate of progression. Travelling upstream, and against a head wind, the dogs were unable to secure a firm foothold, especially so when the sledges balanced on a sand bar and the dogs were left on a patch of glare ice beyond. Owing to the rugged contour of the land in this vicinity, north east winds of great violence are

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almost continually blowing, and occasionally gales of wind are met with, during which the sand drifts with much force. We were fortunate in arriving at a time when there was only a comparatively strong wind blowing. At 6 p.m. we arrived at an igloo previously constructed by the Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah Falls patrol, Constable MacGregor and native Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah, when they prepared a cache of dog feed and supplies above Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah Falls in preparation for the present patrol. Camp was made here for the night, at the foot of a large falls, where the river drops 200 to 300 feet, running on an incline for about half a mile, interspersed with large boulders, with here and there a small level patch of ice, connected with steep inclines, where the water had tumbled over the rocks and frozen in varied shapes. This falls was named by Constable MacGregor Oo-nee-ak-sah-gah Falls at an earlier date.

"The following day dawned clear and bright, with a strong wind from the northeast. A start was made, and part of our equipment carried up the falls. Then followed a great deal of hard work for men and dogs, getting the sledges and the remainder of the gear up the frozen or slippery falls. . . . Beyond the head of the falls we picked up the cache of dog feed, blubber, etc., that had been previously prepared, and which added considerably to the weight of our loads. We continued to meet with numerous sand banks above the cascade, until after travelling for about an hour, we arrived at smooth glare ice which afforded no foothold for the dogs, and immediately they tightened their traces, their feet slipped. The slight gradient of the stream's surface rendered our foothold as insecure as was the dogs', and little could be done to aid them, beyond chopping footholds and starting the sledges. The northeast wind drifted sand and gravel composing the river banks, and the dogs, finding themselves helpless on the smooth ice, would bolt for the shore, time and again driving the sled on to the gravel and rocks of the river banks, thereby causing a considerable loss of time before the heavy sledges could be brought back on to the ice. Much of the travelling was done, when possible, by one man running alongside of, and between the dog team and river bank, whilst the other kept the sled off the rocks and river bank. . . . We stopped at 7 p.m. to build our igloo, on the shore of the river.

"On March 3, owing to weather conditions, it being stormy with a strong wind from the northeast, and it being impossible to travel on the smooth ice with the heavy sledges against the head wind, we remained in camp all day. During the previous two days' travel, many small glaciers were observed, which indicates the presence of an ice cap covering the Penny Highlands. . . .

"The following morning, the wind having abated during the night, an early start was made. We continued to follow Pangnirtung stream, travelling conditions being fairly good, until we arrived in the vicinity of the third and last falls. The ice for about a mile below the falls was covered with several inches of water, caused by seepage from the falls, owing to the extremely mild weather. We pulled into the shore, and with all hands pulling and pushing took both sleds up along the frozen side of the main watercourse, where there had been an overflow, but which was now frozen, and innumerable rocks were embedded in the line of route. This falls is about 100 feet in height, with a slope of about 600 feet. After arriving at the top, we had not proceeded more than 200 yards, when we came to another falls of about the same height as the first, but of a much steeper gradient. All the dogs were hitched to one sledge, and by chopping footholds, and levering the sledge, with everybody shoving, (the dogs refused to pull as they had no foothold, being thereby rendered useless, and as a dog would fall and roll down, he was immediately pounced upon by the remainder of the team, then and there a battle royal would ensue the result of which was a hopeless tagling of traces, as each dog in Eskimo fashion is driven with a single long trace), the sled was moved gradually (a foot or so at a time) up the falls, and after arriving at the top, we returned and brought up the second sledge in the same manner. Continued travelling on the river course, crossed a long lake, and halted at 4 p.m. at the eastern end of aforementioned lake to melt snow with which to ice the sledge runners in preparation for a hard climb up a comparatively long hillside, through deep soft snow. This hill is the height of land in the Pangnirtung valley. After icing the runners, we continued up the hill, across a small lake, and down through a narrow steep rocky gorge, the bed of which was thickly interspersed with boulders, where it was again necessary to have recourse to boards being placed under the sled's runners, to expedite progress across the rocks, and arrived at another fair-sized lake, where camp was made late in the evening. . . .

"During the trip overland we had travelled through a long continuous valley that extends from the heads of north and south Pangnirtung fiord, and is bordered by the Penny Highlands. The valley constricts and widens from 100 yards to 3 miles, with general trend to the northeast. Several fox tracks were seen, and with the caribou seen to-day appears to be the only game in this vicinity, with the exception of wolves. The first good thaw makes conditions impassable for sledge travel over this route, owing to the volume of water discharged by the three falls and gorges, etc. The stretch of land between the fiords is about 60 miles wide, and North Pangnirtung fiord as shown on the map is 35 miles long, but it really is only about 23 or 25 miles in length. In recent years this cross-country trail has

not been used by the Eskimos when crossing the land. They prefer travelling via Kingnait valley, as they soon arrive at a native village, Padlee, on Ametoahgoogoose Island, near Durban Harbour, where dog feed is obtainable, whilst the Pangnirtung trail is more difficult, and necessitates carrying a heavier load of dog feed, as the nearest settlement of natives is at Kevetuk. From Kekerten and elsewhere is via Pangnirtung fiord, but it is essential that the dog sledges be shod with steel, owing to the inevitable contact with stones and boulders, and which must be crossed in certain places en route. Another essential item is ice creepers, which are of great assistance, allowing the men to walk and push the sled on the smooth ice, where the dogs are handicapped, especially so when the prevailing northeast winds are blowing."

The remainder of the journey, while difficult, was more normal, and the patrol reached Kevetuk on March 8. Corporal McInnes and his party remained there till April 7, when the return journey was begun. Difficulties were experienced in the gorge which had proved so troublesome in the outward journey. The height of land was crossed on April 13, and Corporal McInnes' report continues:—

"Much manipulation was required in getting the sledges safely across, and down to the small lake on the south side of the ridge, through the many boulders, and smaller rocks that were present in abundance. Arriving at a sharp declivity, the dogs were unhitched, and sledges lowered gently with a rope. This proved to be part of a fall that has a drop about 150 feet in a total distance of about 400 yards, the bed of which is covered with rocks of various sizes, flanked partly by low cliffs. At 2 p.m., near the foot of the falls, we met Mr. Hector Pitchforth, resident superintendent of the Sabellum Trading Company of Kevetuk, accompanied by natives Kedluk and wife, Nahsoogahlooahng, Ahtahkahleeng and wife Koonoo, Petahetoong and wife Peneloo, with families bound for Padlee and Kevetuk, with the exception of Peraketoong who is a Padlee native. Mr. Pitchforth stated that he had left Pangnirtung post 13 days previously, covering a distance that we later covered easily in two days' travel. Owing to the violence of the northeast gales, he had spent many days confined to the igloo, and was short of food, blubber, coal oil and dog meat. In fact his dogs had not had any meat for several days, and the natives had been eating the small quantity of meat that remained, and which was originally intended for the dogs' consumption. Although we had no superfluous rations, meat, etc., Mr. Pitchforth's needs were paramount, as his was the greatest distance to be travelled before arriving at the respective bases, so we were pleased at supplying him with meat, blubber, coal oil, dog meat and everything else that could possibly be spared in order to ensure the certainty of his safe arrival at Kevetuk. Being headed homeward, and with but a short distance to go, we could afford to take a chance, whereas Mr. Pitchforth unfortunately could not.

"I instructed Constable MacGregor to inform Kedluk that a statement was required from him, and that he must return to a chosen spot, near at hand, where we intended to build an igloo in order to take the statement. Mr. Pitchforth and party proceeded up the falls, and we built an igloo on the west bank of the stream, at the foot of the falls, and then had a meal. Later Kedluk arrived, and statement was taken under very awkward, difficult and trying circumstances, as our natives were snoring loudly in their troubled sleep, and the wind had cut many holes in the snow wall of igloo. The temperature of the igloo was more than several degrees below freezing point, and it was not conducive to penmanship. Just after daybreak we completed Kedluk's statement, and had a cup of tea before cooking breakfast. After breakfast, we decided to start immediately, and Kedluk returned to join Mr. Pitchforth's party above the falls."

Corporal McInnes' account of the community which he investigated in part is as follows:—

"The Kevetukmiut consist at the present time of 10 families, the heads of said families being seven men and the three widows of Neakoteah, Seeming and Ahlevaltah. Total population, 33 persons, 13 males and 20 females. Three adults are afflicted with sore eyes, one man, Kedluk, having lost the sight of the left eye. Constable MacGregor washed the diseased eyes of a young girl daily during our sojourn and from the verge of blindness, her eyes responded quickly to this treatment, and before we left she had regained normal eyesight. This girl's mother, Milcoon, has very weak diseased eyes, and she told us that this affliction was prevalent in her husband's family to the second antecedent generation. As it was formerly the native custom to use birds' wings as towels until they were worn out, so is it now, and when a native is fortunate enough to become possessed of a cloth towel, it is used indiscriminately by all the members of the family, without ever being washed until nothing but a mere shred of the original fabric remains. By this means is infectious disease spread amongst them. Unfortunately they have no idea of personal hygiene. Much

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filth abounds in this settlement, and on the whole they are a more degenerate people than the neighbouring tribes. A lack of caribou skins suitable for clothing is obvious, consequently some of the natives are wearing skin clothing that they have had for two seasons, and it is in a dilapidated state, and very dirty, therefore not beneficial to general health. Also during the months of April and May, when the snow in contact with the skin covering of their tupeks (dwelling) is melting the atmosphere of the tupek is laden with humidity, and the people thereby contract hoarseness of the throat and severe colds, which has a telling effect on the health of the inmates of the said tupeks, specially infants and growing children. Rheumatic pains, lung trouble, insanity and occasional outbreaks of boils are the most common ailments peculiar to the Kevetukmiut. They are fond of dancing, and held several dances whilst we were there. Great interest is manifested in reading the Eskimo Bible, studying the different passages, etc., and it was habitual for our hostess, Kownang, to spend an hour or so each evening reading the Scriptures after she had gone to bed, but upon being questioned about the message conveyed to her in certain well known paragraphs, e.g., the tower of Babel, etc., she stated that she did not understand fully the purport of what she had read, therefore could not definitely say why God had made the confusion of tongues to fall upon the workmen.

"The word 'Kevetuk', which is the name of this village, is derived from a legend, part of which is the fact that the salmon trout in a small lake, 2 miles northeast of the village, when the natives are fishing refuse to take the bait, after coming up to it, but immediately swim away again, hence the significance of the name Kevetuk, Kevetoong or Kivitoo, which latter spelling is used by the Sabellum Trading Company in their correspondence, and is also stencilled on their cases, etc., destined for their trading post there. Kangeekdjung Peninsula, on which Kevetuk is situated, derives the appellation from a cliff of some 700 or 800 feet altitude, which faces east, true bearing, and situated several miles from the coast line of the promontory. Opposite the village of Kevetuk good anchorage is afforded, and sufficient depth of water to allow a vessel to stand in close to shore. Both channels, north and south of Idjuniving Island are navigable and deep enough for ships of ordinary draught. But this harbour is open to the eastward, and much ice often drifts in, and according to the natives the Sabellum Trading Company's ship 'Rosie' last year was nearly forced ashore by ice pressure in a narrow inlet southwest of the village, where she had retreated to safety before the ice. But this harbour was the retreat of whaling vessels in years gone by, during blubber stripping. No fresh meat was obtainable at the village during our stay, but the men had some in cache since the summer of 1923.

"This is a poor location for game, clothing, etc., according to the residents. Poor sealing is met with, but some walrus and white whale are taken in summer, also bear, salmon and ptarmigan, according to the season.

"The Kevetukmiut remarked that it was the first time they had had white men visit them in the winter time, also the first time a white man had wintered amongst them. There are four small wooden shacks here. One small house (residence of Mr. Pitchforth), being erected last summer, 1923, a small one-roomed house occupied by Kownang, post manageress for the Sabellum Trading Company at Kevetuk, and two storehouses all belonging to the above mentioned company.

"Native Peneloo of Teekeekan informed me that at that post there are five families of natives, totalling 19 persons, 9 males and 10 females, one aged woman, his mother, being totally blind.

"At River Clyde are one white man, Mr. R. L. Gaul of the new established Hudson's Bay Company post, 1923, and interpreter, Labrador native named Willie Powahdlloo, and 15 native families, 23 males and 24 females, totalling 47 persons. Peneloo also reports that during the months of March and April natives will generally be found at or in the vicinity of Sahteksoon Island, as it is a good sealing ground in the spring. It is 10 day's spring time travel between Kevetuk and River Clyde.

"Padlee, or Ametoahgoogoose Island, is situated in Merchants bay, about 20 miles southwest of Durban Harbour, and also lies between Padloping island and the mainland, being closer to the latter. The Padlimuit appear to be a decidedly better class of natives than the Kevetukmiut, and their village is near good sealing grounds. During the summer months, walrus and marsouin pass within rifle shot from the village, and many are shot from beside the tupek door. Their tupeks (dwellings) are superior to those seen elsewhere, and one in fact is constructed in singular style, many skins being used in the covering of the framework which is rectangular in shape, and the place is both commodious and comfortable in comparison with the average tupek. Population of Padlee consists of 7 families, 16 males and 19 females, totalling 35 persons, four of the adults being widows, one of whom is totally blind, and one man, son of this widow, has defective eyesight. These natives also are zealous Christians, the head man displaying a deep interest in Christianity, and practically all of the younger people have biblical names. They are regretful that the minister comes not again, and stated that a long time ago, only one minister visited them at Padlee, also that this has been the first winter they have been visited by white men.

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"The natives met with at Padlee and Kevetuk, also the Cape Kater natives have sufficient dogs for ordinary work such as hunting, moving from one camping ground to another, etc.

"On this trip, as well as on previous patrols that came in contact with natives at their villages, it has been noted that the people are in the habit of being present when cooking of meals is going on, and expect a share of the contents of the pot, whether one is on short rations or not, although they do not always ask, but remain watching with deep interest until they are asked to partake of something merely to get rid of them, as their presence at this time is quite embarrassing to a white man. They also look for presents when the patrol is about to depart. The above mentioned is according to their custom of the stranger (Eskimo) distributing part of his food supply to the village folk on arrival only, but this practice is generally prolonged where a white man is concerned, and few of the natives stop to consider as to how that white man is going to get home again, if weather conditions, etc., delay him. This was what happened to Mr. Pitchforth, as the natives had cleaned him out of biscuits, etc., when fortunately we met him.

"It is difficult to estimate correctly the distances as travelled by patrol. Pangnirtung to Kevetuk, via north and south Pangnirtung fiords, 200 miles. Kevetuk to Ametooahgoose Island, Padlee, Merchants Bay, 110 miles, and from thence to Pangnirtung detachment by Padlee and Kingnait fiords, 200 miles, total mileage, 510 miles approximately. Time occupied, 47 days."

PATROLS FROM PONDS INLET

The Ponds Inlet Detachment made two long patrols in the winter, Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, who was in charge of the detachment, making one from March 5 to April 20, to Lancaster Sound and Prince Regent Inlet, and Constable H. P. Friel making one from March 31 to May 3, to Clyde river, a stream falling into Baffin bay on the east side of Baffin island. Staff-Sergeant Joy, whose object was to test the practicability of communicating with the Ellesmere Island detachment, was absent for 47 days and travelled about 650 miles, some of it in perilous circumstances; and Constable Friel's patrol took 34 days and covered about 550 miles.

Staff-Sergeant Joy's report is as follows:—

"I left the detachment at noon on March 5, with Eskimo Oo-roo-re-ung-nak and a team of fourteen dogs, together with Constable Friel and Eskimo Kachoo and a second team of 10 dogs to assist us for a few days in carrying dog feed, to see if it were possible in an ordinary season to communicate with the Ellesmere Island detachment. The ice on Eclipse sound was in splendid condition and we made very good time, arriving at an Eskimo village of seven families on the southwest corner of Bylot island after five hours travelling. After a few minutes' conversation, we continued to a point about 10 miles beyond, where we camped for the night at 8.30 p.m. During the afternoon we saw several seals on the ice, an unusual thing for this season of the year.

"The following morning I returned with Eskimo Kachoo to the native village to interview Tom Koonnoon in regard to a rumour concerning the death of his son by starvation in the early part of the winter, which turned out to be native gossip. In the afternoon the patrol continued up Navy Board Inlet, camping a few miles short of Low Point at 9 p.m. We met a party of Eskimo going to the Post and passed a camp of one family *en route*.

"On the 7th a good day's march was made; we reached a point on the west side of the Inlet opposite Tay Bay. I had previously arranged to pick up a cache of walrus meat here, but the owner failed to mark it, and although a search was made for nearly two hours by all hands, we failed to locate it.

"Early on the morning of the 8th it commenced to snow heavily and a strong wind sprang up. In the afternoon we passed an Eskimo camp of three igloos at the junction of Navy Board inlet and Lancaster sound, where I was informed that the ice on the latter as far west as they had travelled was very rough. We camped that evening a short distance east of Cape Charles Yorke, soon after entering the rough ice. I had intended, from previous information received concerning the condition of the ice on Lancaster sound, that Constable Friel and Eskimo Kachoo should return from our present camp, but I now decided to have their assistance through the rough ice.

"We travelled through rough ice and deep, soft snow, with a continual heavy snow falling the next days, and made very slow progress. On the evening of the 10th we camped near the mouth of Admiralty inlet. There were large patches of open water only a short distance out in the sound from our camp, and the ice was in motion as far out in the sound as could be seen.

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"It continued to snow, accompanied by a strong southwest wind, so that one could see only a few feet, until late in the evening of the 11th, and we remained in camp all day. Immediately it cleared enough to see, the Eskimos went out to the floe and Oo-roo-re-ung-nak killed a small seal.

"On the 12th we found the ice ahead impassable, and were compelled to travel on the land, where we encountered deep snow, and made slow progress for several hours. Upon entering Admiralty Inlet the ice was much better, although we still met with large patches of pressure ice, which necessitated detours being made, and we camped about 15 miles in Admiralty Inlet at 9.30 p.m. A large patch of open water several miles in width, extending from Lancaster Sound some 20 or more miles into the Inlet, caused us to make a circuit of two days' travel.

"On the morning of the 13th we continued down the Inlet, and in the afternoon met the wife of one of two Eskimos who were camped a few miles to our left. I learned from her that her husband knew something of the condition of the ice west of Cape Crauford, and decided to go to her camp and get some information. The men were out seal hunting and did not return until late in the night. I was informed here that there was a village of six native families on the ice at the edge of the open water a few miles south, and that nobody had been west of Cape Crauford during the winter, so that they had no knowledge of the ice conditions.

"The following afternoon we arrived at the village to the south. All the families were short of meat and oil, which condition had existed with them almost all winter. They wanted to make a trip to the trading post, but could not get sufficient meat ahead to make a start.

"Eskimo Sinnikah, upon hearing that I intended to cross Lancaster Sound, asked me to remain at the camp for a few days until he collected the dead seals in the open water, as he wished to accompany me, stating that it was not safe for one komitik to go alone, but the time required by him for the preparation for the trip was too indefinite and I decided to go ahead. He is a good, kind Eskimo, however, whose word can be thoroughly relied upon, so I decided to take Ahteetah, who said he could prepare for the trip in one day.

"On the morning of the 15th Constable Friel and Eskimo Kachoo left to return to the detachment; at the same time I and Oo-roo-re-nug-nak left for Lancaster Sound, and Ahteetah was to overtake us in one or two days. We arrived at Stanley Point, west of Cape Crauford at 9 p.m. where we camped. The condition of the ice during the day had been fair, but from our camp westward, as far as could be seen from the high-shore line, was very rough. The drifting ice reached within a few yards of the ice foot, and many large patches of open water could be seen in the Sound north and westward.

"On the 16th and 17th we remained in camp. Oo-roo-re-ung-nak killed a small seal on the 16th. Ahteetah, with his family arrived at our camp on the night of the 17th.

"Soon after leaving camp on the 18th we were compelled to travel alternately on the ice-foot and land; our advance was slow, so that we did not make more than 10 miles in the day's march. The spell of clear, mild weather, which had lasted from the morning of the 16th, was broken just before we went into camp by a gale from the east.

"On the 19th the travelling conditions were the same as the day previous. It snowed heavily and a strong wind blew from the east all day. We camped at Sargent Point late in the night.

"The next day the snow was drifting very badly, and a gale blew from the west, so we remained in camp all day. The floe at this point was within a hundred paces of our camp. The storm moderated somewhat during the night, and the following morning, when we were ready to leave, it became so bad that one could hardly see the length of the komitik, and we went into camp again. Eskimos Sinnikah and Ivahlung came to our camp during the night.

"The weather was clear and cold on the 22nd, and after passing Cape York we struck ice across Eardley Bay, and camped in very rough ice about 10 miles beyond late in the night.

"We remained in camp on the 23rd while Eskimo Sinnikah went along the coast to investigate the condition of the ice. He returned late in the evening reporting the ice both along the shore and out in the Sound very rough, although the latter, as far as he could observe, was stationary. Ahteetah and Oo-roo-re-ung-nak were out seal hunting all day, but had no success. The weather was clear, with a bitterly cold wind blowing from Prince Regent Inlet.

"On the morning of the 24th we struck out across Lancaster sound for the west end of North Devon Island. The travelling improved after leaving the shore a few hours. During the afternoon we killed two bears, which were devoured in less than five minutes by 50 hungry dogs. A strong wind blew from the west all day.

"We encountered rough ice again on the 25th soon after leaving camp, which we travelled through for the rest of the day; it had reached a thickness of about two feet,

then broken up by pressure or storm, and piled up in high ridges and rafted so that it was most difficult to travel over. We camped about midnight in the middle of Lancaster sound, and almost in line with the centre of Prince Regent inlet. The natives informed me that it usually took about one and a half days to cross the sound at this point, and that they had never seen the ice so rough before.

"We left camp at noon on the 26th, and late in the afternoon we came to a lead in the ice from 25 to 400 yards wide, running northeast and southwest. This was followed for several miles in each direction, but no place was found where a crossing could be made. The ice was badly broken up as far as we could see in all directions. We were out of dog-feed, with no immediate prospects of getting any, so I decided to return to the shore. Sinnikah and Ivahung stated, although they were out of meat and grease, they intended to follow the lead to the southwest in the direction of Leopold island. Ahteetah, Oo-roo-re-ung-tak and myself returned on our old trail, and camped in our igloo of the previous night.

"The following morning, after an hour's travel, we came upon a wide lead that cut off our return; we followed the lead eastward for two hours, then encountered many of them running in different directions. Several attempts were made to cross the main lead, which was 100 yards wide and continued to get wider, but the ice being in motion east and west prevented our doing so. A gale was blowing from the west, and the thick vapour from the open water prevented us from seeing far. We built an igloo and waited for an opportunity to cross.

"Late in the afternoon of the 28th the young ice on the leads was strong enough to carry a komitik. We travelled for two hours, when we were again held up by open water until late in the evening. Oo-roo-re-ung-kan killed a seal during our enforced delay. Soon after starting again we came upon one of our old igloos, several miles from where we had built it. It was almost dark and we camped for the night.

"We remained in camp until 3 p.m. on the 29th, waiting for the leads to close. We then came within a half a mile of shore. Here we found the movement of the ice more rapid; at the time a heavy pressure existed towards the ice-foot, and we were kept very busy for several hours moving from ice pan to ice pan. Upon nearing the shore we were confronted by a perpendicular wall of ice 30 to 40 feet high, separated from the drifting ice by several yards of open water, or alternately by a heaving grinding mass of broken ice. We eventually succeeded in getting Ahteetah's outfit on firm ice just as darkness came on. By this time the ice was piled up all around our komitik 20 feet high, so that it was impossible to move. The noise made by the grinding ice was deafening, and the pressure was increased during the night by a gale from the southwest. Early the next morning the wind dropped; soon afterwards the pressure slackened, and we succeeded in getting our outfit on firm ice by noon on the 30th. The balance of the day and until late in the afternoon of the 31st was spent in drying out our clothing and equipment.

"During the afternoon and night of the 31st we moved east to Cape York. On April 1 the two Eskimos were out seal hunting all day, but the open water in the sound next the shore was several miles in width, and a gale and blinding snow-drift existed all day, and they returned in the evening without having seen a seal. On the 2nd all hands were out hunting until noon, but without success. In the afternoon we moved to Sargent Point, hunting at intervals *en route*. We were then out of oil, meat and blubber, and the dogs in a starving condition.

"On the 3rd all hands were out hunting again all day with no success. Ahteetah killed a large seal early on the morning of the 4th, which was sandwiched and carried out by the drifting ice. Shortly afterwards Oo-roo-re-ung-nak killed a very large oo-jouk, which was captured. Later in the day two more, a seal and an oo-jouk were killed, but sunk and drifted out of reach before they could be taken. In the evening Eskimo Munne and his family arrived at our camp from Admiralty Inlet. The weather was fine and clear all day.

"We left camp on the afternoon of the 5th. A bad blizzard blew from the west, and our dogs were hardly able to move after the big feed the day previous, following many days' starvation. The blizzard continued until the evening of the 6th, and we remained in camp. Oo-roo-re-ung-nak and Ahteetah were out seal hunting during the day; each killed a seal, which drifted out of reach before it could be recovered.

"We broke camp at noon on the 7th, and arrived at the Eskimo village on Admiralty Inlet late in the evening. Five families were now camped here, two of whom had recently arrived from Igloolik. They were still short of meat, barely getting enough for the needs of the people, and their dogs were in a wretched condition.

"We left the Eskimo camp at 3 p.m. on the 8th for Ponds Inlet. The ice was in splendid condition, and with a strong wind at our backs we made excellent time. One of our dogs stayed at the native village. He had been sick for several days and unable to haul, and when the Eskimos overtook me several hours from the camp, I learned that he had failed to follow.

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"The travelling was very good again on the 9th. All the old ice lying about the mouth of the Inlet on our outward journey had moved out and been replaced by new, smooth ice, and we camped that night well in Lancaster Sound.

"On the 10th soon after leaving camp, I met Mr. L. P. E. Freuchen, a member of the Fifth Thule Danish Expedition, with two families of Cape York Eskimos, *en route* to Cape York, Greenland. He was intending to travel by way of the south coast of North Devon island, or Wellington Channel and Jones Sound, and in the event of being delayed he might spend the summer on the west coast of Ellesmere Island. I stayed with Mr. Freuchen for about three hours, and then continued, camping that night a short distance west of Cape Charles Yorke.

"The next three days we spent in camp. A bad blizzard was blowing from the south-east on the 11th and 12th, and having contracted a chill while talking with the Danish party, after perspiring freely, I was glad of the opportunity to stay in bed. The Eskimos were out seal hunting each day, but the snow was drifting too badly to be able to see, and they had no success.

"On the 14th we left camp at 2 p.m. The snow was deep and soft, and we made very slow progress. We camped that night in our old igloo at the junction of Lancaster sound and Navy Board inlet.

"The 15th was a dull, mild day. Our dogs were weak with hunger, and we made very slow time. We also stopped several times during the day to re-ice the komitik runners. We camped that night about five miles north of Canada point on Navy Board Inlet.

"The following day was a bitterly cold one; it was all one could do to keep from freezing while running in heavy deer skin clothing. We camped that night at Low Point. This place was described by a member of one of the *Arctic* expeditions as being 'the coldest place on earth,' and I fully concur, for the time being, with the man who made the statement. On my two previous visits here I saw the Eskimos lie face downwards on the ice to protect themselves from the fierce, penetrating wind.

"We left camp at 2 p.m. on the 17th. During the afternoon we met Eskimo Inngaluk returning to his camp from the Post. The day was clear and cold. We camped at 11 p.m. at the foot of Navy Board Inlet. Soon after going into camp a strong wind sprang up from the east, and it commenced to snow heavily. The storm continued until the night of the 19th. The condition of our dogs necessitated us getting home as soon as possible, and we left camp at noon on the 19th. The freshly fallen snow was at least two feet deep, and our dogs could hardly move. We arrived at the detachment on the afternoon of the 20th. It had taken us 27 hours to cover about 20 miles.

"From the information I had received in February about the condition of the ice on Lancaster Sound, I concluded that it would not be necessary to go further west than Cape Crauford to make a crossing, and if this were possible, a comparatively quick trip could be made to Craig Harbour by way of the eastern end of North Devon island. The trip could be made in any kind of winter season, however, by way of Wellington channel and Jones sound, providing a return trip was not necessary. It would have been possible for me to reach there, but not to return. The past winter has been a comparatively mild one, but the many long and severe gales that have blown since the middle of February, together with the total absence of old ice, has caused the ice to break up many times.

"From the information given by the Eskimos who accompanied me and others that we met *en route*, it is possible in the average year to secure any amount of dog-feed while travelling west of Cape Crauford, but this year must have been an exception to the rule, for we travelled many days without seeing a seal, although one or more of the party hunted for them almost every day. To illustrate two successive years, I may state, that a party of three Eskimos travelling west of Cape Crauford last year killed over 40 bears, in addition to seals and walrus, and left many hundreds of pounds of meat on the ice.

"The patrol occupied 47 days, and travelled approximately 650 miles."

PATROL NORTH FROM RAE

Mention has been made in the body of the report of Inspector H. L. Fraser's patrol from Fort Smith by way of Resolution and Rae to Lac Ste. Croix (or Simitu), one of the chain of lakes and streams between Great Slave lake and Great Bear lake. Extracts from his account of his journey over the less-frequented part of the route may be of interest. Travelling as far as Rae by steamer and motor-launch, on April 6, he left Rae for the north, his purpose being to establish a cache for use in a winter patrol to Great Bear lake. Inspector Fraser says:—

"I took with me in two canoes Corporal Hall, Constable Baker, S/Constable Bouvier, and C. W. Grahame, an employee of the Northern Trading Company, intending to get a

guide at the head of lake Marion where Indians from the Lake Simitu district had been encamped since the treaty payment.

"Mr. Grahame was very useful as he not only lent me a second canoe, but had a very good knowledge of the river as far as the La Martre river and did a good deal of the cooking.

"As regards a guide, I was disappointed, as the chief, who evidently thought that he had me at a disadvantage, and that I couldn't leave without a guide, tried to hold me up for \$6 a day. He said that the trading companies were paying \$15 a day to Indians for cutting wood near Fort Rae last winter: this was true to a certain extent, the companies were paying very high wages—in trade, but this doesn't mean much in actual cash. This giving of wages in trade is what is spoiling the market for Government officials, and others who have to employ Indian and halfbreed labour and pay in cash. I told the chief that I had no time to waste in foolish talk of this sort, and pulled out without a guide: the water route as shown on the map giving one the idea that it might be possible to get along without one.

"On the following day I went off my road, taking a channel to the northeast, when I should have taken one to the northwest: the appearance of the channel was very deceptive, the main body of water and the current going to the northeast with all the appearance of being the main channel. Before I had gone very far, I met an Indian who told me that the channel I was in would take me in the direction of the Barren Lands, and that the stream which I should have taken was a mile or so back.

"I decided that it would only be a waste of time trying to get through without a guide, and hired this Indian as guide at \$3 a day. The experience of the trip proved that, while I should no doubt have got through to lake Simitu without a guide, a lot of time would have been wasted in the attempt. A week might easily have been spent in looking for the portage out of Lake Quichatee, and even on the river, some of the portages would have been quite hard to find quickly to anyone who had not been over the route before. Our guide was at fault once himself, and I had to climb a hill and put him on what I believed to be the direction by the lie of the land: it happened to be right, and shortly after he picked up his landmarks and was never at fault again.

"Although this was quite a hard trip, owing to the number of portages, 39 in all, and to the fact that the extra food for the cache, weighing about 350 pounds, had to be packed over these portages in addition to the canoes, bedding and food for the trip, I would call this a good canoe route.

"There was always a good depth of water, good camping grounds with a sufficiency of dry wood, and the portages were mostly short, and with good footing on them.

"As far as lake Kakatu, literally 'Swan lake' (lake Mazenod on map), the route followed the waterway as shown on the map, that is the Marion river. From here our guide hit a little east of north to the southeast corner of lake Quichatee, literally 'Big Rock lake' (lake Fabre), following a route very little used even by Indians through a rough and broken country. I should hazard the opinion that few, if any, white men have been over this bit of country; it was on the direct line to our guide's home, and he had not been over it for ten years and lost his way. From this point we followed the three larger lakes, Quichatee, Congatu, literally 'Jack-Pine lake' (Lake Rae) and Lake Simitu. The Indian houses are in the northwest corner of Lake Simitu.

"On the morning following my arrival at Lake Simitu, I climbed a hill about 700 feet high, which is on an island across a small arm of the lake, and it appeared to me that the lakes termed Simitu and Rogers on the map are in reality one large lake; the Indians call the whole expanse of water which includes these two lakes 'Simitu.' In taking the short cut we missed a fair-sized lake between Lakes Mazenod and Fabre, which has no name on the map. The Indians call it 'Quaikasintu,' literally 'Lichen lake'; the guide told me once or twice after we left Lake Mazenod that a long portage to the west would take us into a big lake. After making the portage out of Lake Congatu, we were going down stream, and I figured that the height of land must be the chain of sloughs between Lake Quichatee and Lake Congatu. From the top of this hilly island on Lake Simitu a wonderful view of the country on all sides is spread out before one. To the northwest lies a long range of hills with other hills behind as far as the eye could see—the Barrier Mountains. To the northeast lies another smaller range. Between the two ranges, that is, due north, lies a fairly level bit of country with five small lakes strung across it. To the east one looks across Lake Rogers—a big sheet of water with a great number of islands—to a long low range in the distance. To the west is Lake Simitu, and a rolling country of small hills. Looking back to the south, it was possible to see a good deal of the way by which we had come, the portage we had made out of Lake Congatu, and a good deal of Lake Congatu itself. A river ran out of the northwest corner of Lake Rogers round the western spur of the hills which, according to our guide, is one winter route to Great Bear Lake. Lake Sequin, into which this river flows, and Lake Hardisty, were both hidden from view by the hills to the northwest.

"From Kakatu Lake on the water was so clear that it was possible to see the bottom at quite a depth, and I saw plenty of fish—whitefish and suckers; there is no need for a

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traveller who carries a net to starve in this country. There were ducks all the way, but otherwise the game seemed to be very scarce. We saw one fresh track of moose and some old bear tracks, but no other signs of animal life during the whole trip. On the trip north the ducks were in small numbers; a week later, coming south, they were in bigger flights, and seemed to be banding prior to going south.

"I saw Indians at the head of Lake Marion, a few at the houses on Lake Chato, but none at the houses on Lakes Kakatu and Simitu. On the last day but one of the return journey, we passed several canoe-loads coming slowly up with the wind; they appear to travel very slowly, and to sit down and wait for a favourable wind to blow them to their destination.

"The Dogribs of this part of the country appear to be a very healthy lot, with very little sickness amongst them, and those I saw were pretty good specimens of Indians.

"When I first engaged our guide, I asked him how long it should take us to reach Simitu. He replied that they (the Indians) travelling fast made it in about 14 days, but that we, having no need for haste, would probably take longer. It actually took us six days. The Indian was quite played out on his second day with us, and was tired every night when we made camp. Of course we were lucky to get a fair wind and to be able to sail on the three larger lakes, but this seems to be another proof that the present day Indian is not the traveller he is supposed by some to be.

"I made a cache of part of the food at Kakatu (Mazenod) Lake in the house of our guide. This is on the winter trail, about 90 to 100 miles from Fort Rae, and is marked "A" on my map (attached). The remainder I left at a house on lake Simitu, which is also on the winter trail, about 170 miles from Fort Rae, and is marked "B" on map. I have instructed Corporal Hall to push the cache at A to B with dogs in the early winter, so that at the time when the Great Bear Lake patrol is made, there may be a good supply of rations and dogmeat at the divide between the two great lakes.

"Being downstream better time was made on the return trip in spite of the fact that, owing to head winds, it was impossible to sail on the three large lakes, and both canoes reached Fort Rae in the early afternoon of the fifth day.

"This was a very interesting trip, and, although the winter trail to Great Bear lake does not altogether follow the river, an instructive one. One was able to get a good idea of the general lie of the country. Had it not been for the fact that I had to take the carpenter to Fort Providence to commence building there, I should have pushed on a little further in the direction of Great Bear lake.

"If a patrol is made through this country next summer, I would recommend that a lighter canoe be used; the Peterboro, which is at this detachment, is a good canoe for lake work, but is very heavy to pack over portages and to paddle against a swift current.

"It seems to me that by far the easier part of the journey to Great Bear lake would be the northern half—mainly lake travelling, and that two men, travelling with a light canoe, and without the extra load of food which we had to carry could go through to the Great Bear lake and back in little over three weeks. Dease Bay, of course, is further, and I figure that the patrol from Fort Rae to that point and return this winter will take, with average conditions, about a month."

APPENDIX B

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1924

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																	
Halifax.....				1				1	2	2	23		29				
On command.....								1	1		1		2				
Totals.....				1				1	3	2	24		31				
<i>Quebec District—</i>																	
Montreal.....				1				1	3	6	9		20				
Quebec.....									1		1		2				
On command.....											1		1				
On leave.....											1		1				
Totals.....				1				1	4	6	12		24				
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																	
Headquarters Staff....	1	1	2	2	1			6	10	13	18	13	67				
On leave.....								2	1		2		5				
"A" Division, Ottawa..			1	2				2	11	14	139	10	179				
Amos.....											2		2				6
On leave.....									2	2	14	1	19				
"N" Division, Ottawa..				1				3	3	1	17	3	28	24	2	26	
On command.....									1		7		8				
Headquarters Division																	
Dundas Harbour.....											3		3				
Craig Harbour.....										1	1		2				12
Cumberland Gulf.....									1		3		4				10
Ponds Inlet.....										1	2		3				17
Port Burwell.....										1			1				
On command.....				1					2	1	8	1	13				
On leave.....				1				1			3		5				
Totals.....	1	1	3	7	1			14	31	34	219	28	339	24	2	26	45
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																	
"O" Division, Toronto..			1	1				1	1	3	16		23				
Haileybury.....									2	1	2		5	1	3	4	
Sault Ste. Marie.....								1			1		2				
Niagara Falls.....								1			1		2				
Bridgeburg.....											1		1				
Windsor.....									1		2		3				
Sarnia.....											1		1				
Hamilton.....										1			1				
Brantford.....									1				1				
Ohsweken.....											5		5	8		8	
On leave.....											1		1				
On command.....											1		1	1		1	
Totals.....			1	1				3	5	5	31		46	10	3	13	

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DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1924—*Continued.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Manitoba—</i>																	
<i>"D" Division—</i>																	
Winnipeg.....				2				3	2	3	17	1	28	2	2	4	....
Brandon.....									1		1		2	2		2	....
Dauphin.....									1		2		3	4		4	....
Emerson.....											2		2	1		2	....
Fort Frances.....										1	1		2	2		1	5
Fort William.....										1	3		4	1	2	3	....
Hodgson.....									1		2		3	2		2	....
Kenora.....										1	1		2				6
Lac du Bonnet.....										1	1		1	1		1	....
Norway House.....										1	1		2				5
Shoal Lake.....									1		1		2	2		2	....
Waskada.....										1	1		1	1		1	....
On command.....											3		3	3		3	....
Totals.....				2				3	6	9	34	1	55	21	4	25	16
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>Depot Division—</i>																	
Regina.....			3	4	1		1	6	12	18	70	11	126	78	8	86	....
Balcarres.....										1			1	1		1	....
Broadview.....									1		1		2	1		1	....
Carlyle.....									1		1		2	1		1	....
Estevan.....									1		1		2	2		2	....
Kamsack.....										1	1		2	2		2	....
Melville.....										1			1	1		1	....
Moose Jaw.....									1		2		3	1		1	....
North Portal.....										1			1	1		1	....
Punnichy.....									1		1		2	1		1	....
Shaunavon.....											2		2	2		2	....
Swift Current.....										1	1		2	2		2	....
Weyburn.....				1					1		2		5	2		2	....
Yorkton.....									1		1		3	2		2	....
On leave.....				1							1	2	4				....
On command.....										1			1	53		53	....
Totals.....			3	6	1	1	6		19	28	84	11	159	150	8	158	....
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																	
<i>"F" Division—</i>																	
Prince Albert.....			1	1				1	3	3	6	1	16	8	4	12	....
North Battleford.....								1			2		3	1		1	....
Saskatoon.....									2	1	1		4				....
Humboldt.....									1		1		2	1		1	....
The Pas.....									1				1				3
Onion Lake.....										1	1		2	1	2	3	....
Meadow Lake.....										1	1		2	2		2	....
Chesterfield.....								1		1	2		4				14
Port Nelson.....									1		2		3				7
On leave.....										1	1	1	3				....
On command.....											1		1	1		1	....
Totals.....			1	1				3	8	8	18	2	41	14	6	20	24

51 on pasture at Battleford.

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1924—*Continued.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Surgeons	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"K" Division—</i>																	
Lethbridge.....			1	1				2	3	7	23	4	41	12	5	17	....
Banff.....				1						2	6	1	10	5		5	....
Big Bend.....										1			1	1		1	....
Blairmore.....									1				1	1		1	....
Calgary.....				1				1	1		5	2	10	3		3	....
Canmore.....										1			1	1		1	....
Coutts.....										1			2	1		1	....
Cranbrook.....										1	1		1	1		1	....
Preston.....										1			1	1		1	....
Drumheller.....										1	1		2	2		2	....
Ekshaw.....											1		1	1		1	....
Fernie.....				1					1		3		5	3		3	....
Field.....									1	1			1	1		1	....
Gleichen.....										1	1	1	3	1		1	....
Kingsgate.....									1	1			1	1		1	....
Macleod.....									1		1		2	1	1	2	....
Medicine Hat.....									1		1		2	1		1	....
Morley.....											1		1	1		1	....
Michel.....											1		1	1		1	....
Newgate.....									1				1	1		1	....
Radium Hot Springs.....											1		1	1		1	....
Stand Off.....										1		2	3	2	2	4	....
Twin Lakes.....											1		1	2		2	....
Waterton Park.....										1			1	1		1	....
On leave.....											3		3				....
On command.....														*30	4	34	....
Totals.....			1	4				3	9	20	50	10	97	76	12	88	....
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																	
<i>"G" Division—</i>																	
Edmonton.....			1	1					5	2	8	5	22	14	3	17	....
Peace River.....									1				1				....
Grande Prairie.....									1				1	2		2	....
Grouard.....										1			1	2		2	....
Wabasca.....											1		1				5
Fort Smith.....				2						2	2	2	8				13
Fitzgerald.....											1		1				10
Resolution.....										1	2	1	4				9
Simpson.....								1			2	1	4				9
Norman.....				1							3	1	5				11
Fort Chipewyan.....										1	1	1	3				11
Rae.....										1	2	1	4				6
Providence.....											3		3				10
Good Hope.....											3	1	4				7
Herschel.....				1							2		5				6
Baillie Island.....										1	1	1	3				4
Tree River.....										1	2		3				9
Aklavik.....									1	1	3		5				11
Jasper.....									1		1		2	1		1	....
Brûlé.....									1				1				....
Nordegg.....										1			1				....
Athabasca.....											1		1	2		2	....
Fort McMurray.....									1				1				....
On leave.....								1			3		4			
On command.....				1		1							2			
Totals.....			1	6		1		2	12	14	40	14	90	21	3	24	121

*On pasture at Big Bend.

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DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1924—*Continued.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Surgeon	Asst. Vet'y Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>British Columbia—</i>																	
“E” Division—																	
Vancouver.....			1	5				2	6	10	26	8	58	57	3	60	....
Victoria.....									1		4		5				
Esquimalt.....								1		1	8	2	12				
Nanaimo.....									1				1				
Penticton.....				1				1	1	1	2		6	4		4	
Prince Rupert.....				1				1	1	1			4				
Prince George.....									1		2		3			2	
Telkwa.....										1	1		2	3		3	
On leave.....		1											1				
On command.....				1						1	3		5		1	1	
Totals.....		1	1	8				5	11	15	46	10	97	66	4	70	....
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																	
“B” Division—																	
Dawson.....				2				2	1	2	6	2	15	....	4	4	1
Carcross.....											1		1				
Carmacks.....											1		1				4
Dawson Town Sta- tion.....									1		2		3				
Forty Mile.....										1			1				
Granville.....											1		1		1	1	
Keno.....										1	1		2				
Mayo.....								1		1			2		2	2	....
Rampart House.....											2		2				4
Teslin.....									1				1				3
Ross River.....											1		1				3
Whitehorse.....				1				1		1	5	1	9		2	2	....
White Pass Summit.....											1		1				
On command.....											1		1				
Totals.....				3				4	2	7	22	3	41	....	9	9	15

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1				1	3	2	24	....	31	....	....	....	....
Quebec District.....				1				1	4	6	12	....	24	....	....	....	....
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	7	1			14	31	34	219	28	339	24	2	26	45
Western Ontario.....			1	1				3	5	5	31	....	46	10	3	13	....
Manitoba.....				2				3	6	9	34	1	55	21	4	25	16
Southern Saskatchewan.....			3	6	1		1	6	19	28	84	11	159	150	8	158	....
Northern Saskatchewan.....				1				3	8	8	18	2	41	14	6	20	24
Southern Alberta.....				1	4			3	9	20	50	10	97	76	12	88	....
Northern Alberta.....				1	6		1	2	12	14	40	14	90	21	3	24	121
British Columbia.....			1	1	8			5	11	15	46	10	97	66	4	70	....
Yukon Territory.....				3				4	2	7	22	3	41	....	9	9	15
Totals.....	1	2	11	40	2	1	1	45	110	148	580	79	1,020	382	51	433	221

APPENDIX C

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

British Columbia	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Explosives Act.....	11	4	1				6	11
Fisheries Act.....	1	1						1
Indian Act.....	141	94	15	1	1	2	28	141
Inland Revenue Act.....	16	1			1		14	16
Customs Act.....	8				7		1	8
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	89	39	11	3	3	4	29	89
Migratory Birds Convention Act	1		1					1
Extradition Act.....	1				1			1
Post Office Act.....	2	1	1					2
Immigration Act.....	45	3			3		39	45
Radiotelegraph Act.....	2	1	1					2
Income Tax Act.....	1	1						1
Railway Act.....	83	83						83
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....	5						5	5
	406	228	30	4	16	6	122	406

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

British Columbia	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-mitted or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	No prosecu-tion entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	5			5		5
Common assault.....	1	1				1
Forgery.....	2				2	
Obstructing course of justice.....	1			1		1
Vagrancy.....	20	20				20
Obtaining board by fraud.....	3	2			1	3
False pretences.....	2				2	2
Theft.....	15	8	5		2	15
Theft from mails.....	1	1				1
Breaking jail.....	1		1			1
	51	32	6	6	7	51

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CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

British Columbia	Cases entered	Con- victions	Total
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>			
Motor Vehicles.....	10	10	10
Unseald Weapons.....	5	5	5
Miscellaneous.....	6	6	6
	21	21	21

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches
of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

British Columbia	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	24
Department of Health.....	561
Department of Immigration.....	231
Department of Immigration (Chinese Branch).....	1,734
Department of Indian Affairs.....	41
Department of the Interior.....	6
Department of Justice.....	50
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1,231
Department of Mines (Explosives Branch).....	719
Department of National Defence.....	66
Department of Postal Affairs.....	15
Department of Public Works.....	1
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization..).....	1,083
Department of Secretary of State.....	5
Department of Agriculture.....	2
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	88
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces and assistance rendered.....	98
Investigations not classified.....	2
Total.....	6,007

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under
Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Alberta	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Depart- ment concerned	Still under investi- gation	No pro- secution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Canada Shipping Act.....	4	2	1			1	4
Extradition Act.....	1					1	1
Fisheries Act.....	3	3					3
Indian Act.....	152	122	20	2		8	152
Inland Revenue Act.....	205	57	3		3	142	205
Militia Act.....	1	1					1
Migratory Birds Conven- tion Act.....	1	1					
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	83	14	10	12	12	35	83
Post Office Act.....	2	1				1	2
Railway Act.....	49	49					49
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....	14					14	14
Chinese Immigration Act..	1	1					1
Customs Act.....	22	3		13	1	5	22
Immigration Act.....	104	5		4		95	104
Income Tax Act.....	8	4			4		8
Radio Telegraph Act.....	2					2	2
Special War Revenue Act..	2	2					2
Dairy Industries Act.....	2	2					2
	656	267	34	31	20	304	656

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CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Alberta	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investi-gation	No pro-secution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Murder.....	1		1				1
Murder attempted.....	1			1			1
Manslaughter.....	1		1				1
Shooting with intent.....	2			2			2
Suicide attempted.....	1	1					1
Accessory after fact.....	1		1				1
Assault, common.....	38	32	6				38
Attempted rape.....	1	1					1
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1					1
Attempted buggery.....	1	1					1
Publishing defamatory libel.....	1		1				1
Theft.....	33	17	10			6	33
Theft H.M. mails.....	2	1				1	2
Burglary.....	3				1	2	3
Housebreaking.....	3	2				1	3
Forgery.....	2	2					2
Uttering.....	2	2					2
False pretences.....	4	2				2	4
Obtaining board by fraud..	4	4					4
Mischief.....	3	2	1				3
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2					2
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	2					2
Shopbreaking.....	4	3				1	4
Obstructing railway.....	3	3					3
Vagrancy.....	60	57	3				60
Driving car intoxicated.....	1		1				1
Prostitution Indian woman.	2	2					2
Gross indecency.....	1	1					1
Perjury.....	1		1				1
Bribing police officer.....	1	1					1
Breaking jail.....	1		1				1
Escaping custody.....	1		1				1
Assaulting police officer.....	1	1					1
Impersonating police officer	1					1	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	11	11					11
Causing disturbance.....	3	3					3
Illegal possession fire-arms.	1	1					1
	201	155	28	3	1	14	201

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Alberta	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investi-gation	No pro-secution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>							
Alberta Liquor Act.....	29	25	1	2		1	29
Alberta Prairie Fires Act...	3	3					3
Insanity Act.....	1	1					1
Pharmaceutical Assn. Act...	1	1					1
Game Act.....	14	2	3		1	8	14
Children of Unmarried Parents Act.....	2					2	2
Workmen's Compensation Act.....	8	6	2				8
Master and Servants Act...	3	3					3
North West Game Act...	2	2					2
Public Health Act.....	1	1					1
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	1					1
Highways Act.....	1	1					1
School Attendance Act....	1	1					1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>							
Motor vehicles.....	58	58					58
Game regulations.....	2	1				1	2
Concealed weapons.....	3	1	1			1	3
Gambling.....	8	8					8
Forest fires.....	3	3					3
Stray animals.....	5	5					5
Miscellaneous.....	44	38	5			1	43
	190	161	12	2	1	14	190

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches
of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Alberta	—
Department of Agriculture.....	3
Department of Customs and Excise.....	7
Department of National Defence.....	22
Department of Health.....	164
Department of Immigration.....	619
Department of Indian Affairs.....	205
Department of the Interior.....	364
Department of Justice.....	35
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	477
Department of Mines.....	268
Department of Secretary of State.....	3
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	872
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	7
Department of Soldier Settlement Board.....	5
Post Office Department.....	18
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	132
Destitutes.....	6
Deceased persons' estates.....	2
Accidental deaths.....	10
Inquiries for other police forces.....	65
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....	13
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	181
Inquiries not classified.....	12
	3,490

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CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Handed over to Depart-ment con-cerned	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Inland Revenue Act.....	1,411	435	56	3	13	61	843	1,411
Indian Act.....	194	167	10		7	3	7	194
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	75	16	4		9	15	31	75
Special War Revenue Act.....	16	7	1		3	2	3	16
Fisheries Act.....	43	36	1		5		1	43
Migratory Birds Convention Act	3	1			2			3
Railway Act.....	1	1						1
Customs Act.....	97	30			60	2	5	97
Animals Contagious Disease Act	1	1						1
Immigration Act.....	58	23			32		3	58
Post Office Act.....	9	1			3	4	1	9
Income Tax Act.....	15	11	2	1	1			15
Militia Act.....	6	2			4			6
Weights and Measures Act.....	9	6	3					9
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	1	1						1
Dominion Lands Act.....	15				15			15
Canada Temperance Act.....	1						1	1
	1,955	738	77	4	154	87	895	1,955

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Saskatchewan	Cases entered	Con-victions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Assault, bodily harm.....	1	1				1
Assault, common.....	2	2				2
Accessory after the fact.....	1	1				1
Obstructing peace officer.....	4	4				4
Obstructing public peace officer.....	12	8	2	2		12
Escaping custody.....	1	1				1
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	2				2
Attempted bribery.....	1	1				1
Theft from mails.....	11	5	3	1	2	11
Theft.....	3	2	1			3
Shopbreaking.....	1				1	1
Vagrancy.....	1		1			1
	40	27	7	3	3	40

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches
of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Saskatchewan	—
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Soldier Settlement Board.....	1
Department of Customs and Excise.....	9
Department of Immigration.....	1,763
Department of Agriculture.....	4
Department of Justice.....	16
Department of Mines.....	468
Department of National Defence.....	19
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	906
Department of Indian Affairs.....	60
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	872
Department of Health.....	219
Post Office Department.....	20
Department of the Interior.....	56
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	1
Department of External Affairs.....	1
Miscellaneous—	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	117
Inquiries for other police forces.....	14
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	11
Inquiries not classified.....	9
Total.....	4,567

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under
Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Manitoba	Cases investi- gated	Con- vic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	2						2	2
Customs Act.....	10	10						10
Explosives Act.....	2		1		1			2
Fisheries Act.....	14	8	1				5	14
Immigration Act.....	7	7						7
Income Tax Act.....	14	9	2				3	14
Indian Act.....	132	111	8			8	5	132
Inland Revenue Act.....	522	142	14	5	3	16	342	522
Naval Act.....	8				3	5		8
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	20	5	3	1		3	8	20
Penitentiary Act.....	1						1	1
Radiotelegraph Act.....	2	1	1					2
Chinese Immigration Act.....	1	1						1
	735	294	30	6	7	32	366	735

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CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault.....	7	5	1				1	7
Carnal knowledge.....	4		2	2				4
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	1						1
Assaulting public officer.....	2			1	1			2
Indecent assault.....	1	1						1
Prostitution of Indian women.....	5	4					1	5
Impersonating peace officer.....	1	1						1
Theft.....	25	9	1		1		14	25
Obstructing police officer.....	4	2				2		4
	50	23	4	3	2	2	16	50

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Provincial Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Handed over to Department concerned	Total
<i>Under Provincial Statutes—</i>				
Public Health Act.....	1	1		1
Manitoba Game Act.....	3		3	3
	4	1	3	4

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Manitoba	—
Department of Agriculture.....	3
Department of Customs and Excise.....	464
Department of Immigration.....	339
Department of Finance.....	2
Department of Health.....	280
Department of Indian Affairs.....	43
Department of the Interior.....	162
Department of Mines.....	232
Department of Justice.....	7
Department of National Defence.....	16
Post Office Department.....	2
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,241
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	25
Department of Soldier Settlement Board.....	12
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	91
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	21
Sudden deaths.....	1
	2,943

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CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under
Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Ontario	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	55	5			15	5	30	55
Explosives Act.....	24	1			5	1	17	24
Extradition Act.....	4						4	4
Immigration Act.....	13		4		2		7	13
Indian Act.....	112	86	8			4	14	112
Inland Revenue Act.....	172	39	4		7	11	111	172
Migratory Birds Convention Act	18	6					12	18
Naturalization Act.....	4						4	4
Naval Act.....	18				6	3	9	18
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	253	31	31	4	4	22	161	253
Radiotelegraph Act.....	8	3	2				3	8
Soldier Settlement Board Act...	3				1		2	3
Special War Revenue Act.....	1						1	1
Penitentiary Act.....	1				1			1
	686	171	49	4	41	46	375	686

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the
Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Ontario	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Murder.....	1						1	1
Rape.....	2		2					2
Assault, common.....	3	1	1				1	3
Assault, bodily harm.....	1				1			1
Kidnapping.....	2				2			2
Desertion.....	5				1		4	5
Concealing dead body of child...	1						1	1
Theft.....	87	11	2		18	6	50	87
Forgery.....	20	11				3	6	20
Uttering forged documents.....	12	11		1				12
False pretences.....	1	1						1
Breaking and entering.....	9	5				1	3	9
Receiving stolen mail matter.....	2	1	1					2
Damage to property.....	1					1		1
Mischief.....	4		1			1	2	4
Possession of fire-arms.....	4	3					1	4
Pointing fire-arms.....	1	1						1
Counterfeiting.....	4						4	4
Vagrancy.....	1		1					1
Impersonating peace officer.....	1		1				1	1
Escaping lawful custody.....	8				4	2	2	8
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1						1
Publishing seditious literature.....	1	1						1
Disorderly conduct.....	1		1					1
Possession of public stores.....	5	2			2		1	5
Ottawa city by-laws.....	54	52	1		1			54
	232	101	10	1	29	14	77	232

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Ontario	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Depart- ment concerned	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Insanity Act.....	1	1				1
Ontario Parole Act.....	1				1	1
Ontario Temperance Act.....	1	1				1
Trespass.....	1	1				1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Game.....	5		1	4		5
	9	3	1	4	1	9

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches
of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Ontario	
Department of Agriculture.....	1
Department of Customs and Excise.....	2
Department of External Affairs.....	5
Governor General's Office.....	1
Department of Finance.....	2
House of Commons.....	3
Department of Health.....	484
Department of the Interior.....	33
Department of Immigration.....	83
Department of Justice.....	93
Department of Labour.....	2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	2
Department of Mines.....	146
Department of National Defence.....	70
Post Office Department.....	2
Department of Railways and Canals.....	1
Department of Public Works.....	6
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	3
Department of Secretary of State.....	7
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	3,389
Department of Indian Affairs.....	14
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	116
Inquiries for other police forces.....	30
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....	5
Inquiries not classified.....	42
Total.....	4,542

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under
Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Quebec Ontario	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	262	109	30	11	2	18	92	262
Customs Act.....	126	16	2	8	34	7	59	126
Post Office Act.....	8				6	2		8
Migratory Birds Convention Act	1					1		1
Ticket-of-leave Act.....	27	1				1	25	27
Penitentiaries Act.....	4				1		3	4
Militia Act.....	25				11	3	11	25
Naval Act.....	8				1	2	5	8
Immigration Act.....	7				5		2	7
Inland Revenue Act.....	96	18	3	1	18	6	50	96
Indian Act.....	81	66	4	1	1	2	7	81
Naturalization Act.....	3				3			3
	648	210	39	21	82	42	254	648

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the
Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Quebec	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Assault.....	3	2		1		3
Forgery and uttering.....	17	3	4	6	4	17
Conspiracy to bring false accusation.....	1				1	1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	5	2	1	2		5
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.....	5	2	1	2		5
Perjury.....	5	4		1		5
Inciting Indians.....	3	2	1			3
Contempt of court.....	1			1		1
Impersonating peace officer.....	1				1	1
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1				1
Arson.....	1		1			1
Bribery.....	2			2		2
Theft.....	18	12		1	5	18
Theft of mail.....	5	1	1	3		5
Possession of fire-arms.....	1	1				1
Mischief.....	1				1	1
Intimidation.....	2				2	2
	72	30	9	19	14	72

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Quebec	
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of Customs and Excise.....	1
Department of Health.....	61
Department of the Interior.....	5
Department of Indian Affairs.....	3
Department of External Affairs.....	3
Department of Justice.....	14
Department of Secretary of State.....	13
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,103
Department of Mines (Explosives Branch).....	262
Department of Railways and Canals.....	1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	49
Inquiries for other police forces.....	21
Inquiries not classified.....	4
Total.....	1,542

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Maritime Provinces	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	26	9	3			1	13	26
Inland Revenue Act.....	34	14		1	2	1	16	34
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	8	4			1	2	1	8
Ticket of Leave Act.....	2				2			
Explosives Act.....	2	2						2
Fisheries Act.....	17	12	5					17
	89	41	8	1	5	4	30	89

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Maritime Provinces	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Breaking and entering.....	1		1	1
Theft.....	17	16	1	17
	18	16	2	18

15 GEORGE V, A. 1925

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches
of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Maritime Provinces		—
Department of Agriculture.....	2	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	13	
Department of Finance.....	2	
Department of Health.....	77	
Department of Immigration.....	9	
Department of Justice.....	18	
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	3	
Department of Mines.....	141	
Department of National Defence.....	25	
Post Office Department.....	3	
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	70	
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	1	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	36	
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....	1	
Total.....	403	

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under
Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Yukon Territory	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	No prosecu- tion entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>				
Inland Revenue Act.....	4	3	1	4
Indian Act.....	6	6		6
	10	9	1	10

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the
Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Yukon Territory	Cases entered	Convic- tions	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Drunk and disorderly.....	7	7		7
Disorderly conduct.....	2	2		2
Theft.....	4	2	2	4
Assault.....	3	3		3
Recog. to keep peace.....	1	1		1
Refusing to obey summons.....	1	1		1
	18	16	2	18

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Yukon Ordinances Enforced from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>				
Yukon Liquor Act.....	7	4	3	7
Forest Fire Ordinance.....	2	2	.....	2
Game Ordinance.....	2	2	.....	2
Insanity Act.....	2	2	.....	2
Dog Ordinance.....	1	1	.....	1
	14	11	3	14

CLASSIFIED Summary of Investigations made for other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

Yukon Territory	
Department of Finance.....	8
Department of Customs and Excise.....	4
Department of Immigration.....	142
Department of Agriculture.....	110
Department of National Defence.....	4
Department of Indian Affairs.....	36
Department of the Under Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	6
Department of Mines (Explosives Branch).....	163
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	34
Department of the Interior (Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch).....	202
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	63
Inquiries <i>re</i> deceased persons' estates.....	2
Investigations not classified.....	1
Total.....	775

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Northwest Territories	Cases entered	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>					
Indian Act.....	14	13	.....	1	14
Northwest Territories Act.....	9	6	3	.....	9
Northwest Game Act.....	2	1	1	.....	2
	25	20	4	1	25

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924

Northwest Territories	Cases entered	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Still under investi- gation	No pro- secution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	2	1		1		2
Theft (Sec. 386).....	2	1			1	2
Theft (Sec. 397).....	1	1				1
False pretences.....	1	1				1
Common assault.....	2	1		1		2
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	3				3
Causing disturbance.....	1	1				1
Vagrancy.....	4	3	1			4
Wounding dog.....	1	1				1
Insanity.....	2	2				2
	19	15	1	2	1	19

CLASSIFIED Summary of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1924.

Northwest Territories	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	13
Department of the Interior (Crown Timber Branch).....	17
Department of the Interior (National Parks Branch).....	1
Department of the Interior (Northwest Territories Branch).....	201
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	5
Department of Mines (Explosives Division).....	8
Department of the Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	2
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	3
Destitutes.....	1
Deceased persons' estates.....	1
Accidental deaths.....	7
Investigations into complaints.....	1
Investigations not classified.....	2
	262

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Canada, R.C.M.P.

DOMINION OF CANADA

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REPORT



OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

1924/25



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND

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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,
*Minister in Control of the Royal Canadian
Mounted Police.*

January 25, 1926.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, ONT., 1925.

The Honourable the Minister
in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1925.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

On that date the strength of the force was 53 officers, 924 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 360 horses. On the corresponding date in 1924 the strength was 58 officers, 962 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 433 horses. The decrease of strength thus has been continued. Since the reorganization of the force the strength in successive years has been:—

Year	Officers	N.C.O. and Constables	Total Personnel	Horses
1920.....	73	1,598	1,671	942
1921.....	70	1,610	1,680	795
1922.....	64	1,163	1,227	656
1923.....	58	1,090	1,148	543
1924.....	58	962	1,020	433
1925.....	53	924	977	360

It may be of interest to note that, excluding special constables, the number of accessions to the force in the year was 68; of these 11 were former members who re-engaged and 57 were recruits. The number of applicants was 1,792.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1925:—

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	2	2			9	9	13	20	15	72				
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	2	23		30				
Quebec.....				1			1	4	3	13		27				
Ontario.....			2	4			9	19	26	220	14	294	31	7	38	9
Manitoba.....				2			1	10	5	31	3	52	13	5	18	20
Saskatchewan.....		1	2	6	1	1	7	24	34	91	15	182	93	20	113	
Alberta.....			2	5			5	13	25	47	19	116	92	14	106	13
British Columbia.....			1	9			5	12	16	42	9	94	72	3	75	3
Yukon Territory.....				3			3	1	7	20	3	37		10	10	16
Northwest Territories.....				4				4	5	32	4	49				126
Baffin Island.....				1				1	1	5		8				27
Ellesmere Island.....							1			2		3				12
North Devon Island.....										3		3				
Wembley Exhibition.....				1				1	1	7		10				
Totals.....	1	2	9	39	1	1	42	101	143	556	82	977	301	59	360	226

On the same date, the distribution into posts and detachments was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces.....	1	1
Quebec.....	1	3
Ontario.....	2	12
Manitoba.....	1	11
Saskatchewan.....	2 (1 depot)	19
Alberta.....	2	21
British Columbia.....	1	12
Yukon Territory.....	1	10
Northwest Territories.....		13
Baffin Island.....		2
Ellesmere Island.....		1
North Devon Island.....		1
	11	106

While the number of divisional posts has remained unchanged, the reduction in the number of detachments has continued. Of these in 1922 there were 124; in 1923 there were 117; in 1924 there were 113; so that this year there is a further decrease of 7. In three provinces there have been decreases—six in Alberta, three in British Columbia, and one in the Yukon. To some extent these are offset by increases in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories.

The alterations of strength of personnel in the several districts have been:—

—	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Maritime Provinces.....	25	32	33	32	31	30
Quebec.....	8	23	31	27	24	23
Eastern Ontario.....	395	442	325	343	339	341
Western Ontario.....	31	37	34	37	46	44
Manitoba.....	189	203	100	85	55	50
Southern Saskatchewan.....	354	277	225	214	159	166
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	60	58	49	41	37
Southern Alberta.....	248	211	121	103	97	82
Northern Alberta.....	89	104	92	87	90	87
British Columbia.....	229	238	157	128	97	79
Yukon Territory.....	50	53	51	43	41	38

It is to be noted with reference to the foregoing table that the boundaries of our districts are not identical with those of the provinces and territories whose names are employed. Southern Alberta includes the Eastern Kootenay district, Manitoba a portion of western Ontario, and Eastern Ontario a portion of western Quebec; while the Western Arctic region is administered by Northern Alberta and the Eastern Arctic by Headquarters, which are situated in eastern Ontario.

In connection with these figures I desire to observe that in my opinion the reduction of strength has proceeded as far as is consonant with efficient administration, and with the satisfactory performance of the multifarious and widely extended duties of the force. As will be set forth in a later portion of this report, the volume of work performed is nearly thrice that of six years ago, and several departments of Government are showing an increasing rather than a decreasing tendency to avail themselves of our services. The demands created by our duties in the Arctic continue to grow, and this department of our work means a steady increase in our numbers in these remote regions. In 1920 out of a total of 1,671 all ranks the force had 27 officers and men in the Northwest Territories and in or near Hudson bay; to-day with a total strength reduced to 977 we have 66 officers and men in the Far North. In the organized portions of the Dominion the demands upon us have included a form of duty which makes a considerable inroad upon our strength, that of providing a number of permanent guards for

important places; protection is given day and night to the offices of the Assistant Receivers General at Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria, and this duty—which has come to us since the reduction in strength began—means a permanent subtraction of an appreciable number of men from other service. The same is true of the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt. In Ottawa, again, the number of buildings used by Government departments tends to increase, with its corollary of additional demands for constables for protection. We now give much assistance to the Customs at the boundary, and this likewise takes the form of a standing occupation for a number of our men. In these several ways a considerable proportion of our strength is immobilized, and the men so fixed in one rigid line of duty tend to be of the more valuable type.

These considerations do not exhaust the question. There is one great need of a police force to keep in mind—that of a reserve of strength, to give it elasticity, the power to meet unexpected demands. Emergencies seldom if ever give notice in advance, and if the strength of a police force is closely adjusted to its ordinary daily duties, an unforeseen crisis will find it so weak that those responsible for it must make the difficult choice between inability to meet the new call or the neglect of urgently necessary tasks elsewhere. Even in the course of our yearly routine we have recurring special demands. During the few days in which large sums are paid in at the income tax offices we are called upon to furnish a considerable number of men for protection at many places; at intervals we have to protect customs and post office officers who have large sums of money in their custody; the harvesters' excursions have become an annual duty, and so has the provision of men to supervise the pari-mutuel machines at race-tracks. In addition there are seasonal duties such as summer detachments, and the detailing of a number of men to protect bird-sanctuaries. All these are distinct from the patrols which are part of our traditional policy, some of which are in response to specific occurrences and therefore cannot be planned in advance, or suited to our convenience and to our other occupations.

Again, this force for half a century has based itself upon prolonged and rigorous training—a recruit should spend at least six months at the depot; and the training establishment and its young constables constitute a necessary part of what I have termed our reserve. It is further to be observed that a force whose members are prepared so carefully is not susceptible of very rapid expansion. In this connection I may remark that at present, owing to the few accessions of the past two or three years, the average length of service of the force has increased, with the result of a gratifying state of efficiency. Only by a high level of proficiency and zeal, indeed, could we cope with the present volume of work.

Yet another consideration is that the great reduction—the numbers in the uniformed force, excluding the special constables, have sunk from 1,755 in 1921 to 895 at present—has caused a serious block in promotion. No promotion or appointment to the rank of inspector has been made for upwards of two years, and none to superintendent for three. The same observation applies to the non-commissioned ranks. An equable flow of promotion is most desirable in the interests of the force, and this is hindered when the strength is kept so low.

VOLUME OF WORK

Subject to certain fluctuations due to the occasional non-recurrence of certain special classes of work, the number of cases handled by the force maintains the high level recently attained; in 1920, when the reorganization took place, the volume of work stood at something more than 10,000 cases in the year, and the present volume is from 25,000 to 30,000. In 1924 the record was swollen by two sets of duties which did not recur in such number in 1925. A general

registration of the Chinese population of the country was effected by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, the bulk of the field work, which was a species of census, falling upon us; this year it was necessary to deal with only the new arrivals; and this meant some 4,000 cases in 1924 which did not present themselves in 1925. Again, as a result of changes in the liquor laws of certain western provinces, we have had about 1,000 fewer cases arising from the operation of illicit stills. The record of recent years is:—

Year	Number	Increase	Decrease	Index per Year.*
1920.....	10,808			100.0
1921.....	12,595	1,787		116.5
1922.....	14,032	1,437		129.8
1923.....	16,463	2,431		152.3
1924.....	30,680	14,217		283.8
1925.....	28,806		3,874	248.0

*Taking 100.0 as the basis in 1920.

The proportions of the several classes of our work have remained fairly constant. The enforcement of federal statutes, which in 1923 amounted to about 7,500, has undergone a further fall, to little over 4,000; the very inclusive item of "Investigations for other Departments," which for four years stood at about 8,000 cases a year, this year is about 21,750, as against 24,500 last year. A comparative analytic statements is:—

—	1922	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Federal Statutes.....	2,068	3,675	5,235	7,447	5,210	4,173
Criminal Code.....	152	513	470	807	701	633
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	88	172	219	294	238	257
Investigations for other departments.....	8,560	8,235	8,108	7,915	24,531	21,743
	10,808	12,595	14,032	16,463	30,680	26,806

In commenting upon the work done in connection with federal statutes the remark was made in the annual report for 1924 that sundry causes had caused a decrease in the number of cases arising under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, from about 2,200 in 1923 to about 800 in 1924. This year the number has increased to more than 1,000. The proportion of convictions to investigations also has risen from 27.5 per cent to 35 per cent. It will be understood that in this work it is necessary to undertake many investigations which do not issue in prosecutions; sometimes the innocence of the person under suspicion is established, and at times evidence of the nature required in a court of law is not forthcoming.

It may be noted that in regard to federal statutes the proportion of convictions obtained continues to rise. It was explained last year that a reclassification had resulted in many cases being removed from the category of "federal statutes" and being described more accurately as "investigations for other departments." The effect of the reclassification, which came into effect in 1924, is thus shown:—

Year	Cases handled	Convictions	Proportion
1920.....	2,068	1,254	60.6 per cent
1921.....	3,675	1,930	52.5 " "
1922.....	5,235	2,375	45.3 " "
1923.....	7,447	2,307	30.9 " "
1924.....	5,210	1,978	37.9 " "
1925.....	4,173	1,759	42.1 " "

The fluctuations of work of the type described as "investigations for other departments" may be set forth in a brief list of the larger items in this category. It is unnecessary to carry the comparison further back than 1922, because before that year the figures, except as regards naturalization inquiries, are much smaller:—

Department	1922	1923	1924	1925
Naturalization inquiries.....	4,396	3,858	8,638	7,982
Marine and Fisheries.....	15	701	2,649	4,590
Mines.....	153	502	2,407	2,211
Health.....	346	217	1,846	1,866
Interior.....	125	492	1,047	1,257
Immigration and Colonization.....	567	272	4,970	827

In these items, excluding naturalization inquiries, the volume of work has risen in four years from 1,206 cases to 10,751, an eightfold increase. The sudden rise and equally sudden fall in the figures for the Department of Immigration already have been explained as due to the Chinese registration. The remarkable rise in the work done for the Department of Marine and Fisheries is due to the fact that this force attends to the issuing of radio licenses, and investigates cases of neglect to procure them. As regards the Department of Mines, the bulk of the work has to do with inspections under the Explosives Act.

With regard to the naturalization inquiries, which are made at the request of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, the recent trend, under which the majority of these take place in Eastern Canada, has been maintained. In 1920 four-fifths of them were in the west; by 1922 the numbers were almost equal; and last year nearly 53 per cent of the investigations were in the east. It may be added that Ontario is responsible for this state of affairs, the number in the year just closed being more than 3,300, exceeding two-fifths of that for the whole country; the other provinces which most closely approached Ontario were British Columbia and Saskatchewan, each of which had just over 1,000.

The entire volume of our work shows, though in a more gradual manner, and with some fluctuations, the same tendency as regards geographical distribution. The force until recent years was confined in its operations to a part of Western Canada, and this is but the sixth year of its discharge of its new duties. The comparison may be of interest:—

Year	Eastern Canada	Per cent	Western Canada	Per cent
1920.....	1,676	15.5	9,132	84.5
1921.....	3,474	27.5	9,121	72.5
1922.....	5,475	39.0	8,557	61.0
1923.....	5,264	31.9	11,199	68.1
1924.....	8,241	26.8	22,439	73.2
1925.....	8,036	30.0	18,770	70.0

It may conduce to clearness if an explanation is given of the four types of work under which are classified our duties in the tables which are subjoined.

Until recent years the enforcement of federal statutes was regarded as the regular work of the force; it consists of the enforcing of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes in which federal departments are directly concerned. A summary tabulation of this work is given herewith; more detailed particulars will be found in Appendix C.

As regards the Criminal Code, this force is charged with the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, in the Yukon Territory, in the National Parks, and in Indian reserves. It also acts where departments of the Federal Government are the aggrieved parties in breaches of the Criminal Code, as in thefts of Government property. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible, except that by special arrangements between the Federal Government and the provincial Governments of Alberta and British Columbia, this force enforces both federal and provincial laws in the federal parks in these two provinces.

In addition there is the class of work described as investigations for other departments, which is increasing so rapidly. It consists of special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters, made at the request of Federal Government departments, together with a small number of miscellaneous cases in which assistance is rendered to other police forces. Figures already given show the remarkable increase in this species of work, and in a subsequent portion of this report some account will be found of particular features of it.

The tables which follow set forth these several classes of work in detail.

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes and Criminal Code in all Provinces, and under Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in all Provinces, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

—	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	470	256	29	3	28	7	147	470
Alberta.....	349	167	16	1	22	11	132	349
Saskatchewan.....	1,282	536	53	22	103	15	553	1,282
Manitoba.....	477	240	30	.....	7	11	189	477
Ontario.....	739	241	41	18	12	35	392	739
Quebec.....	665	231	54	41	56	45	238	665
Maritime Provinces.....	122	41	2	1	33	9	36	122
Yukon.....	21	15	4	.....	.....	.....	2	21
Northwest Territories.....	48	32	3	.....	.....	4	9	48
	4,173	1,759	232	86	261	137	1,698	4,173
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	36	23	2	2	.....	1	8	36
Alberta.....	169	148	15	3	.....	.....	3	169
Saskatchewan.....	57	42	3	3	3	5	1	57
Manitoba.....	31	22	2	.....	.....	5	2	31
Ontario.....	184	46	23	.....	17	13	85	184
Quebec.....	114	52	16	17	5	5	19	114
Maritime Provinces.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Yukon.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Northwest Territories.....	29	17	1	.....	1	4	6	29
	633	362	62	25	26	33	125	633
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
British Columbia.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Alberta.....	163	144	15	.....	3	1	.....	163
Ontario.....	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Yukon.....	20	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	257	232	21	.....	3	1	.....	257

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

British Columbia.....	3,105
Alberta.....	3,323
Saskatchewan.....	4,607
Manitoba.....	2,410
Ontario.....	4,521
Quebec.....	1,175
Maritime Provinces.....	450
Yukon.....	1,237
Northwest Territories.....	915
	21,743

RECAPITULATION of All Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

Federal Statutes.....	4,173
Criminal Code.....	633
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	257
Investigations for other departments.....	21,743
	26,806

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions entered for all Provinces under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Air Board Act.....	8	2	1		1		4	8
Animal Contagious Diseases Act..	1				1			1
Canada Shipping Act.....	2				1		1	2
Canada Grain Act.....	2			1			1	2
Chinese Immigration Act.....	1				1			1
Combines Investigation Act.....	5			5				5
Customs Act.....	182	50	3	6	57	14	52	182
Dominion Forest Reserves Act....	1	1						1
Excise Act.....	1,416	377	57	16	67	16	883	1,416
Explosives Act.....	21	10			1	1	9	21
Extradition Act.....	9			5	5	3	1	9
Fisheries Act.....	57	49	3		1	1	3	57
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1						1	1
Food and Drugs Act.....	1				1			1
Immigration Act.....	180	33	3		35	2	107	180
Indian Act.....	947	775	63	2	8	31	68	947
Income Tax Act.....	12	5	1		5		1	12
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	3	2			1			3
Lord's Day Act.....	1	1						1
Migratory Birds Convention Act...	31	14					17	31
Militia Act.....	38	4			5	3	26	38
Naturalization Act.....	5						5	5
Naval Act.....	27		2		6	4	17	27
Northwest Game Act.....	27	17				4	4	27
Northwest Territories Act.....	10	5	1				4	10
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	1,015	355	94	55	47	46	418	1,015
Penitentiaries Act.....	5	1	3				1	5
Post Office Act.....	27	6	1	1	1	8	10	27
Railway Act.....	7							7
Radio-Telegraph Act.....	24	13			1		10	24
Special War Revenue Act.....	44	27			12	2	3	44
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....	60	2			4	2	52	60
Weights and Measures Act.....	1	1						1
Miscellaneous.....	2	2						2
Total.....	4,173	1,759	232	86	261	137	1,698	4,173

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Prosecutions entered under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>								
Murder.....	11	3				5	3	11
Murder, attempted.....	1	1						1
Attempted suicide.....	1		1					1
Assault, common.....	65	45	14	1		2	3	65
Assault, indecent.....	6	4	2					6
Assault causing bodily harm.....	2	1		1				2
Carnal knowledge.....	6	2	2	1		1		6
Driving car intoxicated.....	1	1						1
Non-support.....	4	1	1				2	4
Rape.....	2			1			1	2
Seduction.....	3	3						3
Wounding without intent.....	2	1				1		2
<i>Offences against property—</i>								
Breaking and entering.....	17	10	2				5	17
Burglary.....	5	1		1			3	5
Conspiracy to defraud.....	4	1	3					4
Cruelty to animals.....	5	5						5
Counterfeiting.....	2						2	2
Concealing anything capable of being stolen.....	1	1						1
Damage to property.....	7	6					1	7
False pretences.....	14	4		2		5	3	14
Forgery and uttering.....	57	21	8	3	2	3	20	57
Fraud.....	2	1					1	2
Horse stealing.....	2		1				1	2
Mischief.....	5	3					2	5
Possession Government property.....	2	1					1	2
Robbery.....	2	2						2
Robbery, attempted.....	1					1		1
Receiving stolen property.....	7	4	3					7
Stealing in dwelling-house.....	2	1	1					2
Shopbreaking.....	3				1	1	1	3
Theft.....	163	51	10	7	20	11	64	163
Theft from mails.....	11	4		3	2	2		11
Using motor car without owner's consent.....	1	1						1
<i>Offences against public order—</i>								
Carrying concealed weapons.....	11	10					1	11
Intimidation.....	1	1						1
Inciting Indians.....	5		5					5
Obstruction.....	11	9	2					11
Unlawful assembly.....	5	5						5
<i>Offences against religion and morals—</i>								
Creating disturbance.....	4	4						4
Corrupting children.....	1	1						1
Drunk and disorderly.....	15	15						15
Indecent exposure.....	1	1						1
Prostitution Indian woman.....	2	2						2
Vagrancy.....	119	110	3		1		5	119
<i>Misleading Justice—</i>								
Corrupting witnesses.....	5			5				5
Contempt.....	1	1						1
Perjury.....	2	2						2
<i>Corruption and disobedience—</i>								
Assaulting public officer.....	3	2	1					3
Assaulting peace officer.....	1	1						1
Bribery.....	6	1	2				3	6
Escaping lawful custody.....	6	1	1			1	3	6
Obstructing public officer.....	9	9						9
Obstructing peace officer.....	7	7						7
Resisting lawful arrest.....	1	1						1
Total.....	633	362	62	25	26	33	125	633

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Total
Department of Agriculture.....	2	1	4	4	6	3		84		104
Department of Customs.....	29	25	6	430	2		20	8		520
Department of External Affairs.....	3									3
Department of Finance.....	1	1	2	1			1			6
Department of Health.....	467	317	232	198	389	74	189			1,866
Department of Immigration.....	135	102	137	248	11		22	172		827
Department of Indian Affairs.....	23	154	70	66	67	1	2	283	29	695
Department of Interior.....	9	109	7	2	35	4		379	712	1,257
Department of Justice.....	28	16	10	5	54	17	35			165
Department of Labour.....			1		1					2
Department of Marine and Fisheries..	594	1,004	2,473	233	215	11	36	17	7	4,590
Department of Mines.....	590	422	517	206	177	117	44	132	6	2,211
Department of National Defence.....	39	15	18	16	65	2	27			182
Post Office Department.....	13	22	10	17	4				1	67
Department of Public Works.....	1	1			6	1	1			10
Department of Railways and Canals..						2				2
Department Secretary of State.....	1				13	1				15
Department Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,025	825	1,014	857	3,310	867	43	20	21	7,982
Department Soldiers' Civil Re- establishment.....		3	1	5	2	1	1			13
Department Trade and Commerce.....			2					35		37
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>										
Inquiries for missing persons.....	66	111	78	93	93	45	28	76	10	600
Inquiries for other police forces.....	78	52	21	23	34	23				231
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....		11			7	4	1			23
Assistance to provincial authorities.....		114		6					107	227
Accidental deaths.....	1	8							7	16
Deceased persons' estates.....									3	3
Suicides.....		4							2	6
Inquiries not classified.....		6	4		30	2		31	10	83
	3,105	3,323	4,607	2,410	4,521	1,175	450	1,237	915	21,743

RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925.

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Number convicted	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed	Number fined	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized	Quantity and Description of Apparatus seized	Race of those arrested
450	480	355	118	Yrs. Mos. D. 105 6 22	248	\$9,956	Opium..... lbs. ozs. grs. " seconds 26 7 443 " residue 6 15 131 Heroin..... 4 309 Cocaine..... 48 4 Morphine..... 33 211 Codeine..... 63 Atrophine sulphate..... 360	Opium pipes..... 17 " pipe bowls..... 190 " lamps..... 127 " pipe stems 114 " pipe scrapers 91 " pipe knives 11 " scissors 39 " scales 34 " needles 148 Hypodermic needles and syringes 42 Eye droppers 9 Miscellaneous articles 43	White 168 Chinese 280 Colored 2

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

At the risk of some repetition I may be permitted to observe that our activities, and our services, cannot wholly be judged by the foregoing statistical tables. Much of our work—from a public point of view the most satisfactory part of it—is of the nature of prevention rather than of detection and conviction. The guarding of public property, the protection of the depositaries of public moneys and dockyards, and sundry other duties upon which I have dwelt mean much labour with a meagre showing of “cases”. The same observation applies in part to some of the long patrols which are an especial tradition of the force; the real purpose of these journeys is supervision of remote areas and isolated communities rather than the discovery of infractions of the law. This applies with especial force to the detachments in the Arctic, which constitute an appreciable proportion of our total numbers and—despite a number of conspicuous cases—contribute on the whole but slightly to our statistical showing.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

In northern Alberta and northern Manitoba a certain amount of administrative work is done for the Provincial Governments. Population is sparse in these regions, and yet certain services must be rendered, such as the issuing of marriage licenses, the administration of game laws, the keeping of certain records, etc. By arrangement with the provincial authorities certain members of the force discharge these duties in addition to their own.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The figures which have already been given show that we have done a great amount of work for other departments; more detailed particulars will be found in Appendix C. It may be advisable to give here a few notes upon the general character of the services which we have rendered to certain departments; the reports of the several Officers Commanding Districts, extracts from which are to be found on a later page, contain additional particulars. The general situation is that if we did not perform these duties one of two things would happen: in many cases they would not be performed at all, and the public service presumably would not be carried on as efficiently; in other cases the individual departments would be obliged to employ agents of their own, at additional cost, or employ private agencies, over which little control could be exercised. By having one force to perform duties such as checking the sales of explosives, issuing radio licenses, safeguarding migratory birds, protecting timber limits, investigating applicants for naturalization, and so forth, it is clear that economy is effected, since all of these duties, and many others, are discharged in the intervals of other work.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

A great deal, but not all, of our work for this department has to do with the suppression of the drug traffic; as the figures show, there has been some increase in the number of cases, due in part to the gradual rebuilding of our system in British Columbia. Speaking generally, the change in policy begun last year has been adhered to—that of trying to strike at the more important persons who are the centres of the traffic, leaving the peddlers and outlying parts of the evil machine, as a rule, to the vigilance of local forces. This, of course, means fewer arrests, though it involves much labour, and many fruitless efforts, as these people grow more and more cautious. A success of the year was the crushing of what was known as the Baker gang in Montreal; this group had been pursuing its nefarious occupation since 1921, and its members were so

cunning and careful in their methods that it was exceedingly difficult to incriminate them. However, after much patient work, a considerable number of these malfactors were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment; as they are aliens, a satisfactory aspect of the case is that they will be deported. This case, or cluster of cases, was marked by a bold attempt to spirit away an important witness; in the end the only effect of the manœuvre was a series of additional convictions. In sentencing these men, Mr. Justice Wilson commended "the persistent efforts and skilful work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police," and mentioned by name the two non-commissioned officers who were responsible for the detection of the criminals and the preparation of the case.

An interesting Montreal case was the conviction of one Freyvogel, a broker who was caught in the key operation of the whole traffic, the importation of drugs from continental Europe. Detection of this phase of the traffic is rendered difficult by an ingenious system of evasions, false descriptions, misleading addresses, and in general the use of all the jugglery known to the shadier side of the world of commerce. However, a clue was obtained and followed, so that a considerable shipment was seized and the importer given a heavy sentence. A feature of this case was the tedious watching, for periods as long as human endurance would permit, of the mass of freight in which the hidden narcotics came, alike to identify the package in which they were concealed, and to observe the person who claimed it; this patient and dull work is characteristic of this side of our duties. Something has been done in Montreal to interfere with the traffic from that city to places in the United States; for example, a man who sent drugs by mail to an American addict was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000; this conviction was effected by means of the close co-operation of the United States authorities.

Montreal was concerned also in a campaign so far away as Moose Jaw; a special squad obtained the conviction of a group of traffickers there, and the most important person of the set fled to Montreal; he was arrested there on complaint from Moose Jaw and, a Montreal case existing against him, he was tried and sentenced there. Another place where a local gang was broken up was Hull.

A sad feature of our work has been the conviction of a number of medical men for prostituting their profession by dispensing narcotics for mere motives of gain. The most important case of this sort was in Toronto, where a well known physician was imprisoned and heavily fined. Other cases were in Montreal, Ottawa, Plantagenet, Oshawa and Fredericton. In the Toronto case the work done by two detectives of the force was the subject of special commendation by the Department of Health, mention being made not only of their skill in preparing the case, but also of their bearing in the witness box. "This case," the Department of Health observed, "was watched very closely by a very large number of the medical profession, particularly in the city of Toronto and district, and it is strongly felt that it will have a very beneficial effect on others who may have been engaged in this traffic in the past." The case was strongly contested, the accused being ably defended.

These cases, it should be observed, come under the category of the enforcement of a federal statute, the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. In addition, we have had in the year a considerable volume of work for the Department of Health which is to be described as investigations, but not prosecutions. In great part these were inspections of drug stores, to make sure that the dispensing of narcotic drugs is carried on in conformity with the regulations of the Department of Health, as regards records, quantities, etc. As the great majority of these stores comply with the Act, this is in the main a matter of routine, though it involves labour; apart from the few dealers who are prepared deliberately to evade the regulations, this practice has quickened the zeal of those who are merely careless.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Our most important assistance to the Customs service again has been rendered in Nova Scotia, in connection with the persistent smuggling of liquor into that province. One seizure which was effected on August 18 was of a great quantity of whisky and wine, valued at \$13,720. This liquor had been landed from a rum runner on Outer La Have, a small and lonely island in the general vicinity of Bridgewater; our detectives found it, arrested the person in charge, and transferred the liquor by schooner to Halifax with celerity. This work was attended with some hardship; the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the district in his report noted that the two non-commissioned officers concerned "were nearly forty-eight hours without any rest, were badly bitten up by mosquitoes, and suffered from thirst while guarding the liquor." The man arrested in this case was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Earlier in the year an incident occurred which the Officer Commanding reported in the following terms:—

"During the height of a severe storm on the night of December 15, the collector of customs at Halifax asked me to undertake the removal of 115 cases of whisky, word of which he had just received from an outpost 25 miles distant. Immediate assistance was rendered, and the ultimate prosecution undertaken by us, in which the accused was fined \$500."

In all six cars and trucks and one fishing boat were seized by us in this province during the period covered by this report. In New Brunswick some investigations were made into the smuggling of alcohol into the country across the St. John river.

At the Niagara falls frontier the smuggling of silk has been an especial pest. Some attention was paid to this, and a couple of useful convictions were obtained while acting in conjunction with the Commercial Protective Association; the secretary of the Toronto executive of this body was kind enough to address a letter of thanks to the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in western Ontario. In the Prairie Provinces a special feature of our operations was the detection of persons who brought motor cars into Canada without paying duty. In British Columbia there has been harmonious co-operation of customs officials and our men in trying to detect the smuggling of opium from the Orient; some good seizures were made.

This work occasionally merges into the enforcement of the Excise Act, as when traffickers are caught inland trying to dispose of smuggled liquor. Nova Scotia was rather fertile in cases of this sort; in one case a couple of seizures were made in a small out-of-the-way hamlet, and the house where one of these was effected was beset by a small mob, which desisted from its demonstrations only when a threat was made to arrest the ring-leaders. In the western provinces, as noted elsewhere, there was a decrease in work of this sort.

POST OFFICE

A considerable amount of work has been done in Montreal in detecting thefts from the Post Office; on two occasions sharp sentences were imposed upon dishonest employees whose apprehension was due to our efforts. In western Ontario two important cases engaged our efforts: those of a letter carrier who stole a letter and forged the endorsement of a cheque which it contained, and of a man who appropriated a registered letter addressed to someone else; both resulted in convictions, the latter case ending in a sentence of five years. In Brandon a gang of criminals was unmasked who made a practice of driving in motors to small country places and burglarizing post offices and shops; several members of the group were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. An interesting case which still is in hand has to do with the theft of \$5,000 from a

mail bag which was despatched from Wilkie to Handel, two small towns in Saskatchewan; the investigation in this case has been persistent and has covered a wide area.

Since the expiry of the period covered by this report a tedious and difficult case has been cleared up, that of the robbery of the post office at Moose Jaw. On the night of December 1, 1924, this office was held up by three armed men, and the sum of \$38,600 stolen. Almost from the beginning of our investigation it was suspected that the robbers had received assistance from some member of the postal staff, suspicion pointing to one man in particular. After a year of steady work arrests have been made, and charges have been laid against several men, one of whom is the man who has been mentioned.

COUNTERFEITING

A good deal of work has been done, more particularly in Eastern Canada with regard to counterfeiting, a considerable proportion of this having to do with false American money. A noteworthy case was an attempt to manufacture ten dollar Federal Reserve notes. Two men, one living in Quebec and another in a village near Sorel, engaged in a complicated plot to make these counterfeits, some of the operations taking place on board a barge belonging to one of them. Before their arrangements were completed their scheme became known to us, and they were arrested, being sentenced to three and two years respectively. The investigations in this case were complicated, and a complete case was built up; the presiding judge paid this force a compliment which is thus reported in the *Montreal Gazette* of February 12, 1925:—

"His address to the jury furnished Mr. Justice Wilson with the opportunity to pay a rare tribute to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose agents rounded up the 90 witnesses and 250 exhibits available to the Crown in its prosecution. 'I am not unduly liberal with my compliments,' said the judge, 'but I always recognize true merit. This is a case which has been prepared in admirable fashion. At the moment when we are told Montreal is seeking a model police, permit me to say it is not necessary to go abroad; there is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which, for some time, has been in our good city. Time and time again the court has had evidence of their excellent work. We have there a model police which is comparable to Scotland Yard or to the police organization of no matter what country. Let note be taken of that, and let efforts be made to imitate it.'"

Another instance of an attempt at counterfeiting which was frustrated was a curious piece of amateur work. A family of farmers residing some distance from Montreal decided that it would be profitable to engage in this description of fraud. Their first essay was to entrust several hundred dollars to a pair of plausible strangers who promised—and failed—to return with counterfeit bills. To recover the loss, the ringleader in the enterprise advertised for an etcher and obtained the services of one who proved willing to enter upon the enterprise; this man made plates for a ten dollar bill at the family farmhouse, and a press and a quantity of paper were procured. These latter articles were purchased on March 25, and on April 1 our detachment at Montreal raided the place, seizing the press and between 1,500 and 2,000 notes which had just been printed. The arrest of the etcher followed, and he and the most culpable of the farmers were given three-year sentences; lighter sentences were imposed on other members of the family. None of the false money was put into circulation. During the year many people in small places in Quebec were victimized by a peripatetic swindler who gave us a long chase before he was apprehended and sentenced on one of many other charges against him. There have been a few cases of counterfeiting silver coins.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Trouble occasionally is experienced with the Indians on the reserves in Eastern Canada, to whom we are newcomers. The constable stationed on the Chippewa reserve at Muncey, Ont., in September, 1925, had occasion to deal

with two troublesome Indians. Learning that a drinking party was in progress some miles away from his quarters, he proceeded to the scene. On entering the house he found two men and a woman, together with a keg and a pail of home-brew; of the two men one, an athlete of some renown who for a number of years has enjoyed the reputation of being "the toughest rough and tumble fighter in this locality, his strong point being as a high kicker," was fairly sober; the other, a powerfully built Indian notorious for his bad temper, with a record for murderous assaults with knife and axe, was quite drunk. The sober man tried to destroy the evidence by kicking over the receptacles, and then attacked the constable; while the two were struggling the other Indian aimed a blow at the constable from behind with a neck-yoke; our constable, however, knocked the first man down, disarmed the second, placed them under arrest, and carried off the evidence. Both men have been given sharp terms of imprisonment. It may be remarked that the constable who handled these two desperadoes so successfully formed one of the detachment on duty at Wembley in 1924. A dispute among the Indians at Cape Croker assumed so threatening a character that a constable had to be detailed to attend the court at which the quarrel was adjudicated upon.

It again has been necessary to make a determined attempt to stamp out the sale of liquor to Indians in northern Manitoba. Inspector F. J. Mead has spent some time on this duty, with a good deal of success, a considerable number of convictions having been secured in the regions around lake Winnipeg. The most important incident in this campaign was a cluster of convictions against a local trader who had gained a considerable ascendancy among the Indians, and had persuaded himself as well as the Indians that he had influence which rendered him above the law. He appealed unsuccessfully against the sentences imposed by the magistrate, and six months' imprisonment and several heavy fines have shattered his reputation for invulnerability. Another case of importance was the conviction on several charges of two brothers who have been notorious in this traffic. In one village one of the prominent business men was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, having supplied liquor to many Indians. At a reserve an attempt was made to defy Inspector Mead, only to be quelled by a display of firmness. Reference has been made in the press to the improvement effected in the reserves by this work. A somewhat unusual incident occurred in northern Saskatchewan. A trader on being convicted of selling liquor to an Indian at Meadow Lake absconded, the only result being that he was arrested in Winnipeg and sent back to serve his term. This man travelled under numerous aliases. Mention may be made of the commendable behaviour of an Indian special constable on the Blackfoot reserve, who arrested an Indian who had been drinking, and impounded the liquor which he had procured from a white man, who was convicted and punished.

A shortage of hay caused a patrol to be made in the spring to relieve Indians at Moricetown, near Telkwa, B.C.; the Indians' live stock were in danger of starvation owing to the exhaustion of their forage, which was low owing to a bad season. The Indian Department acted upon our report.

Rumours of law-breaking in the very wild and remote Lac du Brochet region, on the border between Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and due west from Churchill, caused a temporary detachment to be established at that place. The constable stationed there reported that these rumours proved exaggerated. Another reserve which has been the occasion of a good deal of work is that at St. Regis; the illicit traffic in liquor and other disorders have made it necessary to send several patrols there. A non-commissioned officer acted as Indian agent for a time while the post was vacant.

An account appeared in the annual report for 1924 of an arduous patrol to the upper waters of the Liard river in connection with the killing on suspicion

of witchcraft of an Indian youth named Atol, or Mocassin. The Indians concerned were tried at Prince Rupert in August, 1925, and the Indian known as Big Alec, who instigated the act, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, while the woman Edie Loot, who tied up the wretched victim, was released on ten years' suspended sentence. On the motion of Mr. E. F. Jones, the counsel for the defence, Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald brought to the notice of the Honourable the Minister of Justice the efforts of Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch and his patrol in bringing about a fair and impartial trial.

Another patrol is to be sent into this region, to enforce greater respect for the law.

NATURALIZATION

Mention has been made of the work entailed by the investigations which we make on behalf of the Naturalization branch of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. It should be understood that we do not determine whether applicants are to receive their naturalization; our duties are confined to conducting inquiries designed to establish the identity, circumstances, etc., of applicants. In the west and in northern Ontario and Quebec this duty at times entails long journeys into remote places; in northern Saskatchewan, for example, in the year just ended these inquiries accounted for nearly 11,000 miles out of a total distance travelled of not quite 57,000 miles. With the increase of applications from Eastern Canada many of our investigations are of an urban nature, the mileage incurred being much smaller, though the search for and identification of foreign-born residents in a large city occasionally present their own difficulties.

SPECIAL GUARDS

The number of places at which we furnish permanent guards for the offices of the Assistant Receivers General remains unchanged; the list now consists of Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, and Toronto. Men are kept on duty continuously in what is deemed sufficient strength. Again, in April, May and June, when heavy payments are made on account of income tax, armed guards are provided for seventeen offices; the detachments vary in strength, and in the aggregate amount to a considerable number of non-commissioned officers and men; these, of course, must be withdrawn from other duties for the period involved. Measures also are taken from time to time for the protection of officers of the customs service and the post office who are in possession of large sums of public money, and also when transfers of public funds are made. The immigration offices at Vancouver likewise require a guard.

The arrangement whereby the naval storehouses and dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt are protected by us still is in force.

ESCORTS FOR HARVESTERS' TRAINS

As was the case last year, we furnished men for the special harvesters' trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Escorts were provided for thirty-one trains; of these five were cancelled, and twenty-six were operated. The number of passengers carried on these was 22,848. In all the duty called for the services of five non-commissioned officers and thirty-two constables; as in former years the administration was in the hands of "N" Division, a considerable number of the men being drawn from the depot at Regina, and a few from Lethbridge and Prince Albert. The work was devoid of serious incidents; our men as a rule speak well of the behaviour of the harvesters; the trouble caused by drunkenness was slight and easily handled. Aid was given in one or two accidents which occurred in the course of the transport of these people—the most serious mishap was the result of the sufferer's recklessness—and in one

case a search made without success for a fugitive from justice who it was suspected might be on a train. Several of the escorts reported that excessive prices were charged at restaurants at various places. An odd incident occurred at Kenora. A train made a short stop there at an hour so late that the station restaurant had closed, and from 75 to 100 of the men hurried into the town to procure provisions, as there would be no other opportunity of doing so before reaching Winnipeg. There being danger of their being left behind, the constable in charge of the train went into the town to shepherd them back; in the upshot he and a dozen of his charges missed the train, and he had to continue his journey on a passenger train which was following closely. His reason for taking this course was that it might have been an awkward thing for the town to have a number of harvesters stranded in it. The duty involved continuous work, as the trains made numerous stops, at each of which vigilance had to be exercised.

SUPERVISION OF PARI-MUTUEL BETTING ON RACE TRACKS

No special incident attended this duty, which is performed at the request of the Department of Agriculture. Pari-mutuel machines were used at fifty-five meetings, as against fifty-three last year; of these nineteen were in Ontario, twelve in Quebec, and the remainder in the West. In Quebec one member of the force, accompanied by three civilians appointed by the Department of Agriculture, supervised each meeting. In Ontario and the West all meetings were supervised by members of the force. In Ontario four men were present at each meeting, and in the West four where more than ten machines were used, and two at the smaller meetings. Approximately twenty members of the force were employed on this service.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

The great pressure of work due to the registration of all Chinese in the country has subsided, and our work in this connection has become normal, though exhibiting an increase upon our activities in earlier years. The usual guards have been furnished at certain ports of entry, and assistance has been given in inquiring about persons whom the department deems worthy of investigation. These inquiries sometimes cause undesirables to be deported; and at times they dispel suspicions which have been aroused, or show that incidents which have been made the subject of complaints have not been serious enough to warrant action. A certain amount of work is due to the need for verifying immigrants' assertions as to the persons to whom they are destined. The autumnal migration of harvesters causes a good many cases; men enter the country irregularly, and when called to account explain that they crossed the border to aid in this operation.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

The great increase in the use of radio-telegraphic apparatus is responsible for the rapid growth of our work for this department. Members of the force all over the country issue licenses, and infractions of the Act come under our notice. In two or three towns where unwillingness was shown to procure licenses our men co-operated with inspectors under the Act in seizing apparatus; an incident of this nature occurred in Sault Ste. Marie. On several occasions amateur broadcasters were taken to task; one case was in a rural district in Manitoba, where our detachment, on local complaints being made, detected the offender by the use of a direction-finder, made the seizure, and laid the com-

plaint. It may be remarked that for some reason the province of Saskatchewan has been by far the heaviest purchaser of licenses from us.

In regard to fisheries, a somewhat notable activity has been with regard to the netting of fish in the rivers of the West.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Apart from special services noticed elsewhere, the most interesting aspect of our work for this department during the past year has had to do with the issuing of licenses for game in the Northwest Territories. The system, whose inauguration was noticed in my last annual report, now is in full working order, and means much work, for our men are obliged at once to issue the licenses and to observe and deal with any failures to obtain them. About \$20,000 was collected in game animal and game bird licenses, this being more than double the amount collected last year. As against these takings is to be set the issuing of nearly \$16,000 in wolf bounties, in return for the killing of more than 500 wolves.

The setting aside of certain areas in the Northwest Territories for the exclusive use of the natives has meant additional prevention work; inquiries have been made, and in several cases intruders have been prosecuted. These measures seem to have had a good effect. A careful watch has been kept for the use of poison by unscrupulous trappers. On two occasions we have had to investigate regarding the heedless slaughter of musk-ox by Eskimos. One of these cases was vexatious; a herd in the Great Bear lake region, which the local Indians at our instance had left unmolested for several years, was destroyed by Eskimos; on being remonstrated with they expressed indifference to the consequences, saying that if brought to book they merely would be taken outside and well cared for—imprisonment as hitherto inflicted having no terrors for them.

Our work in the Dominion parks in Western Canada calls for no especial remark, but it may be noted that in Eastern Canada work of this class shows some tendency to increase. The park at Point Pelee is becoming popular as a place of resort on Sundays and holidays, and during the summer periodical patrols are made from Windsor to assist the warden in controlling motor traffic and otherwise ensuring order. Assistance also is given during the shooting season, to ensure observance of the regulations. It may be added that in the Rocky Mountains supervision of motor traffic on the highways is becoming a somewhat important aspect of our duties.

Wild tales about the north country from time to time appear in the press and in one way or another are referred to us for investigation. A circumstantial story of wolves attacking a trapper in northern Ontario on inquiry resolved itself into a deliberate deception, a couple of wolves which had been trapped having been posed and photographed. A rumour of starving Eskimos having killed and eaten some Indians in the remote regions north of Saskatchewan proved to be more innocent in origin, though equally baseless; it had its origin in severe distress among natives, both Indians and Eskimos, as a result of sickness and shortage of game, but no such incident occurred. A rumour of another sort which proved unfounded was that German reservists living in southern Saskatchewan had received official notice to return to Germany; this caused some correspondence and inquiry and turned out to be founded on nothing more formidable than the anxiety of two Croatian immigrants to hear from their wives in Europe.

THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

The work of the last few years in enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention Act, in which we co-operate with the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, seems to be bearing fruit. Vigilance was exercised in a great many localities, but there are few striking incidents to relate. A constable had to be sent from Halifax to Cascapedia to put a stop to depredations by Indians and others; owing to local conditions no magistrates could be prevailed upon to hear the cases, and the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the district went there specially to try them. Convictions were secured, but leniency was shown in several instances where the offenders were poor. In the vicinity of Montreal and Quebec measures were taken to stop the sale of game birds which are protected by the act, it proving necessary to confiscate birds exposed in a number of shops. In Ontario the chief difficulty was experienced along the Detroit river, certain duck-shooters having shown themselves obdurate; however, something was done to discourage them. As usual, protection was given to the wild geese and swans during their annual visit to Mr. Jack Miner. Night patrols were made in the vicinity of Ottawa. Near Prescott a patrol showed the ducks to be noticeably tame on the Canadian side of the river. A number of bird sanctuaries in Alberta received attention, and in British Columbia the usual protection was given to sea-birds in the nesting season. At Bare island in the gulf of Georgia, where a member of the force camped in previous years, periodical patrols proved sufficient this year.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

Most of our work for the Explosives Branch of the Department of Mines is of a routine nature, inspecting magazines, hardware stores, etc. In addition we have investigated a number of explosions in which persons—most frequently children—have been injured; in some cases the circumstances have pointed to carelessness in storage or handling. In one singular affair in northern Ontario a man was found dead and badly mutilated in a deserted shack, and local opinion concluded that he had been killed by a bear; subsequently this was doubted, and an investigation by one of our constables showed that the unfortunate man had come to his death by the explosion of some detonators which had been left in the building by its owners. A few prosecutions were entered, with success; one was of a contracting firm engaged in road construction, which wilfully neglected to take the prescribed precautions; another was of a carrying company which conveyed two tons of dynamite through a town and to a mine without proper safeguards. Measures were taken to curb the importation of fire-crackers containing high explosives; a long investigation in Vancouver ended in some fireworks of this nature being destroyed and in others being returned to their manufacturers in China.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

The most noteworthy work done for this department during the year was in connection with the proceedings taken against a considerable number of fruit firms on the charges that they were engaged in a combine. Extensive seizures of books and papers were required, and these were made by members of the force at a number of widely separated places. Much labour was incurred in this operation, and in the transport and custody of these documents; assistance also was rendered in sundry ways to the counsel engaged by the Department of Labour, Mr. J. C. McRuer. This gentleman has expressed satisfaction with the work done.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY

As last year, a detachment was furnished to guard the Canadian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley; it consisted of Inspector C. H. Hill, M.C.—who commanded the detachment of 1924—and nine non-commissioned officers and men. The party sailed from Canada on April 7, and arrived in Ottawa on its return on November 22. The duty was carried out on the lines followed last year, and everything passed off well. From time to time distinguished visitors inspected the Canadian Pavilion, and on such occasions our detachment did its part in protecting them and facilitating their movements. The ceremony of opening the Canadian Building in Trafalgar Square by His Majesty the King, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Mary, took place on June 29; the detachment formed a guard of honour inside the building, while two constables were detailed to open the main door for His Majesty. The High Commissioner for Canada was kind enough to thank Inspector Hill in a particularly appreciative letter. On November 9 our detachment took part in the Lord Mayor's procession, horses for the purpose being kindly lent them by the Metropolitan Police. During the period of this duty our men, by the courtesy of the Commissioner of Police at Scotland Yard, were sworn in as special constables. The behaviour of our men during the entire period was excellent.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

As in former years, there has been much co-operation with other police forces. We are on cordial terms with the police forces of the British Empire outside Canada, the courtesy and helpfulness of the magnificent system generally known as Scotland Yard having been most marked. We have helped and have received help from forces in the United States, and there has been occasional exchange of services with the police forces of continental Europe. But the bulk of these relations, of course, are with provincial and municipal forces in Canada, and I am glad to be able to remark upon the harmony which has characterized our co-operation with these.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

In accordance with custom, I submit herewith extracts from the annual reports of the Officers Commanding the several districts. Entrusted with the immediate executive control of our work, they perform important and responsible services, the difficulty of which is increased in most divisions by the decreasing numbers available. Their accounts of conditions in their districts contain much matter of general interest.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the year an exchange of commands took place, Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight moving from "E" Division (British Columbia, less the East Kootenay region) to Regina, where he at once commands the depot and undertakes inspection work in Western Canada, and Superintendent A. W. Duffus moving from Regina to Vancouver. In his report for the year ended September 30 Superintendent Duffus draws attention to a decrease in strength, from ninety-seven all ranks to seventy-nine all ranks. In remarking on this he observes:—

"This reduction in strength has been brought about month by month by discharges, transfers, etc., which have not been replaced. During the last twelve months only four constables were drafted to this division from Regina, and this draft arrived at the end of September, 1925. Detachments have had to be maintained at an adequate strength; and with a large barracks at Vancouver to maintain, a great many surplus horses to look after, and a large C.I.B. staff to be supplied with good men, the lack of constables has been seriously handicapping us, especially of late. When I am called on to supply extra men from the post for escort and other duties (which is frequently the case) I am obliged to call on my office staff to perform extra night-guards, stable orderlies, etc."

He further remarks:—

"A high standard of discipline has been maintained and all ranks have worked cheerfully and well, in spite of extra work devolving upon all in consequence of our being short-handed.

"Eleven n.c.o.'s of the division served in the force prior to the war, while the service of 20 n.c.o.'s and men dates from prior to 1918. Practically all other men have three or four years' service to their credit; consequently there is a marked improvement in efficiency."

In addition to headquarters at Vancouver, there are six detachments: Victoria, where a day and night guard is maintained at the office of the Assistant Receiver General; Esquimalt, where the guard duty in the naval dock-yard is performed day and night; Penticton, which has to cover the West Kootenay and Okanagan districts; Prince Rupert, headquarters of the coast sub-district; Prince George, in the northern interior, on the Canadian National Railway, and an important centre for work among Indians; and Telkwa, also on the Canadian National Railway, about half-way between Prince Rupert and Prince George, and also a centre for the control of Indian reserves. Temporary detachments were maintained at Tofino, on the west coast of Vancouver island, principally for bird protection; and at Chilliwack and Agassiz, enforcing the Indian Act during hop-picking. The detachments at Telkwa and Prince George have made some long patrols.

In dealing with the assistance rendered to the Department of Health, Superintendent Duffus says:—

"In the last annual report mention is made regarding the building up of a new Drug Squad following the exposure of our whole system of dealing with the narcotic drug traffic before the Royal Commission sitting at Vancouver the previous fall. This squad, taking into consideration that, numerically speaking, it is 50 per cent under strength of any previous squad we have had employed on this work, has done remarkably well. . . .

"Realizing that the most effective way of curbing the narcotic drug traffic is to prevent its entry from ships plying from the Orient, our aim has been to work in complete harmony with the Customs and Excise Department, and I am pleased to say that this has been done with excellent results.

"Night after night our men have guarded ships known to have drugs aboard, to prevent their entry, with the result that Customs officers were enabled to continue search until the drugs were located. In this manner several large seizures were made, in one instance 501 tins of opium being uncovered.

"The effect of these measures was such that the price of No. 1 opium jumped from \$68 to \$118 per half-pound tin.

"During the past years 633 specific investigations were conducted, resulting in 142 convictions, eleven dismissed or withdrawn, three awaiting trial. Sixteen search warrants were executed where drugs and paraphernalia were found, but ownership could not be established, and the remaining 361 cases were handed over to the departments concerned."

Regarding the work among the Indians, he observes:—

"The five Indians brought out from the Liard district by our 1924 patrol and charged with murder were tried at Prince Rupert on August 19, 1925. Two were convicted of manslaughter and the remaining three were discharged. The Hon. Mr. Justice D. A. MacDonald (who was the trial judge) stated that from evidence adduced it would appear that the maiming of human beings, including children, has been commonly practised amongst the Indians in the northern portion of this province, and he recommended to the department that patrols be made amongst them by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at regular intervals. In this connection, on your instructions arrangements are being made to send a patrol into this district in the spring of 1926."

Work in enforcement of the Excise Act is not as important a feature of our duties in this part of the Dominion as in some others, Superintendent Duffus remarking that "the illicit distillation of liquor is not prevalent in this district"; he ascribes this "to the fact that good liquor can be readily obtained from Government liquor stores scattered throughout the province." Only some fifteen cases were investigated during the year.

As regards the Post Office, Superintendent Duffus says:—

"Cordial co-operation has been maintained with the officials of this department, and all cases brought to our attention have been energetically followed up. Five robberies from post offices in this district were investigated during the year, three of which were elucidated, resulting in five convictions being secured, and one case awaiting trial."

The Department of Labour required, and obtained, assistance in a somewhat unusual case, which is thus noticed:—

"The execution of search warrants and the recording of documents to be used as exhibits in actions taken against fifty-three fruit and produce dealers, with offices in the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, under the Combines Investigation Act, entailed a very considerable amount of work. The cases come up for trial at the Vancouver assizes in October."

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

This division, known as "K", comprises the southern portion of Alberta and also the Kootenay district of British Columbia; the Crowsnest pass, though in part situated in British Columbia, being industrially a portion of the Alberta coalfield, and the valleys to the westward being easy of access from Lethbridge. This district has experienced a steady decrease of strength. "M" Division, the reserve squadron at Macleod, was abolished three years ago; since that the strength has fallen from 121 in 1922, and 103 in 1923, to 97 in 1924 and 83 at present. This reduction has caused the closing of a number of detachments; two which disappeared in the year under review were Creston and Michel in the East Kootenay sub-district. In addition, there were some changes in other detachments, such as the closing of the one at Stand Off (rather a well-known one) and its re-establishment at Cardston. Superintendent C. Junget in his report says:—

"There are twenty-one detachments in this division, all of which are situated at most essential points, and each having its specific duties to perform. Six detachments are engaged in the enforcement of law and order in the Canadian National parks; five are situated on the international boundary; and five are situated on or adjacent to Indian reservations, of which there are five in this division; the balance of these detachments, namely, Drumheller, Medicine Hat and Fernie, are engaged in the rigid enforcement of federal statutes and the carrying out of investigations for federal departments; and the Big Bend detachment consists of a herd camp for the surplus horses of the division, of which there are fifty-two at the present time."

In describing the work of these detachments Superintendent Junget says:—

"Three motor cycle patrols were maintained throughout the summer months on the Banff-Windermere Highway, doing very effective work. Each machine was equipped with a first-aid kit, and our motor cycle patrols provided first assistance in many cases of accidents. These patrols did much in the way of preventing speeding and careless driving."

In dealing with the assistance rendered to other departments, Superintendent Junget gives first place to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, remarking:—

"A large number of persons were intercepted at the international boundary and arrested by members of our border detachments for entering Canada without reporting to the immigration authorities; the majority of these persons upon appearing before the local immigration authorities were rejected entry to Canada, such persons as a rule being undesirable, and would give no end of trouble if allowed in the country."

"The number of investigations for the Department of Immigration in comparison to last year's report is decidedly less. This is accounted for by the registration of Chinese having taken place during the year 1924. However, numerous inquiries are being continued in connection with this work."

Regarding assistance to the Department of Indian Affairs he says:—

"There has been a noticeable increase in the number of prosecutions for the sale of intoxicants to Indians; the only reason I can give for this is the fact that owing to the new liquor laws in this province there is now no reason for a white man to purchase from a bootlegger; he can now purchase legally, therefore the bootlegger has turned to the Indian for business; however, stringent enforcement of this Act will overcome this."

Superintendent Junget also observes:—

"Owing to the fact that imported wines and liquor can now be purchased from the provincial Government in both Alberta and British Columbia at a nominal charge, the demand for home-made liquor is now almost a nonentity, excepting in the remote parts of the district. The prosecutions entered under the Excise Act include the manufacture of spirits and beer, also the possession of tobacco not having the revenue stamp affixed."

Mention is made of the seizure of a number of American motor cars which had been brought into the country without paying duty.

On the subject of narcotic drugs the Officer Commanding notes that the number of convictions obtained is no guide to the amount of work incurred; he adds that the enforcement of the Act has been made more difficult by the vigilance which has been exercised, which has caused addicts and peddlers to move about continually. During the year 1923-24 Superintendent Junget furnished to the American authorities information arising out of a seizure of drugs of European origin while in transit through Alberta to the United States; in January, 1925, he learned that this had resulted in an important seizure of morphia concealed in goods despatched from Europe to Chicago.

It is remarked that of the twenty-eight persons arrested for infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, twenty-six were aliens. In one case an addict came to Canada on account of the difficulty he experienced in obtaining drugs in Montana; his enterprise was not successful, as he was convicted soon after his arrival, and at the time of the writing of the report he was being held for deportation.

The concluding paragraph of this report is:—

"An occasion of interest to the force might be touched upon here. A celebration was undertaken by the citizens of Calgary to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of Fort Calgary, took place in July and proved a great success by way of a reunion of old-timers, including ex-members of the force. A musical ride was supplied by this force to take part in this historical event, and this contribution to the programme was very much appreciated."

NORTHERN ALBERTA

In "G" Division, Superintendent James Ritchie, who also has a slight decrease in strength to report, has an enormous area to control, the northern portion of Alberta, and the region from the 60th parallel north to and including the Western Arctic archipelago, west of the Barren lands, and east of British Columbia and the Yukon. Edmonton is the point of departure for travel in this region, and so is favourably situated as headquarters of the district. In describing his organization for control Superintendent Ritchie says:—

"Inspector T. B. Caulkin is in charge of the Arctic sub-district.

"Inspector G. F. Fletcher is in charge of the Mackenzie sub-district.

"Inspector A. N. Eames is stationed at Simpson and Inspector H. L. Fraser at Fort Smith.

"Acting Assistant Surgeon Cook replaced Acting Assistant Surgeon Scott at Aklavik.

"A new detachment was established at Hay River in July. Hay River is situated about 80 miles west of Resolution at the mouth of the Hay river. It is your intention to open next year a post at Arctic Red River, situated at the mouth of a tributary bearing the same name, and immediately below the Lower Ramparts.

"You have under consideration the question of dividing the Mackenzie sub-district in two as follows:—

"One to be known as the Great Slave Lake sub-district with headquarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and consisting of the following detachments: Fort Chipewyan, Fort McMurray, Fort Smith, Resolution, Rae, Providence, Hay River.

"One to be known as Mackenzie sub-district with headquarters at Simpson, N.W.T., and comprising the following detachments: Simpson, Norman, Good Hope."

In dealing with communications and routes he says:—

"Wireless stations operated by the Canadian Corps of Signals have been established at Edmonton, Alberta; Aklavik, Simpson and Fort Smith, N.W.T.

"Commercial messages may now be sent via Canadian National Telegraph and the Edmonton Government Radio Station clear through to the Mackenzie delta at Aklavik. When reception is good, these messages will be picked up at Aklavik without the necessity of relaying them from Fort Simpson, the half-way house on the Mackenzie river.

"The sixteen-mile portage between Fitzgerald and Fort Smith presents great activity during the short transportation season. All our freight has to come over it, indeed all freight for the north has to cross at this point into the Northwest Territories, just at the north boundary of Alberta, which I may here mention is 346 miles long and extends along the 60th parallel of latitude from longitude 116 west to longitude 120. It crosses the Slave river less than a mile south of Fort Smith in the long stretch of unnavigable rapids which extend between Fitzgerald and Fort Smith.

"From about December 1 to April 1 mail is carried by dog-team from Fort McMurray to Aklavik. Between Fort McMurray and Fort Smith a semi-monthly service is maintained, leaving the terminals about the 1st and 15th of each month. From Fort Smith to Simpson the service is a monthly one, while to points north of Simpson two winter mails only are sent.

"From June 1 to October 1 a summer service is operated, the mails being carried by the various steamboats. From Waterways to Fort Smith a weekly service may be relied upon while from Fort Smith to Good Hope the service is, as a rule, twice during summer. Mail is despatched to points north of Good Hope also twice during summer.

"During the months of April, May, October and November, including as they do the periods covering the opening and closing of the rivers, mail service is seldom attempted."

In this connection it may be noted that in this district we have a flotilla of six motor boats, distributed along the Mackenzie river; one auxiliary schooner, on Great Slave lake; and five Columbia river fishing power boats mostly on the coast of the Arctic ocean.

An idea of the miscellaneous nature of our activities in these remote regions may be gleaned from the following passages:—

"Besides maintaining law and order satisfactorily, also enforcing the various Acts of the Northwest Territories, the detachments at Fort Chipewyan and Fort Smith have handled collections of fur tax and sale of resident trappers' licenses for the Government of the province of Alberta. The total amount of fur tax collected, chiefly at Fort Chipewyan, was \$7,084.24. Fifty-seven resident trappers' licenses at \$2 each were also disposed of at these two points. The Game Commissioner for the province of Alberta has expressed his appreciation of the assistance rendered to his department more than once.

"Game licenses of all kinds are sold at all my detachments in the Northwest Territories and at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta. During the previous year some complaints were made against the increased prices now charged for licenses, but the department has not made any changes this year, and I submit that the present prices are not too high. The total amount of money realized from sales of licenses for the past year is \$20,311.

"During the past year 382 wolf bounty warrants were issued. The present arrangement is that the trappers must surrender the wolf pelt and receive \$30 on a warrant in payment for same. All pelts collected are marked and forwarded to the Officer Commanding at Fort Smith for transmission to the agent of the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior, who is located at Fort Smith.

"We render valuable aid to the Department of Indian Affairs in the way of issuing rations and medicines, and provide escorts to agents paying treaty.

"The Indians are well behaved in the north. Christian teaching, which was in the beginning resented, was slowly and gradually accepted and the Indians and Eskimos to-day believe in it implicitly. The mission field is divided between the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches and both do a great work in maintaining hospitals and schools in connection with their churches. There are no government schools at present in the Northwest Territories. The grants based on the number of pupils in attendance are made to the church schools by the Department of Indian Affairs and by the Department of the Interior, and this appears to be satisfactory for the present requirements.

"At Herschel income tax collections of some \$14,588 were made during July and August. Our men had to prepare the intricate forms, the persons concerned not having the faintest idea thereof. This in itself takes up time, valuable at that particular season.

"During the year arrangements were made with the Public Administrator for the Northwest Territories, with your consent and approval, which will enable us to have the estates of any white persons dying intestate in the Northwest Territories wound up more

expeditiously. The Public Administrator has now arranged that when any of our detachments have to handle the estate of any white person who dies in the Northwest Territories without making a will the following procedure is to be adopted: The senior man on duty at each detachment in the Northwest Territories is to act as the representative of the Public Administrator in all cases where white persons die in the Northwest Territories without leaving a will. These arrangements permit the senior man to dispose of any perishable assets belonging to the estate or to sell any other property which could, in his estimation, be disposed of to better advantage in the Territories. All other assets of any kind are to be collected and sent in to me to be handed over to the Public Administrator. This scheme will facilitate the winding up of the estates which the Public Administrator has to handle. The Public Administrator has on more than one occasion been pleased to express his appreciation of the services we have rendered in connection with deceased persons' estates."

In the Far North we come into contact with industrial and development work, as the following paragraphs attest:—

"There is a report abroad of a new oil strike at the Imperial Oil Company's well situated about 52 miles below Norman. It is also alleged that a large quantity of oil has run into the Mackenzie river; traces of it have been seen as far down as Good Hope where the Indians complain they are unable to catch fish on its account.

"What is destined to become one of Alberta's most important industries, and what is practically the first industry of consequence to be developed in territory tributary to the Alberta and Great Waterways line, is now in full swing. This is the salt plant of the Alberta Salt Company at Fort McMurray, which is financed by Edmonton men. The salt produced at the plant is finding a ready sale. . . .

"The ss. *Distributor*, which was fitted with wireless for the Governor General's trip, will have this service made permanent for the future, and will also become an oil-burning steamer, using Fort Norman oil. The saving of time in loading wood and the added power developed through the use of a constant-heat fuel will mean a considerable reduction in running time from Fort Smith to Aklavik in future seasons.

"The northern steamers enjoyed a good year. It is possible additional craft will be operated next season to facilitate traffic movement. Development of traffic on the Peace river is also looked for in 1926 and succeeding years in connection with the coal from the canyon, and the transportation of grain in larger quantities."

An episode which is important as well as interesting is thus described:—

"His Excellency the Governor General Lord Byng and party left Edmonton on July 13 on their river trip to the Arctic and returned to Edmonton on August 15, having covered nearly 4,000 miles, which I might say, in the old days, would have taken the whole season. The trip was much appreciated by the residents of the vast strip of territory which the Governor General traversed, and the attention which has been directed to it as a result must mean a great deal. The far northland proves a source of never-failing interest to tourists, and His Excellency was no exception. The journey of the Vice-Regal party has led many at a distance to grasp for the first time what the possibilities are that lie in the north.

"Lord Byng inspected all the police posts *en route* and expressed great interest and satisfaction therewith."

Another passage is:—

"Early in June the first shipment of buffalo being transferred from Wainwright to the extensive Slave Lake reserve passed through here. An editorial in the Edmonton *Bulletin* of January 29 is worth repeating here. It ran as follows:—

"A few years ago the buffalo was all but extinct. Now the Dominion Government has so many of them that they cannot find pasture in the Wainwright park and a thousand head are to be taken north and turned loose in the wilds. It is to be hoped that a sufficient body of police will also be turned loose in the same vicinity to see that the Indians do not cultivate a notion that the old days of free-for-all slaughter have returned."

Superintendent Ritchie states that from all accounts the winter in the Far North was the coldest in twenty-five years, adding:—

"I have not dwelt upon the many hazardous patrols made by our men in the north because the individual reports have been sent you from time to time, but I cannot refrain from calling attention to the many hardships manfully endured in successfully carrying out these patrols, which seldom come to light."

The work for other federal departments, inquiries, etc., has increased by about one quarter; this is somewhat balanced by a decrease in the volume of work in connection with federal statutes, the Criminal Code, etc. However, a

number of serious affairs had to be investigated in the Arctic regions, the propensity of the Eskimos to violence being again exhibited. Particulars of these are given later in this report.

Apart from the Eskimos, there was a case of suspected infanticide near Great Bear lake; it proved impossible to obtain sufficient evidence.

In rendering assistance to the Department of Indian Affairs, it proved necessary to take an insane Eskimo woman from Herschel island to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka, and an insane Indian woman from Fort Smith to the same place.

Other duties were of the usual varied nature, including the protection of bird and animal life, the control of the storing of explosives, detection of frauds upon the Post Office, assistance to the Public Works Department, etc. One quotation is:—

"Three search warrants were executed for this department in Edmonton, Alberta, on July 15 in connection with an alleged fruit marketing combine. Numerous files, books, etc., were seized, which have received the attention of auditors under our supervision. Several miscellaneous inquiries were also made in connection with the matter. The work entailed in this regard has been considerable."

Another is:—

"During the year investigations regarding 563 applicants for naturalization were conducted. Almost one hundred more cases were investigated this year over those attended to in the previous year. In conducting these investigations a total mileage of 31,541 was covered, 20,225 by train, 10,805 by trail and 514 by boat. In this connection several long saddle horse patrols into sparsely settled districts were made."

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

This is one of the districts characterized by numerous detachments; with a total strength of thirty-five, Superintendent A. B. Allard has fifteen, including Regina. Of these one—at Bengough—is new; concerning it the Officer Commanding remarks:—

"Every assistance was rendered the Customs Department and to this end Bengough detachment was opened, which is on the new international highway, and is the closest railway town on the highway to the international boundary. The chief importance of this detachment is in the fact that there is a considerable amount of tourist traffic from the United States. This detachment seems to be greatly appreciated, both by the people residing in the locality and by the tourists who use this highway, as they can now continue their journey on the main highway instead of being diverted from the better roads in order to pass through the nearest of the old boundary ports of entry, at either Big Muddy or East Poplar river.

"The n.c.o. in charge of Bengough is an acting customs officer under the survey of the collector at Moose Jaw."

The n.c.o. stationed here also acts as an immigration officer.

Dealing with the matter of illicit manufacture of liquor, he says:—

"In the enforcement of the Excise Act (old Inland Revenue Act) I have 13 enforcement officers, who conducted investigations in 557 new cases, this being a decrease of about 80 per cent as compared with last year; 197 convictions were recorded, also quite a decrease from the previous year; this in my opinion is largely due to the passing of the new liquor laws of this province, which came into effect in the early part of the year; nevertheless still in certain parts of my district, particularly amongst the thickly foreign-populated settlements, there is need of energetic work to stamp out this type of lawlessness. The stills to-day are harder to locate, a greater majority of them being drip stills which are easily dismantled, thereby leaving no trace, the chief parts being comprised of kitchen utensils. The homebrewer has become more cautious now; it was common up to a year or so ago to locate the stills in the kitchen, sometimes in operation, but to-day greater precautions are taken; they are usually hidden and operated in a dug-out or on vacant lands.

"Fourteen cases of obstruction were met with by enforcement officers in the execution of their duty, and in each instance a conviction was registered. Fines imposed for the infraction of the Excise Act amounted to \$36,520."

Another passage in his report is as follows:—

"The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has received a great deal of attention; forty-one new cases were investigated, resulting in eleven convictions being obtained. The fines imposed amounted to \$1,900, out of which \$1,000 was paid, and the total amount of imprisonment served by the offenders was four years and three months. During the month of November, 1924, I decided to make a general clean up of Moose Jaw on the drug business, the city police co-operating, and seven tough characters were arrested, and one escaped through our net. Four were given heavy sentences of fines and imprisonment, two cases were dismissed, and one was admitted to bail on \$1,000 cash bond; he absconded and his bail was estreated and forwarded to the department and a warrant is issued for his arrest."

It is added that the man who absconded fled to Montreal, and was arrested in that city, information having been telegraphed to the Officer Commanding there; he was arrested, and, drugs being found in his possession, he was sentenced by the Quebec courts to \$1,000 fine and twelve months' imprisonment. Another incident of the activity in Moose Jaw was the conviction—for a second time—of a veterinary surgeon.

Post office robberies were responsible for much work. The Viceroy case, which was in progress last year, resulted in a conviction and a three-year sentence. The Moose Jaw robbery, the successful termination of which is mentioned elsewhere, was the cause of much work; it was marked by valuable co-operation by the Chief of Police of Moose Jaw.

The patrolling in this division was heavy, amounting to between 190,000 and 200,000 miles. The number of investigations increased slightly, despite the drop in the work under the Excise Act.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

There has been a change of command during the year in "F" Division (Northern Saskatchewan), Assistant Commissioner F. J. A. Demers having retired on pension and been succeeded by Superintendent G. L. Jennings, O.B.E. The strength of the division has remained fairly constant. Dealing with his detachments, Superintendent Jennings says:

"Chesterfield Inlet was transferred from this division to Headquarters Division, as it was found this detachment could not be satisfactorily handled from here on account of the infrequency of the mail service.

"Onion Lake detachment was authorized to be closed and Lloydminster opened in its place.

"A summer detachment was established at Du Brochet, some 450 miles north and 200 miles east of Prince Albert."

Discussing the aid given to other departments, Superintendent Jennings notes a decrease in cases under the Excise Act. In part this is due to administrative changes, but he adds:—

"There is no doubt, however, that the illicit manufacture of spirits for purposes of sale is decidedly on the decrease, especially since the new provincial Liquor Act came into force in Saskatchewan. It has now become a hard matter for the illegal distiller to dispose of his concoctions at a price which makes this nefarious practice profitable.

"The foreign element from Central Europe are by far the worst offenders under this Act, the wash used by them for the manufacture of spirits being composed principally of potatoes, prunes, wheat, and sugar, and being drunk within a few days of distillation. Many of them maintain that they have been used to this liquor since childhood, and believe that it assists them in the performance of hard manual labour on their homesteads."

The references by the Officer Commanding to the Department of Indian Affairs include the following paragraphs:—

"On the various reserves under the supervision of Indian agents at Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, and Onion Lake, the Indians are settling down more and more to an agricultural life and although they did not take kindly to the naturally slow process of the change from hunting to farming, they are now beginning to see the advantages, under

good capable handling, and realize that as the country gets settled, they must apply themselves diligently to the white man's methods in order to exist with a reasonable degree of comfort. . . .

"Owing to complaints regarding lawlessness amongst the Chipewyans in the Du Brochet districts, a summer detachment was established at Lac du Brochet post this year. The presence of this detachment had the desired effect amongst Indians and whites alike, the constable in charge settling many disputes in a capable manner and inculcating a better sense of morality, cleanliness, and general good character amongst the natives. Upon the departure of the Indians to their various hunting grounds, this detachment was abolished on the end of September, 1925. Letters have been received expressing approval of the work performed by Reg. No. 9464, Constable Peacock, D., in charge of detachment.

Upon the familiar subject of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, he says:—

"The activities of drug traffickers have been extremely quiet this year, the illegal sale of narcotics being at a minimum. Public opinion, and press publicity has gone far towards branding pedlars and other dealers as the vilest of social outcasts, and traffickers are becoming more crafty and careful in their dealings, thereby making it difficult matter to obtain reliable evidence of their underground methods of operations."

The number of licenses issued to operate radio receiving apparatus showed a slight increase. Superintendent Jennings observes:—

"Radios are now to be found in practically as many homes in the district as the phonograph was some years ago, and is doing much towards making the people familiar with conditions in far-off points in Canada and the United States of which they formerly knew little or nothing. Many farmers, and others, are using radio for getting quick reports on markets, weather conditions and other matters."

Assistance was rendered to the Department of Labour in connection with an alleged fruit combine, search warrants being executed on the three houses of this concern in Saskatoon.

Superintendent Jennings adds the following:—

"I cannot close this report without making special mention of the very brave action of Reg. No. 9587, Constable Cooper, W. A., who with the assistance of natives R. Miles and Edwin Anderson, rescued from an ice floe in the face of very great danger, Mr. Fred Bishook, at Port Nelson, Man., on January 17, 1925.

"In forwarding the report on March 12 last of this incident, I recommended to you that Constable Cooper's action was worthy of some recognition, and you were good enough to bring the matter to the notice of the minister in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who subsequently commended Constable Cooper's action through yourself."

MANITOBA

Inspector T. Dann, the Officer Commanding "D" Division, which comprises Manitoba and the part of Ontario lying west of lake Nipissing, reports some fluctuations in the matter of distribution of strength, saying:—

"The district, with headquarters at Winnipeg, has eleven detachments, which is the same as at the time of writing my last report. Two temporary detachments were established during the year, one at Bloodvein Indian Reserve on lake Winnipeg, and one at Westbourne, Man. These detachments were established by your authority to put down the traffic in intoxicants amongst Indians. The Bloodvein detachment was abolished last spring. The Westbourne detachment was established during the harvest and threshing season and has just been closed."

His report is largely concerned with assistance to other departments of the Government. In dealing with the Customs Branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, he says:—

"The principal work done by us in connection with the above branch of the federal service during the past year has been by our Emerson and Waskada detachments. The work done by the former consisting principally of preventive work, and by the latter being mainly assessing and collecting duty and the issuing of tourist permits. The escorting of cars to the boundary after they have been released from seizure, for the Customs officials, has been another duty which we have been frequently called upon to assist in.

"There is no doubt that our men have been the means of putting a stop to some of the smuggling that had been prevalent for some time along the Canadian-United States boundary."

Regarding the Excise Branch he observes:—

"Although a great deal of work has been done in connection with the enforcement of the regulations in the above connection, a falling off is noticeable in the number of cases handled by us from last year's figures. The principal offenders are usually men of foreign nationality in the country districts, and the apparatus used is of a very simple kind, making it difficult to secure evidence which would warrant charges being laid. Also the presence of strangers in these districts is viewed with suspicion, and the news rapidly passed around, which puts offenders on their guard.

"We were successful in locating a still of over 100-gallon capacity in the residential district of Winnipeg, and a conviction was secured against two men operating same."

A good deal of assistance was rendered to the Department of Immigration, the most important occurrence being thus described:—

"During the year our men at Emerson were called upon to assist in the capture of a party who had escaped from the Immigration detention officer. The escaped man, who was armed, resisted arrest and opened fire on several officials, both Immigration and Customs. Constables Gilbert and Lepper attempted to arrest this man, when he shot at them, and was killed by their returning his fire. A coroner's inquest was held and the finding of the jury was that our men acted in self-defence and discharge of their duty. They were exonerated from all blame, as it was found they acted with due caution, and they were commended for their action."

Work for the Department of Indian Affairs during the year largely took the form of a struggle with intoxicants. The following excerpts from Inspector Dann's report bear on this:—

"Last winter it was brought to my attention that an Indian had died of alcoholic poisoning on the Fort Alexander Indian Reserve, and I detailed Inspector Mead with Corporal Snowling to go to Fort Alexander and investigate. The result of the investigation showed that intoxicants were being made and sold at several places on the reserve. Seven of the ringleaders in the traffic were sent to jail without the option of paying fines, and twenty-five others were convicted and fined. The chief and council on this reserve had knowledge of these conditions, and with some other Indians went so far as to endeavour to intimidate Inspector Mead and Corporal Snowling and prevent the arrest of two Indians of the band for whose arrest warrants had been issued. They did not succeed in doing this, however, and the action of these men was brought to your attention and the Department of Indian Affairs, with the result that an Order in Council was approved by His Excellency the Governor General which deprived the chief and his council from office. The prosecutions on this reserve have had a good effect and drunkenness has been reduced to a minimum, only one complaint being regarding drunkenness since that time, this person, an ex-councillor, being convicted of this offence. . . .

"An investigation by Inspector Mead and Corporal Colfer on the Bloodvein and Hole River Indian Reserve into the liquor traffic has resulted in the cleaning up of that district. About twenty persons were prosecuted and convicted, amongst others being Charles Sjogren, who was captured on the reserve with two other men with a load of intoxicants in his possession. He has appealed all convictions recorded against him with the exception of this case. I am pleased to report that a number of the convictions against this man in connection with this traffic have been upheld on appeal, and he is now serving a sentence of six months' hard labour. This man has been fined for offences of this kind on four occasions and has openly defied the authorities. The prosecution of this man has cost a considerable sum of money, as he invariably obtains the best legal counsel available to defend him. He stated to Inspector Mead after being sentenced to jail that he intended to 'cut out' bootlegging to Indians in the future. If that is the case, the money has been well spent, as he was the ringleader in this traffic on lake Winnipeg, and others looking for easy money were inclined to follow his example. Charles Sjogren was known to have made the statement that had he won his appeals, it was his intention to sue the Dominion Government for \$50,000.

"Late in the summer Sergeant Capstick made a trip from Norway House to Oxford House, Island Lake and God's Lake, of about 600 miles. Here again, the making of intoxicants by Indians and drunkenness had begun to show itself. He brought out six men from Island Lake, all of whom were convicted by the Indian agent at Norway House. This patrol will have a good effect amongst the Indians and those traders inclined to pander to the weakness of the Indians. One trader from that district, named Wass, was also convicted for supplying liquor to Indians. The situation is well in hand at the present time."

Last year's prosecutions on the Cross Lake and Berens River reserves are described as having ended the traffic there for the time being, while in the period under review two brothers who were selling liquor to Indians on the border between Manitoba and Ontario were convicted and heavily fined. This took place in a country difficult of access, and the incident has had a good effect.

Of a different nature has been an investigation, involving a series of patrols, into the alleged murder of an Indian girl at Lac la Croix. The matter had not been cleared up at the time of the closing of this report.

Regarding the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, the Officer Commanding says:—

"The local situation with respect to the illicit handling of narcotic drugs was rather improved over preceding years.

"From all available information it appears that local addicts experienced great difficulty in obtaining supplies of narcotics. There is little or no street sale of drugs and the chief source of supply to addicts was by medical men issuing prescriptions rather than promiscuously."

As elsewhere, thefts from post offices have been numerous; most of these have been quite small, and often other articles have been taken as well as mail matter, as many offices are housed in general stores. Inspector Dann remarks:—

"As pointed out in my last annual report the provision made for safeguarding valuables at the majority of post offices is very inadequate, which makes this class of crime easy to accomplish. It is noticeable that the bulk of such robberies take place in the fall of the year, which is the time that many harvesters are travelling through the country districts, and undoubtedly many of the smaller robberies can be attributed to them."

Among the miscellaneous other duties discharged may be recorded the execution of a number of search warrants simultaneously on the premises of fruit stores connected with the Nash Shareholders' Company in Winnipeg, this being done at the request of the Department of Labour, and a systematic checking of stores dealing with explosives.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent H. M. Newson reports a decrease of three from last year's strength, the total number in the district, otherwise known as "O" Division, standing at forty-three. Despite the reduction, a new detachment has been opened, at Muncey, on the border of the Chippewa and Oneida Indian reserves. The Officer Commanding remarks upon the difficulty of keeping up the drill, shooting, etc., at such reduced strength, but adds:—

"The constables, many of whom have been in the division for a considerable time, in the performance of their duties have obtained a good knowledge of the police work they are called upon to do. This, together with the training they receive from their n.c.o.'s, tends to make them more and more efficient."

As regards domestic conditions, there are no buildings owned by us in the division. In Toronto the headquarters and single men are suitably housed in an upper floor of the Postal Station on Yonge street. At Ohsweken the Department of Indian Affairs has built satisfactory quarters for the detachment. Elsewhere the accommodation is rented and is not always as good as might be desired. A feature of the work in this division is the maintenance of a permanent guard at the office of the Assistant Receiver General in Toronto.

In reporting on the work of investigation done, Superintendent Newson observes that the total number of cases handled shows a decrease as compared with last year, but that the drop is in the applications for naturalization, major investigations having shown an increase.

In dealing with the work done in enforcing federal statutes, Superintendent Newson says:—

"The bulk of the work performed during the period covered by this report was, as in former years, in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. But whereas in former years we prosecuted addicts, smokers, pedlars and their ilk, this past year has been taken up largely in tracking down persons who have used the cloak of respectability to cover their nefarious traffic; and it is with regret that I have to admit that amongst those prosecuted were a number of doctors. Our investigations along these lines revealed an almost unbelievable state of affairs to be existing and our efforts are being continued to purge the medical profession of such men who hold not their profession in high honour.

"I wish to say here that our efforts have at all times been appreciated by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Toronto, and doctors and druggists of good standing are behind us in our attempts to put an end to this unfortunate state of affairs. Owing to the social position occupied by some of the offenders, our work was as a consequence made most difficult, but that it was handled successfully is evidenced by the following extract of a letter received from the Chief, Narcotic Division, in reference to one of the cases against a medical man prosecuted in Toronto:—

"This case received a very considerable amount of publicity while the trial was proceeding and therefore should have a very far-reaching effect on other physicians in the city of Toronto and district, who may in the past have been in the habit of handing out narcotics freely without any attempt whatever to benefit the patients or effect a cure of the habit.

"We desire to take this occasion to express our appreciation of the good work done by Detective-Constable Robertson, S. M., and also Detective-Constable Ralph, J., in obtaining the evidence . . . on which the charges were based, and also for the manner in which the evidence was presented before the court as the trial proceeded."

Most of the work done in connection with the enforcement of the Customs Act was in co-operation with Customs officials; as a result of the discoveries made, fines and double duties were imposed by the Customs authorities upon the offenders. The report adds:—

"We were also called upon, on two occasions, to render assistance to officers of the Retail Merchants' Protective Association, an association formed, I understand, by retail merchants to endeavour to put an end to smuggling. Seizures were effected in both instances, one of sixteen silk dresses and the other of a Jordan touring car and three bolts of silk.

"The recent amendments to the Customs Act, whereby the act of receiving smuggled goods is now made a punishable offence and penalties for infractions of this Act made heavier, have gone a long way towards reducing the amount of smuggling."

A good deal of work was done in support of the Indian Act; the detachment at Muncey has been of noticeable value in enforcing respect for law and order. In this connection Superintendent Newson says:—

"I wish to specially mention the excellent work performed by Regt. No. 8492, Constable Nelson, R. E., in charge of Muncey, for the zeal he displayed in handling and effecting the arrest of two Indians at a drinking party on the Chippewa Reserve. Viciously attacked by these two men and his life endangered, he showed remarkable presence of mind in thwarting their murderous assault and eventually succeeded in subduing both of his adversaries, and effecting their arrest with only slight injuries to himself.

"The position this constable was placed in was a most dangerous one and might easily have ended in a tragedy. He, however, exhibited much self-restraint and control and dealt with the situation in a manner worthy of the traditions of the force."

Patrols at irregular intervals were made to other reserves, and fairs held on them were visited.

EASTERN ONTARIO

While this district, otherwise known as "A" Division, usually is styled as above, in reality it comprises the region in Ontario and Quebec known as Military District No. 3. Its work has largely to do with Government property in Ottawa, but it has to do a considerable amount of outside patrolling, on miscellaneous errands in which infractions of the Indian Act, the illegal manufacture of spirits, and the narcotic drug traffic play an important part. In addition, a large detachment is maintained in the Maritime Provinces; while a detachment is stationed at Amos, in the province of Quebec, its duties consisting principally of looking after the Indians on the various reserves and assisting the Inland Revenue officer to enforce the Excise Act. In dealing with this detachment Superintendent T. S. Belcher, the Officer Commanding the district, says:—

"I have found it necessary, at times, to send an extra constable to assist these men, especially when the Indians are coming in with their furs, as we find that the white men sell a lot of liquor to the Indians, and when they are drunk, get their furs from them for little or nothing. Most of the travelling in this district is done by railway or else on the river as there are practically no trails fit for traffic, except by dog team in winter time. We have a large canoe with motor engine which carries out the work very well.

"During the summer months, I have had to send a man for duty to the Seven Islands, P.Q. He is there for the purpose of looking after the liquor traffic amongst the Indians and seeing that the criminal laws are enforced generally."

The total strength of the division on September 30, 1925, was 230, a gain of two during the year. One death occurred, in distressing circumstances, Detective Constable L. Cox having been drowned in a canoe accident while on duty at Amos. In reporting upon their accommodation Superintendent Belcher notes that headquarters and barracks have been moved from Wellington street, Ottawa, to a building at the corner of Queen and O'Connor streets. There is more room than in the former premises, the quarters have been well fitted up by the Department of Public Works, and the division is comfortably established.

The duties of this division are of a special nature in that the care of buildings constitutes so large a proportion of them. Superintendent Belcher's account of this aspect of the work may be quoted at some length:—

"The duties undertaken by this division consist largely of protection to the Government buildings, supplying men for ceremonial purposes, investigations, and the enforcement of federal statutes, the patrolling of Government parks, and looking after fire protection in all Government buildings.

"During the year, we placed guards on 27 buildings, which takes an average of about 143 men daily, this including 14 supervision and relief men. In addition to this, 38 buildings were visited by our patrols at night time; the doors and windows were tested, and, if found open, the patrols went through the building to see that everything was all right, locked them securely, and reported the matter. We found a great deal of carelessness on the part of the staffs in the different buildings, as almost every night we found either a door or window open. It is surprising that more thieving is not taking place owing to these conditions.

"To give the men their three weeks' annual leave, and their day off weekly, takes 18 additional men. The annual leave starts around the first of March, and generally ends up about December.

"We are still continuing to keep a heavy guard on the Finance Department, and supply armed escorts, both in uniform and plain clothes, to the Currency Branch for the protection of gold coming from the Mint. A new duty which has been added during the year has been the supplying of an escort to the paymaster of the Public Works Department when he is carrying money to different parts of the city to pay the employees. These duties have been carried out without any hitch and have given satisfaction to all concerned."

After a reference to the use of control clocks and to what may be termed miscellaneous urban patrol work, he says:—

"Our fire department consists of one sergeant and six men. Fifteen recruits were instructed in the use of the fire appliances and matters of that nature. Each recruit, on joining up, was given two months in the fire department until he got thoroughly conversant with the work.

"We have fire appliances in 180 buildings, including Rideau Hall and the Experimental Farm. The buildings at the Farm are inspected every day by one of our men who is on duty there. The other buildings are inspected twice a week, and a note made of any accumulation of waste paper or rubbish and reported immediately. The fire department have charge of all fire extinguishers which they recharge and clean every six months; this keeps the staff busy all the time. We have 1,619 chemical extinguishers and Foamite engines; 398 Pyrenes; 37 twenty-gallon Foamite engines; 1 forty-gallon engine; 28,400 feet of 2½-inch hose, and 381 fire pails. All of the foregoing, together with 270 fire axes, have to be kept in good condition and examined very frequently. The hose has to be taken out and tested with a full water pressure, then dried, and put back again.

"During the year, there were nineteen fires in the different buildings, which was five less than the previous year. All of these, with the exception of four, were put out by our own appliances and men, before the fire got any headway; on four occasions, the service of the fire brigade were required. The only serious fire which took place was one at the Experimental Farm in which the Flax building was burned down and totally destroyed, the loss being about \$20,000. As far as we can find out, the fire was caused by carelessness on the part of somebody throwing a lighted match or cigarette butt on loose straw which was outside of the building. The training that the members in the fire department receive has shown itself on several occasions when fires in the buildings were put out before any damage was done, by the quick action of the men in charge. I mention one instance of a fire which occurred in the old Cecil hotel. The Motor building, in which there is a Government department, was in great danger, and a party of our men, sent there, worked all night and saved the building. This was greatly appreciated by the Department of the Interior, and a letter received from the minister commented on the good work done by the men."

In addition to these varied duties, a heavy amount of investigation work was performed. This included inspections of varying sorts in the towns of eastern Ontario and western Ontario, much detection of illicit stills and sale of liquor to Indians, and a vigorous and successful campaign against the narcotic drug evil; the last named activity led to the conviction of several medical men for trafficking, and to the arrest of a rather important dealer and several of his subordinates. One somewhat unusual investigation had to do with a cluster of frauds in obtaining naturalization for Armenians who were not entitled to it; after protracted investigation the instigator, an Armenian known as George H. Alexander, was convicted. In the course of this irregularities on the part of a number of Armenians were uncovered, but the department concerned contented itself with the punishment of the ringleader.

QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips in his report devotes some attention to the efforts made to assist the Department of Health in regard to opium and allied drugs. One remark is:—

"Slightly better progress has been made against offenders under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, but as time goes on our work becomes more and more difficult.

"The traffic in drugs in Montreal has now reached such a science and has been driven so far underground that it is only with the greatest difficulty we can obtain any good results. We were, however, very successful in making a number of highly important cases."

After references to the progress made in cases begun last year, Inspector Phillips says:—

"We were very successful in absolutely obliterating what has been known as the 'Kid Baker Gang.' This gang comprised Abe Muckley, Eddie Baker, Eddie Schreider, Kid Oblay and Charlie Schwartz, who were trafficking for a number of years in the vicinity of Ste. Catherine and St. Lawrence Main streets and had been successful in avoiding arrest and detection until a new scheme was tried. . . .

"The first attempt made by us along these lines netted Eddie Baker, Kid Oblay and Charlie Schwartz, who were convicted before His Honour Judge Decarie and immediately went into appeal. Shortly afterwards, Baker was again arrested and in order to fight conviction caused two of our principal witnesses to be 'railroaded' out of town. One of these witnesses, however, was taken off the train when leaving Montreal and has turned King's evidence against the whole gang. As a result of this move Baker, Muckley, Oblay, Saygor and Schreider are now before the courts, Oblay and Baker being still in jail awaiting bail, which they cannot raise.

"At the present moment the entire gang is smashed and are not continuing their traffic.

"In commenting upon this case I must draw your attention to the splendid work done by Mr. F. P. Brais, Crown prosecutor, who has been fighting these cases for us and who has taken a great deal of interest in their successful outcome.

"In commenting upon this work, the Department of Health were pleased to write as follows:—

"'Congratulations are due your officers responsible for effecting the arrest of this man, and obtaining information against the various drug "rings" operating in Montreal, etc.'"

"There can be no question that the drug traffic is on the decrease, whereas a few years ago it was on a rapid increase."

Sergeant F. W. Zaneth, who is in charge of the detachment in Quebec city, in the course of the year "made a very good clean up of the drug situation in Quebec city, apprehending a number of doctors and druggists at that place."

Inspector Phillips notes a considerable increase in the amount of narcotics seized as compared with that of the previous year; the number of convictions recorded also shows an increase. He also records a remarkably successful year in dealing with counterfeiting. One passage in this portion of his report is:—

"During the month of December, 1924, a successful raid was carried out causing the arrest of one Louis Robidoux and later of one Theodule Hamelin, who had entered upon a counterfeiting conspiracy on a very elaborate scale. It was found that by subterfuge

these two men had been able to obtain the services of practically all the large engraving firms in Montreal to manufacture each a part of a plate for a Federal Reserve \$10 note, which, when fitted together, were intended to reproduce a bank note. When presenting this case in court before His Honour Mr. Justice Wilson, we had some ninety witnesses and 300 exhibits to produce."

Another paragraph is:—

"Following immediately upon the Robidoux and Hamelin case, we were successful in apprehending the five Beaudoin brothers and one Denis Viger, who were counterfeiting a Banque Canadienne Nationale bill at St. Gerard de Magella. These men were caught at the most opportune moment, having everything ready to start distributing their bills. All of the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to varying terms."

Good work by Corporal U. Lafond in the detection of thefts from the mails is recorded.

Assistance was rendered to the Department of Indian Affairs; a non-commissioned officer was stationed at Pointe Bleue from June 17 to September 17, and apprehended a number of Indians for breaches of the Indian Act, and steps were taken to preserve order in connection with a dispute on the Caughnawauga reservation between the clergy and a section of the Indians.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. L. LaNauze notes an increase on the whole in the work done, though little work is done in his district under the Criminal Code. Remarking that there has been considerable activity in the enforcement of the Customs, Excise, and Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts, he says:—

"The largest single seizure of smuggled liquor made was on August 18, 1925, at Outer LaHave island, Lunenburg County, N.S., when 56 ten-gallon kegs of 'Scotch Whisky Blended,' 222 cases Scotch whisky and 185 cases champagne were seized by our men.

"Eight automobiles and three motor trucks were seized and forfeited in Nova Scotia during the year.

"The approximate duty paid value of the liquor seizures made in Nova Scotia during the year, under the Customs and Excise Acts, is over \$40,000.

"Fines amounting to \$6,450 were paid, and the sale of \$8,122 of seized liquor was conducted for the department concerned.

"The success attained this year has been due to our having several seized automobiles at our disposal during the summer months; of late these have been sold."

In this connection he asks for additional motor transport.

Regarding the drug evil he says:—

"Considerable work has been done for this department in New Brunswick, in connection with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Four convictions were secured under section 6 of this act, against four medical practitioners and fines amounting to \$1,600 collected."

YUKON

Inspector E. Telford's annual report tells once more what has become a familiar tale of administration in this region. Population has declined greatly, and a steadily increasing proportion of the executive work necessary in the community falls upon our shoulders.

Under the heading "Assistance to other Departments" Inspector Telford says:—

"I again draw your attention, under this heading, to the number of other departments to which we render assistance; since the last annual report the position of police magistrate at Whitehorse has been abolished, and the duties taken over by the Officer Commanding that sub-district, who also is mining recorder, Crown land and timber agent, veterinary inspector, and inspects engines on the W.P. and Y. route for the Forestry Department.

"The Officer Commanding the Yukon District is sheriff of the territory, immigration inspector, inspector of weights and measures; inspector of fisheries, registrar of vital statistics, etc.

"S/Sgt. Dempster, W. J. D., in charge of the Mayo sub-district, acts as magistrate and coroner for that district, beside his other duties.

"Commissioned officers in this division act as magistrates and coroners throughout the territory, and in the city of Dawson when the Territorial Court judge, who also acts as police magistrate, is absent.

"Outlying detachments perform the duties of customs and excise officers; collect various taxes; and attend to sick and destitute Indians, and investigate and report on cases of sickness and destitution among miners or trappers. The estates of those dying intestate at out of the way places are taken charge of and handed over to the Public Administrator.

"Guards are furnished when necessary to the federal tax collectors' office; and assistance is rendered the customs and excise officers in making raids on illicit stills, etc.

"Guards were furnished to the shipments of liquor consigned to the Yukon Government whilst passing through the United States territory of Alaska.

"Radio licenses are issued and Inspector F. Humby has been appointed radio inspector for this territory, in addition to his other duties.

"All members of the force in the Yukon are *ex-officio* game guardians; and permits to set out poison for wolves are issued solely by the Officer Commanding.

"The Yukon ordinances and city by-laws are also enforced by us. Passenger traffic in and out of the territory is checked; and under the Royalty Export Tax all outgoing baggage is searched for gold; fur shipments are also checked.

"Magazines and stores selling ammunition are inspected regularly."

Travel is a leading feature in this district, where control is exercised over an immense territory with a scanty population. The Officer Commanding gives this succinct account of this phase of our work:—

"The whole territory has been thoroughly patrolled: the parts of the district where mining is being carried on more frequently than others. Patrols have been made at different times investigating reports of sickness or destitution at distant points, and whenever found necessary those in need have been brought to the nearest town for treatment. Owing to the distances between habitations many of the patrols have to take full supplies with them."

The principal patrols made were as follows:—

	Miles
Carmacks—Whitehorse, return.. . . .	320
Mayo—Dawson, return.. . . .	300
Ross river—Pelly Lake, return.. . . .	320
Teslin—Whitehorse, return.. . . .	303
Rampart House—Fort Yukon.. . . .	340
Ross River—Whitehorse, return.. . . .	634
Rampart House—LaPierre, return.. . . .	330
Whitehorse—Wellesley Lake, return.. . . .	467

The total mileage is as follows:—

	Miles
With horses.. . . .	29,338
Dogs and foot.. . . .	13,225
Train or stage.. . . .	6,082
By water.. . . .	23,330
	<hr/> 71,975 <hr/>

In this connection he adds:—

"The care of old and feeble prospectors has become a problem. Last winter several of our patrols picked up old men and brought them into the hospital, and at one time there were as many as sixteen there suffering principally from improper care of themselves and lack of proper nutriment. In some instances they were found to be suffering from cancer or some other serious malady, and in two cases the patrol was just in time to save them from freezing to death."

It is observed that no crime of a serious nature was committed in the territory during the year under review. The health of the force was good; it is remarked that the buildings used are growing old. Inspector Telford's survey includes an interesting appreciation of the economic condition of the territory.

N DIVISION

Inspector C. Trundle reports a slight drop in the strength of his division, it now standing at thirty-five all ranks, a decrease of one. The most important event in the interior economy of the division has been a change of quarters,

from the temporary accommodation at Lansdowne Park to buildings at Rockcliffe taken over from the Department of National Defence. The Lansdowne Park arrangement was far from comfortable, as the division had to go into camp every year to make way for the Central Canada Exhibition, this involving periodical reconditioning of the buildings used. The quarters now in use can be inhabited permanently. Inspector Trundle observes:—

"The buildings are much more comfortable than the machinery hall at Lansdowne and will eventually make very good barracks."

The purpose of this division is to serve as a reserve upon which to draw to meet the miscellaneous demands now so characteristic of this force, and the record of the year, outside of details as to training which are of purely domestic interest, is one of detaching men for brief periods of work in sundry parts of the country, nearly a score of such occasions being enumerated by the Officer Commanding. The most interesting of these was the supplying of several men for duty in the Arctic regions. Another was the supervision and administering of the arrangements for the protection of harvesters' trains; in addition, a number of non-commissioned officers and men were employed on this duty. An example of the usefulness of the division as a reserve is afforded by the strengthening of the detachment at Ohsweken in October, 1924. The protection of taxation offices in this part of the Dominion fell in considerable part upon this division. In addition, on several occasions ceremonial duties have been carried out, these including military displays.

TRAINING

There has been a change in command at the depot in Regina, Superintendent Duffus having been transferred to Vancouver, and Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight, formerly in command of E Division, having succeeded him in command of the depot. Numbers have remained fairly constant, the strength on September 30 having been 165, as compared with 158 on the corresponding date in 1924. Recruits posted to the division numbered 39, four ex-members rejoined, and four special constables were engaged; there also were a few transfers from other divisions; against these accessions of strength are to be set transfers to other divisions of two officers and 15 other ranks, while the wastage—men discharged, time expired, pensioned, invalided, etc.—amounted to 35.

It has from the beginning been characteristic of this force that recruits are given the full training of a cavalry soldier, as well as being instructed in the special duties of a policeman. This means a prolonged recruit course—it should be for at least six months; in addition to imparting valuable technical training, the system has the advantages of inculcating discipline—a process for which a certain effluxion of time is indispensable—and of imbuing the men who pass through the course successfully with the pride in and devotion to their service which are essential if the duties of the force are to be performed in a proper spirit; a further advantage is the opportunity presented of weeding out before they come into contact with the public, men who on trial are found to be unsuitable. The depot thus presents the general aspect of the headquarters of a cavalry regiment. Assistant Commissioner Knight after noticing the riding school instruction given adds:—

"All men in the post were given an opportunity to take part in the various mounted sports, and voluntary practice was held in the evenings when a good many turned out. In this way many of the men became very efficient with the sword and lance, and also in jumping."

Attention also was given to musketry training. In his report the officer in charge of this side of the work, after giving sundry details of a technical nature, states that with the rifle a fair standard is maintained, the average being

somewhat pulled down by the fact that so large a proportion of the men are recruits who have had little opportunity of practice with full charges. A new system of revolver practice, designed to meet the possible exigencies of police experience, has been introduced into the Force, and the change is meeting the difficulties natural to innovations. Teams were entered in sundry rifle and revolver competitions, and a fair number of prizes won. The report observes:—

"Three members from the division attended the annual prize meeting at Ottawa, having obtained a place on the team representing the province of Saskatchewan.

"The Bostock Memorial Trophy was won by Sergeant Major Fowell, a challenge trophy open to officers, n.c.o.'s and men of a mounted unit, awarded to the competitor making the highest score in the first stage of the Governor General's match. Apart from the prizes won, the experience gained by the attendance at these meetings is a great help both individually and collectively."

Training also was given in first aid, one of the two teams formed having won the Provincial Shield; this makes the second consecutive year that the depot division has won this trophy.

It is noted that the discipline has been good, and that there has been little sickness.

As regards the barracks, the Officer Commanding observes:—

"The interior of the post chapel was redecorated by our artisans after the alterations by the Poole Construction Company were completed. New furnishings including an organ, carpet and linoleum were subscribed to by members of the division and a grant from the canteen funds. A number of ornaments were presented by individuals, including brass vases, candlesticks and an altar rail and desk."

WORK IN THE FAR NORTH

Our commitments in the North steadily increase; this year we have twenty-one detachments in the Arctic or sub-Arctic portions of Canada. Geographically these fall into four main divisions; those of the Far Northeast, those of Hudson bay, those of the coastline of the Arctic ocean, and those of the Mackenzie valley. The northeastern and one of the Hudson bay detachments are administered from headquarters; the Western Arctic and Mackenzie river posts from Edmonton; and the southernmost of the Hudson bay posts from Prince Albert. Inspector C. E. Wilcox is in command of four detachments in the northeastern islands of the Arctic archipelago: Pangnirtung (on Cumberland gulf) and Ponds Inlet, both in Baffin island; Dundas Harbour in North Devon island; and Craig Harbour, with its sub-post of Kane Basin, in Ellesmere island. In addition Port Burwell on Hudson strait and Chesterfield inlet in the northern part of Hudson bay are administered from Ottawa. The whole of the "G" division posts, fourteen in number, hitherto have constituted the Mackenzie sub-district, but this has been divided. Inspector T. B. Caulkin commands the Arctic sub-district, consisting of detachments at Herschel, Aklavik, Baillie Island, and Tree River. The Mackenzie sub-district, which is commanded by Inspector G. F. Fletcher, consists of Fort McMurray, Chipewyan, Fort Smith, Resolution, Hay River, Rae, Providence, Simpson, Norman and Good Hope; a further sub-division of these is contemplated. Port Nelson, on James bay, is part of the district of Northern Saskatchewan.

VIOLENCE IN THE WESTERN ARCTIC

While the Eskimos of the northeast gave no trouble this year, the reign of violence on the western Arctic coastline seems to have abated little, and "G" Division has had an abundance of criminal work.

It will be remembered that the annual report of 1923 gave the details of the alleged murder near Baker lake—that is, in the general vicinity of Hudson bay—of an Eskimo named Ook-pa-tow-yuk. The accused, one I-ter-goo-yuk,

fled to the Arctic coast; and Superintendent Ritchie reports his arrest in the winter of 1924-25 in King Williams land by a member of the Tree River detachment. Another alleged murder is that of an Eskimo named Puyrack, Superintendent Ritchie saying:—

"The accused in this case, an Eskimo named Tekack, is reported to have murdered the above named three winters ago, somewhere on Adelaide peninsula. It appears that Tekack, who had no wife, lived in the same snow house as Puyrack and his two wives, one of whom he shared with Tekack. Later on, after the tribe had moved to their sealing grounds, Tekack is alleged to have shot Puyrack, in order that he could have one of his (Puyrack's) wives for himself. This case is at present receiving attention from Tree River detachment, and reports covering the investigation made will, I expect, be received here sometime during 1926."

Yet another case, that of an Eskimo named I-ka-yena, is thus reported:—

"This is a case reported to Tree River detachment on January 9, 1925, to the effect that an Eskimo named I-ka-yena had murdered one Ulukshuk during the summer of 1924, in the locality of Parry river. A patrol from the Tree River detachment left there on February 13, 1925, to investigate this case, and was successful in arresting the accused, and locating three eye-witnesses of the crime. The trouble which resulted in the murder apparently commenced over the shooting of one of Ulukshuk's dogs by I-ka-yena. I believe that the prisoner and witnesses are now at Herschel, Y.T., where the preliminary hearing of this case will be heard. However, no definite word has yet been received here on the present standing of this case."

In addition there is the case of Komeuk, suspected of the murder of Hiktak, the circumstances in connection with whose disappearance were described in the annual report of 1922; Superintendent Ritchie expected to hear of developments later in the autumn.

INSPECTION IN EASTERN ARCTIC WATERS

Inspector C. E. Wilcox, who spent the winter of 1924-25 at Headquarters, after two years in the north, in the summer of 1925 proceeded with a party of other ranks in the C.G.S. *Arctic* for another tour of duty in the archipelago; after visiting several posts he is spending the winter of 1925-26 at Ponds Inlet.

Owing to the condition of the *Arctic*, now an old vessel, the voyage was tedious and marked by an inordinate number of accidents and mishaps. It began on July 1, and in the act of leaving the wharf at Quebec a mishap to the engine caused some delay. It was necessary to anchor on the following day to effect further repairs; further stops had to be made on the 7th, 11th, 12th and 14th of July, and on July 18 a more serious breakdown caused the water in the ship to cover the stokehole plates. The ship was in pack ice, it was necessary to anchor her to a pan, and she remained beset by ice until August 6, the lack of engine power making it difficult to make use of the leads which opened in the ice. On July 24 the intention of visiting Pangnirtung detachment was abandoned, the vessel being disadvantageously placed for entering Cumberland gulf. On August 7 the ship was clear of the pack ice, and, the wind being favourable, the engines were stopped again for repairs. On August 10 the ship entered God-haven harbour in Greenland, where courtesies were exchanged with the Governor. The voyage was continued up the Greenland coast to Etah, the engines being stopped for repairs once more on August 16; on the following day the ship, whose engines again were out of action, had a narrow escape of being crushed by a berg. Etah was reached on August 19, the ships of the Macmillan expedition being met here; visits were exchanged. Arrangements were made here to hire two Eskimo families as hunters for the new detachment which it was proposed to establish at Bache Peninsula; of those engaged one couple previously had spent some time with our detachment at Craig Harbour.

On August 20 the *Arctic* left Etah and proceeded to cape Sabine, arriving there on August 21. The intention was to establish a detachment at Bache Peninsula, on the coast of Ellesmere island some distance north of the sub-post of Kane Basin. But the ice pack between Cape Sabine and Bache Peninsula

was found to be so thick and heavy that Captain Bernier considered it unsafe, in the condition of his ship, to venture upon a crossing. Inspector Wilcox says:—

"The ice was examined from the tops of several mountains in the neighbourhood of Cape Sabine, and although it slackened somewhat at high tide, it would have been necessary to subject the ship to usage that it could not endure to reach the location selected for the detachment.

"Accidents have been narrowly averted on several occasions on the northward journey through the unreliable condition of the engines.

"After being subjected to pressure and ramming in the ice almost every day for several weeks, the ship was leaking so badly that it was necessary to pump it out every hour, and after the intention of building the detachment this year was abandoned, it was considered unsafe to combat any more ice with such a cargo aboard."

Accordingly, a quantity of fuel, lumber and other articles for the new detachment buildings was put ashore at Cape Sabine near the existing sub-detachment building, in order to lighten the ship. Inspector Wilcox is averse from making an attempt to reach Bache Peninsula until a suitable ship is available.

The *Arctic* accordingly proceeded to Craig Harbour, anchoring there after encountering a considerable amount of ice and fog, on the evening of August 24. She left for Dundas Harbour on the 26th, arriving on the 29th; she left that place on September 2 and arrived at Ponds Inlet on September 4. In reporting this difficult and harassing voyage Inspector Wilcox expressed his satisfaction with the behaviour of our men aboard ship, and his appreciation of the excellent relations which existed between all on board. "In all the detachments I have visited", he added, "the men seem to be in very good health, and also very cheerful."

It is proper to state that in making arrangements for the establishment and maintenance of these northern posts every courtesy has been shown by the Danish Government officials of Greenland.

Brief notes may be given as to the work of the several detachments, fuller accounts of their experiences being relegated to Appendix A.

PORT BURWELL

Port Burwell is situated close to Cape Chidley, at the eastern end of Hudson, and consequently at the entrance to Hudson Bay. All shipping entering the bay is required to call, report, pay customs duties, and otherwise conform to regulations. One vessel in the past year passed by without calling, and word was sent to posts on the shores of Hudson Bay, so as to oblige her to conform to the conditions under which trade is carried on. Corporal H. G. Nichols in his report says in part:—

"Patrols have been made from this detachment at every opportunity afforded, by accompanying the Moravian Mission and Hudson Bay employees, on their trips to visit the hunting places of the natives.

"I made these patrols among the natives in the vicinity of Port Burwell, and along the Ungava Bay coast, chiefly to make myself acquainted with the country and method of travelling, to study the natives' ways and means of living, and to explain, and instruct, as far as possible, on the laws of the country in which they become in contact with.

"On every trip, I was treated splendidly by the various natives, and they appear to well understand the purpose for which the police are in the country.

"Several long trips were made for the purpose of attending the sick, natives coming in from fifty or sixty miles in the bay for advice and medicine.

"I invariably returned home with the native, and did the necessary medical work, as they have absolutely no idea of cleanliness or the administering of medicine.

"This medical work was heretofore done by the Moravian missionary, but since 1923, no missionary has been stationed here; the natives have instinctively come to the police with their sickness and troubles.

"Distance travelled by dogs and sled.. . . .	1,189 miles
Distance travelled by motor boat.. . . .	530 "

Total.. . . .	1,719 "
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PANGNIRTUNG

Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, who was stationed for several years at Port Burwell, during the winter of 1924-25 was in charge of the detachment at Pangnirtung fiord, an indentation in the northern coast of Cumberland gulf in Baffin island, in latitude 66.5' north and longitude 65.35' west; the detachment was cut off from the outside world from September 8, 1924, to July 31, 1925. The equipment of the post was augmented by the transfer to it from Chesterfield of the motor launch *Lady Borden*, which proved of service in making summer patrols. After some details of an administrative nature Sergeant Wight gives a review of the year's work:—

"The winter has been severe this year, with the first snowfall on September 18 covering the mountain peaks; several rain and wind, also snow-storms occurred; with frequent gales from the north, the prevailing wind during the winter. The ice formed in the fiord on November 12, but the tide and air currents caused a disintegration, finally solidifying and thickening on December 2. The month of January proved to be the coldest of the year, the mercury registering an average temperature of 29 degrees below zero. . . .

"Patrols have been made continuously during the year, by the motor boat *Lady Borden* in the summer and fall, and by dog sledge during the winter to all the Eskimo settlements and trading outposts in this locality. From September 16 to 20 a patrol was made by the motor boat *Lady Borden* to Karneetookjuak, Nettiilling fiord, where the Hudson Bay Company established a trading post this year, with Mr. Duval in charge of five native families. Another was made from October 12 to 14 to Kingwah (head of Cumberland gulf), for the purpose of visiting the native encampments.

"On January 8 to 27, a patrol was made by dog-sled for the purpose of visiting the native settlements at Kevetuk and Padlee—Davis strait. From February 16 to March 2 a patrol was made by sled to a native village at Sohlmeer-Cape Mercy, situated at the mouth of Cumberland gulf, on the north shore. From March 5 to 22 an attempt was made to patrol to the South Baffin island posts, but had to be abandoned on account of a heavy soft snowfall, followed by a wind-storm. Various other local patrols have been made throughout the year to all the Eskimo camping places, comprising small settlements in Cumberland gulf at Kekerton, American Harbour, Noonahat, Kingwah, on the north coast, and Boyen Harbour, Kimetsuet, and Blacklead Island on the south. Between the extensive patrols, others were made to keep in touch with all individual camps and small communities.

"During the summer communication is carried on by sail and motor boat, until spring weather, when it becomes difficult with the soft snowfall. The winter trail to Kevetuk *via* Pangnirtung fiord is exceedingly arduous, with obstructions caused by waterfalls and a considerable number of large rocks, also sanddrifts covering the snow and ice. From Kevetuk to Pangnirtung *via* Padlee and Kingnait fiord the trail is fair. The trail to Cape Mercy fairly good with the exception of a few difficult places on the crossings overland, and where the frozen pack is still void of snow.

"The nature of the country, and the air currents of the fiords and gulf, made it impossible to patrol any extent of the gulf during the summer, but since the motor launch *Lady Borden* has been transferred here during the summer of 1924, it enables members to patrol the gulf at various times during the summer; and patrols are also made by dog team in the winter."

PONDS INLET

Corporal F. McInnes reports an uneventful year at Ponds Inlet. In the season of 1924 Eclipse sound was not entirely free from ice until October 13; the young ice began to form at once, and on October 27 the sound was completely frozen over, as far as could be seen from the post. The winter was comparatively free from storms, the lowest temperature being 51 degrees below zero. A number of local patrols were made to Eskimo camps on Oliver Sound, Arctic Sound and Navy Board Inlet. Relief was sent to an Eskimo band at Low Point, which was reported to be starving, but before it arrived the distress had been relieved by the slaughter of some seals. During the dark period a scarcity of seals caused a good deal of privation; there also has been a shortage of caribou, while the narwhal hunt was a failure for the third year in succession.

More sickness than usual is reported among the Eskimos; the dog sickness reappeared; and ammunition was scarce owing to the failure of fox trapping. One incident is thus reported:—

"Two natives left here with families in the spring of 1924 to cross to North Somerset, both natives were under the impression that each other had ammunition, but when partly across Lancaster sound they overhauled their kits, and discovered they only had twenty rounds between them, so they continued over, as it was too late to return, owing to the ice being broken up behind them, and finally landed on North Somerset absolutely devoid of ammunition.

"Starving, they eventually sighted and harpooned fourteen musk-oxen which they reported at this detachment this spring."

DUNDAS HARBOUR

Corporal E. Anstead reports a quiet winter at Dundas Harbour. He writes:—

"The detachment is situated at Bernier Bay, in the southeast corner. The detachment buildings were erected without mishap, and the stores placed in a storehouse situated about a quarter of a mile from the living quarters.

"The bays and fiords froze over during the latter part of October. It was practically impossible to venture any distance over the ice owing to same being very rugged."

Partly because of this ruggedness, and partly because it had proved impossible to obtain Eskimo hunters for the winter of 1924-25, distant patrols could not be undertaken. Two patrols to Croker bay were made, however, with a total mileage of 250. Little game was observed. The ice left the points in Lancaster sound early in June.

In reporting his inspection of the post in September, 1925, Inspector Wilcox observes:—

"Members of this detachment deserve a great deal of credit for the excellent condition of the barracks, police stores, and surrounding grounds. No long patrols were made because of the shortage of fur clothing. No sickness was reported by the men stationed at this detachment."

CRAIG HARBOUR

Corporal T. R. Michelson reports an active winter on Ellesmere island, the most interesting event being an arduous patrol to Kane Basin sub-detachment, details of which are given in Appendix A. The first duty after the departure of the *Arctic* in August, 1924, was the building of a new house, to replace the one destroyed by fire during the preceding winter. The new house comprises two rooms, together with front and rear porches. During this task the natives attached to the post were employed hunting, members of the detachment occasionally sharing in this occupation. In connection with this activity Fram fiord, Grise fiord, Havn fiord and Starnes fiord were visited; in one of these patrols a small herd of musk-oxen was observed. The total distance travelled was approximately 7,000 miles. The winter was comparatively mild, with few strong winds; such gales as were experienced came from the north east.

One passage from the report is:—

"The natives have improved immensely during the past twelve months. I gave them instructions in regard to personal cleanliness, and they have decidedly changed for the better. As yet their idea of christianization is very primitive, but in due time they will understand. Their respect for the white man has developed some one hundred per cent. They continually ask questions regarding the habits and conditions of the white man's country, and one native, namely 'New-cap-ing-wah' informed me that he would converse with Inspector Wilcox in the near future regarding his sons, whom he desires to send to the white man's country, to enable them to become efficient in accordance with the methods of our country. The natives are very happy, and always make us very welcome whenever we visit their homes."

It may be added that one of the Eskimo women gave birth to a child in the course of the winter; as she suffered with a hæmorrhage, Corporal Michelson gave her medical assistance, which proved efficacious. The health of our detachment was good.

A good deal of game was obtained, including seal in abundance.

CHESTERFIELD

At Chesterfield Inlet the principal event of the year was a most tragic one, the death of Mrs. Clay, wife of Staff-Sergeant S. G. Clay, in consequence of an attack by dogs. The circumstances of this misadventure, which emphasizes the dangers attending life in these inhospitable latitudes, were distressing in every particular. Staff-Sergeant Clay, who was in charge of the detachment, had left on a long patrol to the Thelon river. On September 19, 1924, Mrs. Clay was moving about the settlement, which comprised a mission station, our detachment, and a trader's establishment; people who were at a little distance suddenly noticed that the dogs were worrying something. The beasts were driven off, and Mrs. Clay was found, shockingly injured; it is conjectured that one of the dogs, snapping at her in play, drew blood, and that thereupon the whole pack set upon her. The injuries inflicted included such severe laceration of one leg that the few white men in the settlement—a priest, a non-commissioned officer and a constable of the force, and a trader—had to face the dreadful responsibility of deciding, in the absence of her husband, to amputate; this was done, with her full consent, but she sank under the shock and died on September 21. Staff-Sergeant Clay, it should be said, on his return approved their course. Deep sympathy is felt with him in this bereavement, in circumstances of so distressing a nature.

Staff-Sergeant Clay in his report states that in the twelve months ending June 30, 1925, ten patrols were made: to Southampton island, to cape Fullerton and Repulse bay, to the Baker lake district, to the Thelon river, to Depot island, to Marble island and to Eskimo point, some of these places being visited more than once. These, he observes, have a good effect upon the various bands of natives visited, and afford protection to them. No crime of a serious nature was reported. He remarks:—

"Notwithstanding the fact that missionaries have been for some years now established in the district they have made few converts to christianity, and the few who have been received into the church still practise and believe in their old pagan ideas, embracing shamanism, etc. Taboos still adhered to by these people embrace all kinds of subjects, and in this respect they are not more advanced than the primitive Eskimos of the western Arctic."

A certain amount of assistance was given to sick and destitute Eskimos. Game was abundant during the season; in this connection attention is drawn to conditions on Southampton island, where the game supply is being depleted, in part because of the inconsiderate slaughter by Eskimos armed with modern rifles.

An incident of one of the patrols to Baker lake was the rendering of assistance to a Hudson Bay official at that post. This gentleman was seriously ill, in a remote place where medical aid was unavailable; Corporal Petty brought him to Chesterfield, where he received treatment.

THE ARCTIC SUB-DISTRICT

This name is applied to the detachments upon the coast line of the Arctic ocean west of Hudson bay; it includes Aklavik in the Mackenzie delta, the other posts being Herschel Island, Baillie Island and Tree River. Inspector T. B. Caulkin in a report reviewing the half year ending June 30, 1925—the latest which has been received—mentions the arrest of Ika-yena on a charge of

shooting Uluk-shak, which is noticed elsewhere; the prisoner and four witnesses were under detention at Tree River, to be brought to Herschel Island in the summer for a preliminary hearing. Other cases tried were for minor matters connected with shooting game out of season, trading without a license, etc. The Tree River detachment when last heard from had been about to investigate the alleged murder in King Williams' land of an Eskimo named Puyrack. It may be worth while to note that during the six months customs dues were collected in excess of \$7,800.

In dealing with the question of game, which in this region is all important, Inspector Caulkin says:—

"The fur catch in the Herschel island and Mackenzie delta district, have been fair, in comparison with previous seasons. The coast catch is chiefly white foxes and has yielded sufficient to place the natives out of want for the year. The rat season in the Mackenzie river has been an exceptionally good one, and all Indians and white trappers have been very well in securing a good number of pelts of this animal.

"With reference to the coloured foxes, there has been quite a good yield of reds, cross foxes, and a considerable quantity of blues, and silvers have been reported caught in the Mackenzie delta. One black fox was reported caught at Kittigazuit.

"Around the Baillie island district, white foxes are said to have been caught in abundance, whilst further to the east, in the Coronation gulf area, this animal appears to have been exceptionally common and large catches are reported to have been made. It is expected that the winter of 1925-26, will even exceed the last one, as it is reported it should be what is termed as the 'run,' which seems to be expected every seven years. . . .

"With reference to wolves, the natives report them as exceedingly numerous in the foothills of the mountains, and as there appear to be caribou in the foothills at all times, it is needless to say that considerable damage is done by them. I have rendered a report relative to the paying of wolf bounty on wolves killed in this part of the district which comes under the Yukon Territory, and would strongly recommend that it be paid if possible, as otherwise the natives will not bother hunting them, unless one appears directly within their range of rifle, and no doubt these animals are continually back and forward between Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory in pursuit of caribou.

"In regard to the caribou, there appears to have been a considerable herd grazing all winter in the vicinity of Crow flats, on the south side of the mountains; reports to this effect have been received from several natives who have come over the trail from that direction this winter; the natives of this district have caught sufficient to put them through the winter, and I am glad to be able to report that no big slaughters have taken place, and no meat has been wasted. The Eskimos of this district appear to be well versed in this respect, and I am of the opinion they realize the folly of wholesale slaughter.

"In reference to the rifles used in this country, I consider the prohibition of the use of automatics a very good thing, and I am also of the opinion that the repeating rifle might be classed along with the automatic, as in my estimation there is very little difference between them, and that single shot weapons in the hands of the natives would be ample for them, as adopted by the Government of Greenland; this would assist greatly in the conservation of the caribou, particularly amongst the Eskimos of Coronation gulf, where the rifle is practically new to them, and where they were satisfied with their bow and arrows, and were able to provide for themselves sufficiently with same."

A section of the report is occupied with the question of dogs—the motive power in winter transportation. After noting the good condition of those at Herschel Island, Aklavik and Baillie Island, Inspector Caulkin makes the following remarks, which illustrate the difficulties of life in the Far North:—

"From reports of the Tree River detachment, it would seem that they have had exceptionally hard luck with their dogs during the winter, having lost some four or five through exposure on their patrol to the Parry river district to investigate the murder of Ulukshak.

"This is hard to prevent on patrols of a lengthy period where the chances of obtaining dog-feed are very remote in the months of midwinter on the coast, unless one is fortunate enough to be able to put in caches of dog-feed along the route beforehand; in this case, however, it was an unforeseen call, and consequently the country travelled over was devoid of game, and presumably their dogs were overcome, with lack of nourishment, and the severity of the storms encountered, that it was impossible to avoid, once they were away from their detachment."

Mention is made of a shortage of stores, owing to the loss of vessels going in. Those natives who had saved gasoline made a profit in towing the vessels of those whose supply had been exhausted.

TREE RIVER

Sergeant F. A. Barnes, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Tree River detachment, has submitted a report upon the winter of 1924-25, which may be quoted in part:—

"Two cases of murder have been investigated during this period, both of which are reported upon in this mail. In one case the offender was arrested and is being held at Tree River, while in the other case the witnesses were interviewed and statements taken but the offender was not located. The offender in a third murder case, reported from Chesterfield Inlet, was located and arrested, and is being held at Tree River. A case of suspected infanticide was reported to me this spring, but it was then too late for anything to be done this winter. This leaves one man to be located next winter, and a case of suspected infanticide to be investigated. No other crime has been reported or investigated.

"Two patrols have been made this winter, with a total mileage of 2,200 miles. The first was to investigate a murder reported at Parry river, 60 miles east of Ellice river, and occupied from January 13 to February 23, covering some 850 miles. The second patrol was to investigate a murder reported at Adelaide peninsula, and to endeavour to locate a man wanted for murder at Chesterfield Inlet. It occupied from April 1 to June 3, covering some 1,350 miles. The second patrol followed the ground of the first as far as Parry river, continuing on to King William island, Franklin isthmus and Adelaide peninsula. The first patrol was a hard one on account of the inclement weather. Five dogs were frozen to death, and the remainder more or less frozen, and Sergeant Barnes was lost for three days and nights. The second patrol was devoid of anything of a startling nature, though the arrival of the patrol at King William island found them at the end of their provisions and dog-feed, consequent upon delays caused by bad weather.

"The natives of this district seem to have done very well this winter in the matter of trapping. Large catches of fur were reported at all the camps I visited, and in consequence there should be no shortage of necessities this summer and winter. Seal were scarce early in the winter, but in the east became more plentiful in the spring. Lots of seal are stated to have been caught at Bernard harbour. Sufficient deer-meat was dried and cached last summer to put the natives through this winter until the arrival of seal. Some sickness was reported among the dogs at Parry River, but only in isolated cases did death ensue. I purchased some dogs at this camp in the winter, and kept a sharp watch on them for anything in the nature of disease, but nothing showed. Considerable sickness is reported from the Coppermine natives, but as no police patrol has been in that vicinity this winter I am unable to give any facts. I have only heard of one case of hardship this winter, and it was the result of inclement weather. It happened at Melbourne island seal camp during the first part of February. A blizzard kept the natives confined to their snowhouses for nine days, and as seal had been scarce they were soon out of food. They had eaten most of their deerskin bedding when relief arrived in the person of the native trader from the Hudson Bay Company's post at Cambridge Bay.

"As reported in the last period, this has been a very severe winter. The natives are unanimous in declaring it the worst they remember for prolonged spells of high winds and extreme cold. February and March were both remarkable for this sort of weather. April produced strong winds, but the sun was asserting itself by that time, and the cold was not so intense. May was a fine month, with some extremely warm days. June and July were also fine months. The ice was good for travelling up to the middle of June. Tree river was free of ice by the 22nd June, and the harbour was clear by the second week of July. No ice could be seen out at sea after the end of July. Several thunderstorms were experienced during July. Little rain has fallen."

It may be noted that this report is dated July 31; that Inspector Caulkin forwarded it from Herschel Island on September 1, and that the Officer Commanding the district forwarded it from Edmonton on October 30; so great is the time consumed in communication in these enormous areas. A reference to the map will show to what remote recesses of the Arctic country the Tree River patrols penetrated.

SHOOTING OF ULUKSAK

Two or three cases for the action of the police were involved in a chain of events which culminated in the shooting of an Eskimo named Uluksak. This man was one of the two Eskimos who were convicted of the murder of two missionary priests in 1915, and were released after a term of imprisonment. The other Eskimo concerned in that crime was one Sinnisiak. After their release Uluksak became known as a troublesome person, given to bullying other natives,

and reputed a thief. "I have heard from white men who have recently come from Coronation gulf", Inspector Caulkin writes, "that this native Uluksak has often bragged that he is not afraid of the police, and that he would not mind killing a white man, as they are only taken outside and given a good time, and then sent back to their own country again." Uluksak had three wives, and some time ago he sold one of them, together with his six year old son by her, to Sinnisiak, the price being a 22 calibre rifle. Later Uluksak went back on his bargain to the extent of taking the boy away with him. Sinnisiak and the woman appealed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Constable Brockie of the Tree River detachment while on patrol in the Kent peninsula ordered Uluksak to return the boy; he complied, only to seize the child again in the spring of 1924. Sinnisiak went to Tree River with his complaint, and on a patrol being made it was found that Uluksak had gone to a distance.

While the course to be taken was still under consideration, Uluksak's career came to an end, an Eskimo named I-ka-yena shooting him in the summer of 1924. A Hudson Bay Company's employee brought the word to Tree River detachment on January 9, 1925, and Sergeant F. A. Barnes, who was in charge of the post, left on January 13, in company with Constable Brockie and two Eskimos, to investigate. The crime had taken place on the Parry river, east of the Kent peninsula and Bathurst inlet, and the journey proved of extraordinary difficulty owing to storms; when 30 miles east of the Ellice river the party were held up for three days by a blizzard, and the supply of coal oil was exhausted, all the lamps but one were out of order, and the food ran low. In trying to return to Ellice river Sergeant Barnes was lost and had a narrow escape; the natives, who had visited a sealing camp, lost four dogs through the intense cold. Ikayena was found at the sealing camp, however, and was put under arrest. Statements were obtained from Ikayena and several witnesses. From these it appears that Uluksak had been inclined to bully Ikayena, though the two had not quarrelled seriously. In the summer of 1924 they were camping at a lake expansion of the Parry river, when Ikayena shot one of Uluksak's dogs; the reason given was that it was old, and it further was asserted that Ikayena replaced the animal with one of his own; such an action, however, in the circumstances of the Arctic, seems highly unfriendly. A few days later Uluksak came to Ikayena's camp, carrying his rifle; "he hung around in front of the tent," says our report, "playing around with some cartridges, but saying nothing. Ikayena was inside the tent playing cards with Punewyuk, who was living with him." After a while Punewyuk left the tent, and the two principals remained eying each other. Finally Uluksak, who had laid his rifle down, moved towards it, and Ikayena, thinking that he meant to use it, shot him twice and killed him. Ikayena's own statement was that after falling Uluksak tried to reach his rifle, this being his excuse for the second shot, but this is not borne out by the statements of the eye-witnesses, and the first wound inflicted was very severe.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF KOODLUK

An investigation was caused by the accidental death at Langdon bay, some 450 miles from Aklavik, of a 15-year-old Eskimo lad named Koodluk. This youth was living with a white man named Haverson. On October 28, 1924, the pair were deer-shooting and separated to stalk the animals. They fired about 30 rounds at the deer, and Haverson subsequently found his companion shot through the head; he took him to the camp and after lingering for a week the lad died. Corporal E. Pasley brought Haverson and the body to Herschel, but Inspector Caulkin decided that an inquest was not necessary. Apparently the death was caused by a ricochet.

VIOLENT STORMS

The usual hardships were experienced on this coast. One mishap was the wreck of a schooner on October 5, 1924. Constable Myhill left Tree River for Herschel on board the Hudson Bay Company's schooner *Fort McPherson*; she was unable to reach that place by reason of the ice, and was put into winter quarters at a place call Kittigazuit; Constable Myhill transferred to another schooner, which twice found her way to Herschel blocked by ice, and then was caught in a storm and surrounded by ice; she had to be beached, the party making its way to Herschel on foot. Very heavy weather was experienced in the winter, a storm on November 4 and 5 blowing the roof off a trader's warehouse at Shingle Point. The structure was new and strong; "the ridge beam and two supports holding the roof, which are 26 feet long and about 12 inches at the butt end," says our report, "were blown about 150 to 200 yards away from the standing walls, out on the ice. . . . The wind also blew about twelve 8-inch boards off the roof of the store, and. . . all the articles up in the loft of the store were blown away, pails and kettles being picked up at Blow river ten miles distant by natives." In March, 1925, at a place appropriately named Blow river, Inspector Caulkin encountered a storm which lasted about five hours and which he briefly says "was about all both men and dogs could stand."

THE MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT

Inspector G. F. Fletcher made his usual long patrols during the year; it already has been noticed that His Excellency the Governor General traversed the Mackenzie river during the summer of 1925, and that Inspector Fletcher made his inspection trip in the ss. *Distributor* at the same time. Inspector H. L. Fraser made a very long patrol, from Fort Smith by way of Resolution, the Mackenzie river posts, the Great Bear lake, the chain of lakes between that body of water and Great Slave lake, and Rae. The usual patrols were made from the detachments on the Upper Mackenzie.

On the lower reaches of the Mackenzie the principal thing to note is the extreme severity of the winter. A patrol of 460 miles, from Good Hope to the Arctic Red river and return, was made in a temperature of about 70 degrees below zero. Another, along the Mackenzie river, was made in weather nearly as cold. "The toboggans pulled very hard, even though they had been thoroughly waxed with candles," reported the constable in charge, "and it was difficult for us to breathe freely. Sometimes I could not see the trains ahead of me for the clouds of steam the men and dogs were giving off." In another trip a constable with a companion made 152 miles in 3½ days on a trail broken by themselves. Indeed, during the winter of 1924-25 the police broke all the river trails from Simpson to Good Hope, a distance of nearly 500 miles.

Inspector A. N. Eames, who is in command of the Norman, Simpson and Good Hope detachments, notes a fairly general observance of the Game Act, and progress in the protection of migratory birds. The fur catch was the best for many years, and nearly all the natives and white trappers were prosperous.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

The figures in connection with the Ticket of Leave Act for this year show a general decline as compared with those of last year.

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1924, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	299	
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	418	
		717
Licenses revoked.....	26	
Licenses forfeited.....	30	
Sentences completed on ticket of leave.....	790	
Licenses made unconditional or varied.....	70	
Total.....		916

FROM 1899 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	8,402	
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols and reformatories.....	9,669	
Total.....		18,071
Licenses revoked.....	599	
Licenses forfeited.....	443	
Licenses completed on ticket of leave.....	16,381	
Sentences not yet completed.....	648	
Total.....		18,071

In addition to the routine work of supervising persons who are at liberty on ticket of leave, a certain amount of investigating work is done. On one occasion we established an alibi for a prisoner who had been convicted and sentenced, and from time to time we look into the circumstances under which convictions took place, and into the good faith of representations made on behalf of prisoners.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The Finger Print Section continues its work of assisting all police forces, whether in Canada, Great Britain, the United States or elsewhere, in effecting identifications, furnishing criminal records of persons awaiting trial, informing the police forces concerned of additional convictions of criminals who have passed through their hands, and in general strengthening the system of tracing wrongdoers.

A somewhat noteworthy case falling under this category had to do with the murder of A. Hanselpecker at Bethel, in the county of Charlotte, N.B. The victim, an elderly man, was found near his house, having been beaten to death with a club; the house had been entered. A man was arrested, the evidence against him being circumstantial. The services of our bureau having been enlisted, Sergeant H. B. Butchers visited the scene of the crime, obtained bloody finger-prints and subsequently gave evidence. The accused was convicted, and Mr. John B. McNair of Fredericton, who acted for the Attorney General of New Brunswick, in writing to thank me for Sergeant Butchers' services, observed that "his evidence was of considerable value."

The figures again show an increase in nearly all respects; the finger-prints numbered nearly 21,000, as against just over 20,000 last year, the increase being 793, while the identifications exceeded those of last year by 78.

Month	Finger-prints received	Identifications made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo negatives received	Photo prints made	Photographs received
1924							
October.....	1,655	214	2	1	103	394	281
November.....	1,979	202	.....	.....	61	220	329
December.....	2,109	198	1	1	116	448	397
1925							
January.....	1,840	197	.....	1	61	238	365
February.....	1,864	190	2	2	105	394	232
March.....	1,904	213	.....	.....	89	326	387
April.....	1,556	177	1	2	98	372	240
May.....	1,733	170	1	.....	116	420	488
June.....	1,653	245	1	2	40	150	233
July.....	1,904	212	.....	2	109	400	238
August.....	1,460	195	2	1	83	310	433
September.....	1,280	174	.....	3	70	266	278
Total.....	20,937	2,387	10	15	1,051	3,938	3,901

The following table gives a resume of the work of the section to date:—
FINGER Print Records received and Identifications made from January, 1911, to September 30, 1925.

Year	Records	Identifications
1911.....	5,554	145
1912.....	4,418	227
1913.....	6,510	359
1914.....	8,475	581
1915.....	9,330	756
1916.....	8,009	629
1917.....	7,079	612
1918.....	8,941	670
1919.....	11,306	1,004
1920.....	12,591	1,372
1921.....	17,346	1,906
1922 (9 months to September).....	13,022	1,499
1923 (1-10-22 to 30-9-1923).....	18,788	2,297
1924 (1-10-23 to 30-9-1924).....	20,144	2,309
1925 (1-10-24 to 30-9-25).....	20,937	2,387
Total.....	172,450	16,753

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged Constables (three years).....	57
Engaged Special Constables.....	34
Re-engaged after leaving.....	11
Deserters rejoined.....	1

Total increase..... 103

Discharged through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc..... 141

Total decrease for the year 1925..... 38

Died—

Reg. No. 5488	Sergeant Bishop, W. J.
“ “ 8836	Constable Sibson, W.
“ “ 9791	Constable MacDonald, I. M. (drowned on duty).
“ “ 9818	Constable Cox, L. F. (drowned on duty).

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.—*Concluded*

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 4103	Sergeant-Major Edgenton, W.
" " 3393	Staff-Sergeant Head, A. C.
" " 4054	Staff-Sergeant Mundy, R. B. C.
" " 4347	Sergeant Johnson, W. A.

OFFICERS

Promoted Assistant Commissioner—

Superintendent F. J. A. Demers.
Superintendent R. S. Knight.

Pensioned—

Assistant Commissioner T. A. Wroughton.
Assistant Commissioner F. J. A. Demers.
Surgeon S. M. Fraser, M.D.

Invalided—

Inspector F. H. French, I.S.O.
Assistant Surgeon P. E. Doyle, M.D.

HEALTH

The reports of the principal and other medical officers show that the general health has been satisfactory, and that the sanitary conditions of the barracks are good. Some improvements have been made in the hospital at the depot.

Dr. H. A. Lestock Reid, Acting Assistant Surgeon at Prince Albert, in his annual report states that the general health of those at that post has been good, but adds an expression of opinion that the men's quarters are too draughty and chilly, and a recommendation for a central heating plant.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The interest taken by members of the Force in First Aid work of the St. John Ambulance Association has been well maintained during the year.

Classes were held at the following points: Ottawa (Headquarters, "A" Division, "N" Division), Halifax, Toronto, Regina, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

A satisfactory number of awards were granted during the year, these including 89 certificates, eight labels, and one certificate as instructor. Of those in the force at present 252 hold certificates, and eight of those who took their discharge in the year hold this distinction. There are ten teams, which have done well in the various competitions; the Eastern Shaughnessy Trophy was captured by "N" Division, which also took the Royal Canadian Mounted Police trophy.

On a number of occasions during the year this training was put to practical application, the emergencies presenting themselves alike in city streets and in the wilds. From a considerable list of such cases the following may be extracted:

"On Monday, November, 1924, a young lad named Albert Sullivan, living at Halifax, fell off a high wall and received a compound fracture of the left leg below the knee. First aid was rendered by S/Sergeant E. Carroll and the patient made as comfortable as possible with splints and bandages. Dr. Murphy, who attended later, was pleased to compliment S/Sergeant Carroll on the assistance given."

"First aid was rendered to one Gordon McKay, an Indian on the Kispiox Indian Reserve, Telkwa, B.C., by Constable M. T. Berger, on May 8, 1925. This Indian received injuries to his head while fighting with another Indian. As a fractured skull was feared, the patient was removed to the Haselton Hospital, where he made a good recovery some days later."

The motor cycle patrols on the Banff-Windermere highway rendered first aid on several occasions.

During the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa this year, demonstrations were given by a team from "A" Division on general first aid work; they proved to be very interesting.

Arrangements are now under way further to extend the work of the Association during the coming winter throughout the force.

Every assistance has been rendered by the Director General and the Executive Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association, and by the medical men who conducted the examinations.

HORSES

Cast and sold.....	55
Died.....	5
Destroyed.....	13
	<hr/>
	73

TRANSPORT

The policy of replacing motor cycles by motor cars is being pursued, except in places where we are responsible for traffic control. Our motor transport generally is in good condition.

BUILDINGS

New quarters have been erected at Jasper, and new detachment buildings have been constructed at Hay river. Our buildings elsewhere are in good repair.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing have been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply of forage has been satisfactory and the quality good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

CONTROL OF THE NORTHERN REGIONS

As in former years, extracts are given herewith from reports dealing with the Arctic which are not altogether suitable for incorporation in the body of the report, but which nevertheless merit publication.

PATROL TO KANE BASIN, ELLESMERE ISLAND

As mentioned elsewhere, during April and May, 1925, Corporal T. R. Michelson, who was in charge of the Craig Harbour detachment, made a patrol to the sub-post at Kane Basin, on Rice strait, near cape Sabine. "The route followed," Corporal Michelson reports, "both on the outward and the return journey was: Over the shore-ice to King Edward Point—Clarence Head—a point in Smith sound opposite and about 25 miles east of cape Combermere—northward to Gale point—shore line to Wade point—up Baird inlet—northward up the draw and across Alfred Newlan glacier and the glacier in Ross bay—up Rice strait—Kane basin detachment. While at Kane basin I also patrolled to the mouth of Alexandra fiord with a view to finding a site which I could report upon as suitable for the new detachment. The total distance travelled, including the patrol to Alexandra fiord, was 485 miles, and the time occupied twenty-five days."

He found everything in good order at Kane Basin.

An earlier attempt was foiled by a blizzard. Corporal Michelson left Craig Harbour on March 19, 1925, and reached cape Tennyson, 20 miles distant, without incident, travelling conditions being good. Next day, however, the blizzard blew up from the northeast, and it was impossible to move till the 22nd; on that date they reached cape Norton Shaw, and next day they got to cape Combermere, where conditions became so unfavourable that the attempt was abandoned.

On April 15 Corporal Michelson tried again. He was accompanied by an Eskimo named Klishook, and at King Edward point they met three Etah Eskimos with their teams on their way to visit the detachment. He returned with them, entertained them hospitably, and started once more on April 17, the party now consisting of himself, Klishook, and the three visitors, New-cap-ing-wah, Marshak and Innuitah; the entire party had fifty-four dogs, and five komatiks or sleds. The account of the patrol proceeds:—

"Weather and travelling conditions were good until we reached cape Tennyson, where we struck extremely rough ice, on which 'New-cap-ing-wah' broke the right runner of his kometik. As we discovered it would take some time to repair this, I decided to remain for the night at cape Tennyson, and he mended his runner, while all members of the patrol fed their dogs and generally overhauled their outfit. I made it a principle to feed the dogs daily sufficiently to keep them in good shape and I consider this was sound, as the dogs worked very well.

"We made good time on the 18th, camping at Clarence head. Here we recovered a cache of bear meat placed there by New-cap-ing-wah and Inn-u-itah, which proved of great use to us and I deposited a cache of biscuits and dog meat to be picked up on the return journey. From Clarence head onwards we travelled by night to avoid the fatiguing effect of the sunlight. The following day was intensely cold and we struck very bad conditions of rough ice, badly broken, and strong winds, which continued all the way to Kane Basin detachment. We constantly encountered very high and rugged ice ridges and our kometiks were frequently upset or broken. At times the various members of the party became separated and could not see one another owing to intervening ridges. It was necessary to proceed with great care, in order to avoid getting lost or seriously damaging our kometiks. We struck out from Clarence head in a generally eastern direction to the open water in

Smith sound to hunt bears as we knew that these animals frequent the borders of the shore ice and we desired to secure more meat. On reaching the open water we ascended an iceberg approximately 100 feet high and, with the aid of binoculars, were able to survey a large area. Sighting two bears from this berg, we gave chase and shot both. The patrol then camped 30 miles east of cape Combermere.

"On the 20th we travelled in a northerly direction and covered about 25 miles, reaching a point approximately opposite Roger point. Travelling and weather conditions were as on the previous day, and we were out of sight of land. Native Inn-u-itah and I both smashed our kometiks while on the march. This occurred at a point between two long ice-ridges, the second of which we had been endeavouring to cross for some hours. We finally discovered a place at which it was possible to get over and all hands assisted in shoving each kometik up to the top of the ridge. When my team reached the top they got out of control and, before I could stop them, dashed down the other side. The kometik turned over and fell down an abrupt drop of some six feet, with the result that it was seriously damaged. We halted long enough to repair it and then proceeded on our way. A few hours later, Inn-u-itah, who was a long distance behind, made a distress signal previously arranged, whereupon we went back to him and found that he had smashed his kometik handles, while crossing another ridge in the same manner. We assisted him to repair the damage and went on, camping a short time later. We bore towards Paget Point next day and camped about 10 miles south of it, our experiences being similar to those of the previous day, with the exception that it was without mishap.

"On the 22nd we followed the coast line as far as Wade point, where we camped. Shortly before camping, Klishook shot a bear, unfortunately killing one of Inn-u-itah's best dogs, which happened to be behind the bear. This caused considerable ill-feeling for a while, as Inn-u-itah thought that Klishook had fired carelessly, but good relations were soon restored. We were delayed on this day owing to the breakdown of Marshuk's kometik, which had to be unloaded before it could be repaired.

"Resuming our march on the 23rd, we struck open water near Laconte island, which compelled us to revise our plans and to cover part of the route to Kane Basin detachment overland instead of directly among the sea ice. We accordingly retraced our steps to Baird inlet, up to the draw to Alfred Newland glacier, and thence across the glacier to the glacier immediately south of Kane Basin detachment, at the foot of which we camped. Going up the draw was very difficult owing to the total absence of ice or snow. We had to drag and carry the kometiks over the large, bare rocks, which cut the dogs' feet very badly. When we went over Alfred Newlan glacier we had to travel cautiously, as the surface was so slippery. We placed the dogs in the rear of the kometiks and ropes under the front of the runners. By supporting the kometiks with these ropes and making the dogs pull back, we were able to work the outfits slowly down the slopes. These precautions, however, were unable to avert accident. While crossing a crevasse about three feet wide, which was insecurely bridged with snow, I had a narrow escape from breaking through. A moment later, while Klishook was driving his team across the same crevasse one of the dogs fell through, the trace broke and the animal dropped to a depth of 75 feet or more. We thought we had lost him but we could hear him howling, so formed a long rope by joining lengths of line together. With this rope, we then lowered New-cap-ing-wah, who was the lightest, down the crevasse, from which he succeeded in rescuing the dog unhurt. We then went on without incident to our camp, as already described. On the 24th we descended into Rice Strait, where New-cap-ing-wah left us for Etah, and the patrol proceeded to Kane Basin detachment."

"On our arrival there, all members of the patrol were chilled and tired and the dogs were also very tired. We had no beans, bacon or potatoes and a very limited supply of biscuits."

At Kane Basin, Corporal Michelson gave some rations to his visitors, who left him on their return journey to Etah. On April 26 he made his patrol to Alexandra fiord, reconnoitering several sites suitable for a detachment. The account proceeds:—

"Accompanied by native Klishook, I started for Craig Harbour on April 27, proceeding over the route previously followed to Wade point. Travelling and weather conditions were good, but the temperature was intensely cold. Thence on the 28th we followed the shore line to Gale point. A blizzard developed on the night of the 28th from the northeast, compelling us to remain under the shelter of the two kometiks and the unpitched tent until the evening of the 29th, when the wind abated sufficiently for us to travel, although it continued to blow hard for the rest of the trip. From Gale point, we struck out towards the open water to avoid rough ice south of the point, then finding travelling conditions better near the land, we struck back to the shore line and followed it to a point about ten miles north of cape Faraday, where we camped on the 30th. While at this point I shot a bear. On May 1 we camped just north of the Mittie islands, where another blizzard developed and we had to remain in camp until the evening of the 5th, when we

proceeded to Clarence head. The weather and travelling conditions at this stage were good. Just before camping I sighted two bears on a large iceberg some two miles away. I unloaded my kometik and gave chase. When I thought I had them winded I loosed my dogs by cutting the traces in the usual native way. The dogs dashed after the bears and I took my rifle and followed on foot. The bears ran off and I did not see them again, nor did the dogs return. When Klishook, who, at the time, was several miles behind caught up with me I sent him to continue the search for the dogs. He succeeded in finding three, one of which was badly wounded. Of the remainder, only one subsequently returned to the detachment, fifteen days later, in a starving condition. It was impossible to trace the missing animals owing to the wind, which obliterated all tracks. The loss of these dogs created a serious situation, which we met by dividing the thirteen left with us, Klishook taking seven while I took six.

"From Clarence head, on the 6th, we proceeded to cape Norton Shaw. The travelling was good, though it was very windy, but we could not cover a greater distance owing to the reduced strength of our teams. At cape Norton Shaw Klishook shot a seal, which proved useful to us. The patrol reached cape Tennyson on the 7th and on the following day arrived at Craig Harbour detachment. From cape Tennyson to King Edward point Klishook and I became separated owing to a dense fog and it was necessary to proceed with caution to avoid falling into the open water. We reached the detachment with dogs, men and equipment in good shape and sufficient rations in hand.

"In concluding this report, I wish to commend the natives who accompanied me. They worked hard and were always cheerful and willing to carry out my orders. They met the various situations which arose in a very creditable manner. I am particularly pleased with Klishook. We divided the labour between us. I did the cooking throughout the patrol and he assisted me in every way possible."

CONDITIONS AT CUMBERLAND GULF

An extract is given in the body of the report from Sergeant Wight's report of Pangnirtung detachment. The following additional passages are of interest:—

"The population of the gulf tribe is approximately 65 families, about 350 men, women and children. They are distributed along the north and south shores of the gulf, and congregate into small settlements, with the exception of a few, who isolate themselves from any community when they find a good sealing ground. The Kekerton settlement had a poor sealing season in the autumn of 1924, on account of high winds and were unable to hunt in their kayaks (skin boats). At one period before the freeze-up they were practically destitute. On account of the encampment being situated on a small island, it is impossible to visit them at this time of the year; on the first opportunity the situation was relieved by the issue of the Government sick and destitute allowance pending favourable conditions to extensive hunts. The intensity of cold and the strong off-shore winds throughout the winter months collapsed the sealing altogether; they scarcely obtained sufficient to feed the dogs. The Kekerton people favour the in-shore winds that keep the ice along the land side in the fall and the summer, when there are possibilities of making large seal-hunts. Two small native settlements in the vicinity of Kingwah, visited by patrols during the summer and winter, had a hard time during the freeze-up, complaining about the lack of seals. No cases of destitution were evident. These people are situated at Noonatah and Kingua, the old Dutch Polar station; this is considered a poor sealing ground, although an excellent caribou hunting place, the natives obtaining sufficient all the year.

"At Bon Accord harbour there is a settlement consisting of six families, who were visited several times during the year. In winter numerous seal were obtained at the tide water holes, which are open all the time. These natives are always supplied with meat, and are better hunters than the majority of the Cumberland gulf tribe. To the south-east at Immigen there are ten families encamped, and although it is about the best sealing quarter in the gulf, the natives seldom have meat supplies for future use, and very often during the past winter have complained about being hungry, through not getting in supplies for the stormy weather. Toward the northwest at Kahneerookjuak, Netilling fiord, five native families with Mr. Duval in charge were stationed in an attempt to establish a Hudson Bay company's post. Everything in general proved a failure; the environment, also the fur and seal catch. Owing to the scarcity of their necessity of life, which is the seal, as it supplies them with the fuel for their lamps and food for the dogs and themselves, the natives left Kehneertookjuak and went to Immigen at the end of March. About 40 miles south of Netilling outpost are two families forming an independent camp, dis-united from other settlements. These people, Eskimo Ka-ka and his two sons, are the best hunters in the gulf, and are always in readiness to assist any patrols with a supply of dog feed. The next camp is about 40 miles to the south of Kimetsuet, native Tooloakjuak's camp, who is considered to be the most honest and straightforward native in the gulf.

The male members of this camp of eight families, are all good hunters, and procured sufficient meat to live contented throughout the severe winter. About 20 miles south of this camp is Blacklead island, the last settlement to the south of the Cumberland gulf tribe. The village consists of about 10 families, and is an outpost of the Hudson Bay Company, with Paul Roach, a half-breed, in charge. The natives at the Pangnirtung post are not good hunters; they total about twenty able-bodied men. All the natives of the gulf find a difficulty in adapting themselves to the straightforward barter system of the Hudson Bay Company from the old system of the whalers, who assured them of their food supply in all seasons, irrespective of a successful hunt or not. It seems, and is apparent, that they are incapable of producing the overflowing products of the country, without someone giving them instructions, or urging them continuously to be on the hunt for something. The majority of them cannot even succeed in any undertaking without continual instruction.

"Crime is practically unknown amongst these people, but at various times some of them lose control of their minds, and although a source of worry to their parents and relatives, they are not of a violent nature. This mind trouble seems to be apparent in Ooneeksahgah's family, the members of which are advanced in years. His wife is the sister of Kownang at Kevetuk, both of whom are practically *non compos mentis*.

"A number of ailments are brought to the detachment for attention, and constitute a continual drain on medical supplies, of which we are in possession of an excellent outfit.

"All the poorer class of hunters among the natives congregate around the trade post at Pangnirtung for the summer months, where they are employed rendering and boiling fats for oil until the departure of the ships in September, when the work ceases and they depart for their wintertime camping places around the gulf.

"A patrol is made to Davis strait by dog team each winter to settlements at Kevetuk and Padlee. It is well to keep up the connection with these people (although the patrol is very difficult) on account of their mental condition not being up to the standard of the average native. On the other hand, these people have a hard time during a poor fur year, and if sealing fails on account of lengthy storms, their condition would be serious. The Padleemeot are by far the superior native; their study and practice of elementary personal hygiene is more noticeable. The vicinity of Padlee is a good place for hunting walrus and seals during the late summer and fall of the year.

"All families connected with the killing at Kevetuk during 1922 were visited by the police patrol during the month of January. Native Kidlappik, alias Kidlapokloo, who was involved in the shooting of the deceased Neahkoteah is now at Clyde river, east coast of Baffin island, with his family, having left Pangnirtung in the fall of 1924 by the *s.s. Nascopee*.

"During a patrol to the permanent camping place at Cape Mercy, the Eskimos were badly in need of fat for fuel in their snow houses, and meat for their dogs. The dogs were in poor condition, some of the families travelling to Kekerton island, approximately 90 miles to the north to have them fed. The natives themselves were not in want for food, as the Sabellum Trading Company have a system of rationing their hunters and trappers whether any fur or other skins are procured or not during the bad seasons. It places their natives in the post vicinity in a safe position regarding subsistence, and strange to say, they are not spoiled, it being apparent that they are a party of hard workers.

"A few of the older natives, who are unable to gain means of subsistence, are assisted during the winter months from the Government's allowance, which is in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. Some of them living at isolated settlements, unable to hunt, are always given a share of any hunt by relatives, etc., otherwise they would live a very poor existence.

"Various kinds of game abound in the immediate vicinity of the fiord. Immense herds of the barren ground caribou have been seen on the west side of Pangnirtung fiord, at Coolee river opposite the detachment, also in the V-shaped valleys about 10 miles further north, during the months of October to March. In all the valleys where the vegetation is good, caribou can be observed at different periods of the year. Up to the present time the natives have been in the habit of killing sufficient for clothing alone, but now they are encouraged to kill for the purpose of trading the hides to the trading post, which are eventually shipped by the Hudson's Bay Company boat to Labrador, Newfoundland, where the caribou hides are in great demand. When a large kill is made by the native, only the hides and the sinews are bartered at the post, and without doubt a good deal of the meat is wasted in this manner.

"Wolves are numerous, and always on the trail of the caribou herds. The Eskimo do not make any great effort to destroy them, as to do so it would be necessary for them to go inland to trap; this is almost impossible, as they resent having to go anywhere for any length of time, where the seal is absent.

"There has been a scarcity of the white fox this year, and in addition to it the gulf native is a poor trapper; thus the fox trapping season in the gulf has proved a failure. Arctic hare are in abundance, averaging in weight about six and half pounds. The only sign of ermine and lemming were observed during the late fall, disappearing altogether with the freeze-up.

"Sea mammals are plentiful, consisting of walrus; white whale of the porpoise species; a few large whale; cojook, kyoli, and the netcheck seals are also numerous. The netcheah (baby seals) are innumerable in Cumberland gulf, the breeding season beginning proper about the beginning of April and lasting until the end of May. This period is looked forward to with enthusiasm among the natives, as it provides them with another opportunity for bartering for necessities. Sharks are occasionally seen, also the sword fish or whale killer.

"Trout are numerous in the lakes, likewise the sea, and are found along the gulf shores, especially at the mouth of the streams flowing from the lakes. The bullhead are found, with several other smaller species. These waters also swarm with shrimps, and small shell fish.

"Bird life consists of numerous flocks of eider ducks including several species, which are the only game birds here, being protected by continuous closed season, few being killed, and then only by the natives for food. Sea-gulls, and many species of small birds appear from the south in swarms during April.

"During the summer months the vegetation is exceptionally good. In the 'V' and 'U'-shaped valleys which are their characteristics, thick mosses and grasses thrive luxuriantly, with an abundance of blue, and curlew berries, and several species of small flowers, including the Arctic poppy.

"Spring advanced rapidly during April, and in May the heat of the sun melted the high snowbanks, and the snowwalls around the dwelling house built in December for winter comfort, also forming deep pools of water on the fiord ice, making sled travel almost impossible; this finally ceased in early June, when communication between north and south shores of the gulf came to an end. The fiord ice, measuring 52 inches in April, disintegrated with rapidity, and was carried out by a strong northerly wind on July 8th.

"Early after the departure of the ice from the gulf and fiords, the motorboat *Lady Borden* was launched and prepared for several patrols before the arrival of the Government steamer, which is expected this month. On the 13th-14th July a patrol was made to the Immigen camp, *via* American harbour and Bon Accord harbour, for the purpose of visiting the native settlements. On July 21 to 24 members left again in the *Lady Borden* to the north end of the gulf, on a hunt for dog-feed, accompanying the Hudson's Bay Company party of motor and whale boats on their annual white whale drive at Meelooahlee fiord, Kingwah, approximately six miles northwest of the Old Dutch Polar station. Engine trouble occurring in the Hudson's Bay Company's boat, assistance was rendered by the *Lady Borden* and police party in the work. About 400 whales were driven to the sand-flats and secured, by the Hudson's Bay Company's party. The police party procured 4,000 pounds of the meat, for use as dog food, including thirteen small whales. Most of the Hudson's Bay Company's natives were left at Melloohlee fiord, to attend to the skinning of the animals, and the transportation of the skins and fat to Pangnirtung. The police patrol visited Noonantah settlement, finding the natives contented, with plenty of seal freshly killed. The total distance patrolled exceeded 3,000 miles.

"During all patrols to the native camping grounds, the people have been hospitable and courteous to detachment members, aiding them in every possible way. The best and cleanest tupik is chosen, and the host leaves his quarters at the visitors' disposal. Living their arduous life, these people live together in peace and goodwill. Seal-hunting is their principal occupation throughout life.

"In Cumberland gulf, seven births are known to have occurred, equalizing the deaths. Tuberculosis is the prevailing disease and is hereditary, being the cause of most of the deaths.

"One of the members of the detachment Reg. 9295 Constable Tredgold, T. H., left the post on April 22, in company with Mr. J. D. S. Soper, naturalist of the Geological Survey, for the interior of Baffin island, *via* lake Nettilling, to obtain information on the nature of the country, for future use of members of this detachment.

"With the exception of a few frost bites during the winter, the general health of members of this detachment has been very good."

PORT BURWELL

Another account of local conditions is furnished by Corporal H. G. Nichols in his annual report upon the work at Port Burwell:—

After some details as to the fur trade, sealing season, climatic conditions, etc., Corporal Nichols says:—

"The natives in the vicinity of Port Burwell are all Eskimo, and are divided into two classes or tribes, namely, the Ungavamiut, meaning the people of the Ungava, and the Killiniut, or people of the end of the earth. The former are those who live along the Ungava bay coast, while the latter are those living along the northern Labrador to cape Chidley.

"The Ungavamiuts number eighteen families, with a total of 103. They follow the Church of England religion, and do all their trading with the Hudson's Bay Company.

"The year's register of births and deaths, show three births and two deaths; of the three births, two survived, the third dying after a few days. The second death was that of a young girl of 12 years. Death was apparently due to appendicitis. This occurred in the end of May.

"The average family is not large, births not numerous, and infant mortality high, especially among the Killiniuit tribe.

"The Killiniuits number eleven families, with a total of fifty-two. These people settled at Port Burwell about twenty years ago, having been brought here by the Moravian Mission, from Hebron, Nain, and other Labrador ports. These do all their trading with the Moravian Mission store.

"The year's register of births and deaths for the Killiniuits show two births and one death. The death was that of a boy of 12 years, and the cause consumption.

"In both cases, everything possible to alleviate pain and suffering was done as far as possible, with medical supplies on hand at the detachment.

"The Ungavamiuts are a far superior tribe to their near neighbours, owing to the fact that they are encouraged to live away from the post in snowhouses in winter, and tents in summer, thus living more or less naturally, whereas the Killiniuits have been for years past induced to stay close to the post, living in small shacks, made of wood and sod, as many as three families in one shack, with the natural result that the Ungava people are healthier, stronger, and far better hunters than the Killinik people.

"Christmas week is about the only time that all the Eskimos of both tribes, together with the Pagans, meet.

"All families, young and old, within a radius of 60 or 70 miles arrive at the post, a few days before Christmas, to attend the Moravian Mission church, to receive gifts supplied by the Moravian mission, new dress lengths and clothing are traded in the store for fur and seal skin boots, and all attend church with their new clothes put on over the old and dirty, some even going to the extent of washing hands and faces for the occasion.

"It is the custom to give all children, under the age of 14, among other things, a small coloured candle, which is handed to them lighted. Immediately, upon receipt the light is extinguished, and the candle is crammed into the mouth, thus forming a delicious chewing gum for several days afterward.

"This together with hundreds of dogs fighting and howling around the post, constitute the one bright week of the winter. After several Eskimo dances, the season closes, the natives return to their different winter homes, and peace and quietness again prevails.

"The natives are, on the whole, industrious, quiet, even tempered, and very seldom, if ever, rise to a state of anger. Happy, and good natured, they seem to live only for the present, with never a thought or worry to what the future may bring forth. There is no destitution among them.

"The main source of food supply, is the seal, without which they could scarcely exist, as the seal, not only provides food, but clothing and boots, harness for dogs, skin for kajak, and many other necessities of life. White whale, trout and cod are also used as a food supply.

"The winter is spent in trapping. The only fur-bearing animal in the district is the white fox, with an occasional red fox, or cross, and very rarely, silver and blue.

"It is almost impossible to find two natives who are not related in some way or other. They have intermarried for so many years back, that the term of 'cousin' really has no meaning.

"At present there is no missionary at the post, but the marriage and christening ceremonies are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, Church of England missionary at Fort Chimo, who pays periodical visits to the post during the summer.

"Polygamy is seldom practised, the only cases being those of three of the elder generation. The practice of interchanging of wives is also, I believe completely passed, none having come to my notice during the last year.

"The general health of the natives is fairly good, although there are several cases of tuberculosis and syphilis. The latter disease. . . is, undoubtedly, one of the causes of the high percentage of child mortality, in years gone by.

"There are several old women living on the post, who have borne nine and ten children, none reaching the age of five years."

Corporal Nichols lays stress upon the good feeling prevailing in the white population, and says in conclusion:—

"The country is absolutely barren, not a tree or bush of any description will grow. The only growth is that of moss, which forms a thick carpet like growth over the rocks.

"The ice came in during the first week of December, and remained until the first week of July.

"The winter was a severe one, with a constant northwest wind, and many blizzards. The snow was disappointing, there being practically no sun, but a continual fall of sleet and snow, with heavy damp fog.

CONDITIONS AT PONDS INLET

Two local patrols were made by the detachment at Ponds Inlet in October and November, 1924, the distance travelled being 260 and 170 miles, and the times occupied being thirteen and eight days respectively.

Constable H. P. Friel left the detachment on October 30 for two places named Toon-nee and Kon-a-yoke-to, in the interior of Baffin island southwest of Ponds inlet; he had no Eskimo companion at the outset, as the hunters were fully occupied in looking after their personal needs and in procuring dog-feed. Travelling was laborious owing to ice conditions, and he travelled as light as possible. On November 2 he passed Oliver sound and the entrance to Arctic sound, and on November 3 he entered Payquet bay; this is described as adjoining Arctic sound on the northwest, and the remark is made that its shores are a continuous wall of rocks and cliffs. Constable Friel also mentions a river, the Ee-kud-loo-eet, which flows into the southern end of Arctic sound; the Eskimo were resorting to it for fresh salmon. Falling in with a Hudson's Bay Company trader and some Eskimos, he accompanied them to the native camp, which was reached on November 4; his reception by the natives was cordial. He describes his entertainment thus:—

"My arrival was received kindly by all; after the usual greeting the men unharnessed the dogs and unloaded the komitik. My provisions, etc. were placed in Kominik's igloo, of which I was a guest during my stay. Members of the Hudson's Bay Company were in Peeyooneto's igloo. After biscuits, sugar and tea made the rounds, and the stew pot emptied twice, Kominik related the season's hunt. It appears they had sufficient meat all the time but the shortage of ammunition in this camp hindered a longer deer hunt; the results they had barely sufficient for their own needs, clothing, etc. On this account they were forced to hunt seal at an earlier date, to provide oil for their lamps, and caches for the dark period. Salmon were also caught in large numbers and cached for the winter. The sculpin, a small fish, are very numerous in the bays, but are not bothered with. Before turning in the dogs were fed by Kominik, caribou thighs, and other small pieces were donated by the natives; the snow igloo lined with seal skin, and the fresh meat proved quite a treat after the tent, and canned meats."

While staying here Constable Friel walked inland hunting, observing:—

"The land here, covered with moss, had a gradual incline from the shore, with numerous small lakes inland, which furnish ideal feeding grounds for the caribou."

After sharing the hunts of the Eskimo, and having his clothing and harness mended—the dogs had eaten some of their traces—Constable Friel started on his return journey on November 9, arriving at Ponds inlet on November 11. For part of the way he travelled with an Eskimo, and they camped together; an incident of northern travel is thus reported:—

"We were awakened in the early hours of the morning by the dogs coming into the tent, they having chewed the lines they were tied by. Temporary repairs were made, then we broke camp, each on our respective journeys."

Constable Friel observes:—

"This region is uncharted, a succession of bays all joining one another. Heavy seas are frequent in the fall. The coast-line offers no place for the beaching of boat craft with the exception of the southern and eastern extremities, where the land, rising gently, offers good camping places, with caribou in the immediate vicinity the year round."

Corporal F. McInnes, who was in charge of the detachment, soon afterwards made an excursion to Eclipse sound, going to the southwest corner of Bylot island and Low point in the northern portion of Baffin island. Deer meat was scarce, and a report that narwhal had been caught by the ice in Eclipse sound induced him to go there in hopes of supplementing his supplies. He was accompanied by an Eskimo. As there was no snow for igloo building, a tent was taken, this proving very cold. He left on November 13 and got to the southwest corner of Bylot island by 11 p.m. on the following day. The remainder of the patrol was a hunting trip, indifferent success being attained.

Sundry parties of natives were met, and some time was spent with them; one small camp visited was named Sah-too, near Low point; Corporal McInnes says:—

“The natives at Sahtoo had put in a very hard summer, on the verge of starvation owing to not having any kind of a boat to hunt with. Living on the seals that were shot near the shore where they were able to wade out and get them. Towards the end of the summer one of the men found some drift wood and constructed a skin boat. This was the end of their hardship, as shortly after the boat was completed two narwhal were procured and up to the present sufficient meat has been obtained.”

He adds that during the summer of 1914 three deaths had occurred in this small band.

APPENDIX B

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1925

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																
Halifax.....				1			1	2	2	23		29				
St. John.....								1				1				
Totals.....				1			1	3	2	23		30				
<i>Quebec District—</i>																
Montreal.....				1			1	3	7	10		22				
Quebec.....								1				1				
Totals.....				1			1	4	7	10		23				
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																
Hdqs. Division—																
Dundas Harbour.....										3		3				
Craig Harbour.....							1			2		3				12
Cumberland Gulf.....								1		3		4				10
Ponds Inlet.....				1					1	2		4				17
Port Burwell.....									1			1				
Chesterfield Inlet.....									1	2		3				13
On command.....				1				1	2	9		13				
On leave.....							1					1				
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1		1	2		8	7	13	19	15	67				
On leave.....				1			1	2		1		5				
"A" Division, Ottawa.....				1	1		2	11	14	144	9	182				
Amos.....										2		2				
On leave.....				1				2	1	12		16				
On command.....										2		2				
"N" Division, Ottawa.....				1			2	2	1	22	3	31	22	2	24	
On command.....							1			3		4				
Totals.....	1	1	3	7			16	26	34	226	27	341	22	2	24	52
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																
"O" Division—																
Toronto.....				1	1		1	2	2	14		21				
Haileybury.....								2	1	2		5		3	3	
Sault Ste. Marie.....							1					1				
Niagara Falls.....										1		1				
Windsor.....							1			2		3				
Sarnia.....										1		1				
Muncey.....										1		1	1		1	
Hamilton.....									1	1		2				
Ohsweken.....									1	4	1	6	4	2	6	
Camp Borden.....										1		1	1		1	
On leave.....										1		1				
On command.....									1			1				
Totals.....			1	1			3	4	6	28	1	44	6	5	11	....

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1925—Continued.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Manitoba—</i>																
“D” Division—																
Winnipeg.....				2			1	4	5	15	2	29	3	2	5	...
Brandon.....								1		1		2	2		2	...
Dauphin.....								1		1		2	1	2	3	...
Emerson.....										2		2	2		2	...
Fort Frances.....										1		1	1		1	5
Fort William.....										1		1	2		2	...
Hodgson.....										1		1	1		1	...
Kenora.....											1	1				4
Lac du Bonnet.....										1		1	1		1	...
Norway House.....								1			1	2				9
Shoal Lake.....								1		1		2	1		1	...
Waskada.....									1			1	1		1	...
Westbourne.....										1		1	1		1	...
On leave.....									2			4				...
On command.....										2				1	1	...
Totals.....				2			1	8	8	27	4	50	16	5	21	18
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																
Depot Division—																
Regina.....		1	1	4	1	1	5	10	18	61	12	114	61	14	75	...
Balcarres.....									1	1		2	1		1	...
Bengough.....									1			1	1		1	...
Broadview.....								1				1	1		1	...
Carlyle.....								1		1		2	1		1	...
Estevan.....								1				1	1		1	...
Kamsack.....									1	2		3	2		2	...
Melville.....									1			1	1		1	...
Moose Jaw.....								1		1		2	1		1	...
North Portal.....									1			1	1		1	...
Punnichy.....								1		1		2	1		1	...
Shannavon.....								1		1		2	2		2	...
Swift Current.....									1			1	1		1	...
Weyburn.....				1				1	1	2		5	2		2	...
Yorkton.....								1		2		3	2		2	...
On leave.....									1	1		2				...
On command.....									1	22		23				...
Totals.....		1	1	5	1	1	5	18	27	95	12	166	79	14	93	...
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																
“F” Division—																
Prince Albert.....			1				1	3	4	10	2	21	11	4	15	...
Humboldt.....								1				1	1		1	...
Meadow Lake.....									1			1	1		1	...
North Battleford.....							1			1		2	1		1	...
Onion Lake.....									1			1		2	2	...
Port Nelson.....								1		2		3				7
Saskatoon.....								2	1	1		4				...
The Pas.....								1			1	2				4
On leave.....										1		1				...
On command.....				1								1				...
Totals.....			1	1			2	8	7	15	3	37	14	6	20	11

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1925—Continued.

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																
"K" Division—																
Lethbridge.....			1	1			2	3	6	15	4	32	8	3	11	...
Banff.....				1					2	3	1	7	5		5	...
Big Bend.....									1			1	47	5	52	...
Blairmore.....										1		1	1		1	...
Calgary.....				1			1	1	2	7	2	14	2		2	...
Canmore.....									1			1	1		1	...
Cardston.....								1		1	1	3	2		2	...
Coutts.....									1	1		2	1		1	...
Cranbrook.....									1			1	1		1	...
Drumheller.....									1			1	1		1	...
Exshaw.....										1		1	1		1	...
Fernie.....				1				1	1	2		5	3		3	...
Field.....										1		1	1		1	...
Gleichen.....										1	1	2	1		1	...
Kingsgate.....									1			1	1		1	...
Macleod.....								1		1		2	1	1	2	...
Medicine Hat.....								1				1	1		1	...
Morley.....												1	1		1	...
Newgate.....								1				1	1		1	...
Radium Hot Springs.....										1		1			1	...
Twin Lakes.....										1		1	2	3	5	...
Waterton Park.....									1			1	1		1	...
On leave.....										1		1				...
On command.....										1		1				...
Totals.....			1	4			3	9	18	38	9	82	84	12	96	...
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																
"G" Division—																
Edmonton.....			1	2			2	3	5	6	8	27	11	2	13	...
Peace River.....								1				1				...
Grand Prairie.....								1				1	2		2	...
Grouard.....									1			1				5
Fort McMurray.....										1	1	3				8
Fort Chipewyan.....									1		3	2	8			17
Fort Smith.....				2				1		2	1	4				13
Resolution.....										2	1	4				4
Simpson.....				1						3	1	5				11
Norman.....										2		2				13
Rae.....								1		2		3				12
Providence.....										3		3				7
Good Hope.....										3		3				5
Hay River.....									1	2		3				9
Herschel.....				1					1	1		3				8
Baillie Island.....									1			2				14
Aklavik.....								1		6		7				
Tree River.....								1		2		3				
Jasper.....								1		1		2	1		1	
On leave.....									2			2				
On command.....										2		2				
Totals.....			1	6			2	10	14	40	14	87	16	2	18	126
<i>British Columbia—</i>																
"E" Division—																
Vancouver.....			1	6			2	6	9	15	7	46	55	3	58	...
Victoria.....								1		4		5				...
Esquimalt.....							1		1	9	2	13				...
Penticton.....				1			1	1	1	1		5	4		4	...
Prince Rupert.....				1			1	1	1			4				...
Prince George.....								1		1		2	2		2	...
Telkwa.....									1	2		3	3		3	...
On command.....										1		1				3
Totals.....			1	8			5	10	13	33	9	79	64	3	67	3

DISTRIBUTION—STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1925—*Concluded.*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																
<i>"B" Division—</i>																
Dawson.....				2			2		1	5	2	12		3	3	1
Carcross.....										1		1				
Carmacks.....										1		1				4
Dawson Town Station.....								1		2		3				
Granville.....										1		1		1	1	
Mayo.....							1		1			2		2	2	
Keno.....									1	1		2				
Rampart House.....										2		2				
Ross River.....										1		1				4
Teslin.....									1			1				2
Whitehorse.....				1					2	5	1	9		4	4	
White Pass Summit.....										1		1				
On command.....									1	1		2				
Totals.....				3			3	1	7	21	3	38		10	10	16

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	2	23		30				
Quebec.....				1			1	4	7	10		23				
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	7			16	26	34	226	27	341	22	2	24	52
Western Ontario.....			1	1			3	4	6	26	1	44	6	5	11	
Manitoba.....				2			1	8	8	27	4	50	16	5	21	18
Southern Saskatchewan.....		1	1	5	1	1	5	18	27	95	12	166	79	14	93	
Northern Saskatchewan.....			1	1			2	8	7	15	3	37	14	6	20	11
Southern Alberta.....			1	4			3	9	18	38	9	82	84	12	96	
Northern Alberta.....			1	6			2	10	14	40	14	87	16	2	18	126
British Columbia.....			1	8			5	10	13	33	9	79	64	3	67	3
Yukon Territory.....				3			3	1	7	21	3	38		10	10	16
Totals.....	1	2	9	39	1	1	42	101	143	554	82	977	301	59	360	226

APPENDIX C

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND CONVICTIONS

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

British Columbia	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	1						1	1
Canada Shipping Act.....	1						1	1
Customs Act.....	7	1			6			7
Canada Grain Act.....	1						1	1
Dominion Forest Reserves Act..	1	1						1
Excise Act.....	25	7	1		1		16	25
Explosives Act.....	4	1					3	4
Extradition Act.....	4				4			4
Fisheries Act.....	1	1						1
Food and Drugs Act.....	1				1			1
Immigration Act.....	53	5	1		6		41	53
Indian Act.....	115	96	12		1	4	2	115
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	246	144	15	3		3	81	246
Penitentiaries Act.....	1						1	1
Special War Revenue Act.....	9				9			9
Total.....	470	256	29	3	28	7	147	470

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

British Columbia	Cases Investigated.	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Murder.....	5	2			1	2	5
Assault.....	1		1				1
Bribery.....	1					1	1
Breaking and entering.....	4	4					4
Burglary.....	1					1	1
Concealed weapons.....	2	2					2
Forgery.....	2					2	2
Fraud.....	1					1	1
Intimidation.....	1	1					1
Obstructing police officer...	2	2					2
Theft.....	9	5	1	2		1	9
Vagrancy.....	7	7					7
Total.....	36	23	2	2	1	8	36

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

British Columbia	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>			
British Columbia Liquor Act.....	1	1	1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>			
Motor Vehicles.....	5	5	5
Game Regulations.....	4	4	4
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	1
	11	11	11

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other
than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September
30, 1925

British Columbia	
Department of Agriculture.....	72
Department of Customs.....	29
Department of External Affairs.....	3
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Health.....	467
Department of Immigration.....	135
Department of Indian Affairs.....	23
Department of the Interior.....	19
Department of Justice.....	28
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	594
Department of Mines.....	590
Department of National Defence.....	39
Post Office Department.....	13
Department of Public Works.....	1
Department of the Secretary of State.....	1
Department of the Secretary of State—Naturalization Branch.....	1,025
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquires for missing persons.....	66
Inquiries other police forces.....	78
Accidental deaths.....	1
	3,105

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	8				6	2		8
Excise Act.....	49	13			2	3	31	49
Explosives Act.....	3	2					1	3
Extradition Act.....	1				1			1
Fisheries Act.....	1	1						1
Indian Act.....	141	121	9	1	2	2	6	141
Income Tax Act.....	5	1			4			5
Immigration Act.....	46	4			1		41	46
Lord's Day Act.....	1	1						1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	2	1					1	2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	17	7		2	4	34	64
Post Office Act.....	1	1						1
Railway Act.....	5	5						5
Ticket of Leave Act.....	22				4		18	22
Total.....	349	167	16	1	22	11	132	349

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Attempted murder.....	1	1				1
Attempted suicide.....	1		1			1
Assault, common.....	36	29	7			36
Assault, indecent.....	2	1	1			2
Burglary.....	1				1	1
Causing disturbance.....	4	4				4
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2				2
Causing bodily injury.....	1			1		1
Carrying offensive weapons.....	3	3				3
Drunk and disorderly.....	4	4				4
Driving car intoxicated.....	1	1				1
Damage to property.....	5	5				5
False pretences.....	1	1				1
Forgery.....	1	1				1
Horse stealing.....	2		1		1	2
Indecent exposure.....	1	1				1
Rape.....	1			1		1
Seduction.....	3	3				3
Theft.....	19	13	4	1	1	19
Theft from mails.....	1	1				1
Vagrancy.....	78	77	1			78
Wounding with intent.....	1	1				1
Total.....	169	148	15	3	3	169

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations,
Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Alberta	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Handed over to Depart- ment concerned	Still under investi- gation	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Alberta School Attendance Act.....	3	3				3
Alberta Game Act.....	7	1	2	3	1	7
Alberta Government Liquor Control Act.....	55	50	5			55
Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act.....	7	5	2			7
Alberta Masters' and Servants' Act..	1		1			1
Alberta Stray Animals Act.....	1	1				1
Alberta Domestic Animals Act.....	1	1	1			1
Alberta Insanity Act.....	2	2				2
Alberta Prairie Fire Act.....	3	2	1			3
Total.....	80	65	11	3	1	80
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Fishing regulations.....	19	19				19
Motor vehicles.....	30	23	2			30
Game regulations.....	14	13	1			14
Gambling.....	8	8				8
Miscellaneous.....	12	11	1			12
Total.....	83	79	4			83

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments,
other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to
September 30, 1925

Alberta	
Department of Agriculture.....	1
Department of Customs.....	25
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Health.....	317
Department of Immigration.....	102
Department of Indian Affairs.....	154
Department of the Interior.....	109
Department of Justice.....	16
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1,004
Department of Mines.....	422
Department of National Defence.....	15
Post Office Department.....	22
Department of Public Works.....	1
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	825
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	3
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	111
Inquiries for other police forces.....	52
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....	11
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	114
Accidental deaths.....	8
Suicides.....	4
Inquiries not classified.....	6
Total.....	3,323

CLASSIFIED Summary of Investigations and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.	1				1			1
Air Board Act.	1				1			1
Chinese Immigration Act.	1				1			1
Combines Investigations Act.	5			5				5
Customs Act.	67	31			30	2	4	67
Excise Act.	822	245	30	16	22	4	505	822
Explosives Act.	1	1						1
Fisheries Act.	51	46	3		1	1		51
Grain Act.	1			1				1
Indian Act.	178	153	11		3	3	8	178
Income Tax Act.	7	4	1		1		1	7
Immigration Act.	44	17			25		2	44
Livestock and Produce Act.	1				1			1
Migratory Birds Conservation Act	3	2					1	3
Militia Act.	4	4						4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.	64	11	8		14	4	27	64
Post Office Act.	7	3			1		3	7
Railway Act.	2	2						2
Radio-Telegraph Act.	2	2						2
Special War Revenue Act.	19	14			2	1	2	19
Weights and Measures Act.	1	1						1
Total	1,282	536	53	22	103	15	553	1,282

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault.	5	3	2					5
Corrupting children.	1	1						1
Cruelty to animals.	1	1						1
False pretences.	1	1						1
Fraud.	1	1						1
Forgery.	1					1		1
Obstructing peace officer.	5	5						5
Obstructing public officer.	9	9						9
Offensive weapons.	3	3						3
Prostitution Indian women.	2	2						2
Receiving stolen property.	1	1						1
Robbery, attempted.	1					1		1
Shopbreaking.	3				1	1	1	3
Theft.	3	2	1					3
Theft from mails.	9	2		3	2	2		9
Vagrancy.	11	11						11
Total	57	42	3	3	3	5	1	57

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September, 30, 1925

Saskatchewan		—
Department of Agriculture.....	4	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	6	
Department of Finance.....	2	
Department of Health.....	232	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	70	
Department of the Interior.....	7	
Department of Immigration.....	137	
Department of Justice.....	10	
Department of Labour.....	1	
Department of Mines.....	517	
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	2,473	
Department of National Defence.....	18	
Post Office Department.....	10	
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1	
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	1,014	
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	2	
Miscellaneous—		
Inquiries for missing persons.....	78	
Inquiries for other police forces.....	21	
Inquiries not classified.....	4	
Total.....	4,607	

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Canada Shipping Act.....	1			1			1
Customs Act.....	1	1					1
Excise Act.....	225	51	13		6	155	225
Fisheries Act.....	4	1				3	4
Indian Act.....	204	176	10		2	16	204
Immigration Act.....	9	6	2			1	9
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	1	1					1
Naval Act.....	8			5	2	1	8
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	18	1	5			12	18
Radiotelegraph Act.....	4	3				1	4
Special War Revenue Act.....	2			1	1		2
Total.....	477	240	30	7	11	189	477

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases entered, and Convictions made under the Criminal Code, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Assault.....	4	4				4
Assaulting a public officer.....	3	2	1			3
Assaulting a peace officer.....	1	1				1
Carnal knowledge.....	2	2				2
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1				1
Indecent assault.....	2	2				2
Resisting lawful arrest.....	1	1				1
Theft.....	5	2	1		2	5
Theft from the mail.....	1	1				1
Vagrancy.....	6	6				6
False pretences.....	5			5		5
Total.....	31	22	2	5	2	31

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Manitoba	—
Department of Agriculture.....	4
Department of Customs and Excise.....	430
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Health.....	198
Department of Immigration.....	248
Department of the Interior.....	2
Department of Indian Affairs.....	66
Department of Justice.....	5
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	233
Department of Mines.....	206
Department of National Defence.....	16
Post Office Department.....	17
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	5
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	857
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	93
Inquiries for other police forces.....	23
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	6
Total.....	2,410

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	6	2	1				3	6
Customs Act.....	68	9	3	3	3	3	47	68
Excise Act.....	174	34	5		7	2	126	174
Explosives Act.....	9	3				1	5	9
Extradition Act.....	1						1	1
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	1					1	1	1
Immigration Act.....	12	1				1	10	12
Indian Act.....	159	116	8		1	10	24	159
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	1	1						1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	17	6					11	17
Militia Act.....	3						3	3
Naturalization Act.....	5						5	5
Naval Act.....	11					1	10	11
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	240	47	24	15	1	17	136	240
Post Office Act.....	1	1						1
Radiotelegraph Act.....	17	8					9	17
Special War Revenue Act.....	14	13					1	14
	739	241	41	18	12	35	392	739

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Assault, common.....	6	3	2			1	6
Assault causing bodily harm.....	1	1					1
Assault, indecent.....	2	1	1				2
Burglary.....	1					1	1
Breaking and entering.....	11	4	2			5	11
Bribery.....	3		2			1	3
Carnal knowledge.....	3		2		1		3
Concealing anything capable of being stolen.....	1	1					1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2					2
Counterfeiting.....	2					2	2
Conspiracy to defraud.....	2	1	1				2
Damage to property.....	2	1				1	2
Desertion.....	2					2	2
Escaping lawful custody.....	5		1		1	3	5
False pretences.....	4	1				3	4
Forgery.....	17	3	6	1		7	17
Mischief.....	3	1				2	3
Non-support.....	2	1	1				2
Nuisance.....	1					1	1
Offensive weapons.....	1	1					1
Perjury.....	1						1
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	3	2				5
Robbery.....	2	2					2
Stealing in dwelling-house.....	2	1	1				2
Theft.....	95	15	1	16	10	53	95
Using motor car without owner's consent.....	1	1					1
Uttering forged documents.....	2	2					2
Vagrancy.....	4		1			3	4
Wounding.....	1				1		1
	184	46	23	17	13	85	184

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations
Enforced in Dominion Parks from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>			
Insanity Act.....	2	2	2
Vital Statistics Act.....	2	2	2
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>			
Dominion Parks Reserve Act (Sec. 2).....	1	1	1
<i>Municipal By-Laws..</i>			
Vehicular traffic.....	56	56	56
Indecency.....	1	1	1
Discharging fire arms.....	1	1	1
	63	63	63

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other
than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September
30, 1925

Ontario	—
Department of Agriculture.....	6
Department of Customs and Excise.....	2
House of Commons.....	1
Department of Health.....	289
Department of Immigration.....	11
Department of the Interior.....	35
Department of Indian Affairs.....	67
Department of Justice.....	54
Department of Labour.....	1
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	215
Department of Mines.....	177
Department of National Defence.....	65
Post Office Department.....	4
Department of Public Works.....	6
Department of the Secretary of State.....	13
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	3,310
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	93
Inquiries on behalf of provincial authorities.....	7
Inquiries on behalf of other police forces.....	34
Inquiries not classified.....	29
Total.....	4,521

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	11	1		2	5	2	1	11
Excise Act.....	55	2	3		32	1	17	55
Explosives Act.....	4	3			1			4
Extradition Act.....	3					3		3
Immigration Act.....	16				3	1	12	16
Indian Act.....	127	92	12	1	1	10	11	127
Migratory Birds Act.....	4						4	4
Militia Act.....	31				5	3	23	31
Naval Act.....	8				1	1	6	8
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	345	129	35	37	7	14	123	345
Penitentiaries Act.....	4	1	3					4
Post Office Act.....	18	1	1	1		8	7	18
Radio-Telegraph Act.....	1				1			1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	38	2				2	34	38
	665	231	54	41	56	45	238	665

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault.....	7	1	2	1		2	1	7
Attempt to escape custody.....	1	1						1
Bribery.....	2	1					1	2
Burglary.....	2	1		1				2
Carnal knowledge (S. 301).....	1			1				1
Conspiracy.....	2		2					2
Contempt.....	1	1						1
False pretences.....	2			2				2
Forgery and uttering.....	34	15	2	3	1	2	11	34
Inciting Indians.....	5		5					5
Intimidation and subornation....	5			5				5
Nuisances.....	3	2			1			3
Obstruction.....	11	9	2					11
Offensive weapons.....	1						1	1
Perjury.....	1	1						1
Possession of Government property.....	2	1					1	2
Receiving.....	1		1					1
Theft.....	24	11	2	4	3	1	3	24
Unlawful assembly.....	5	5						5
Vagrancy.....	4	3					1	4
	114	52	16	17	5	5	19	114

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments,
other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to
September 30, 1925

Quebec		—
Department of Agriculture.....	3	
Department of Health.....	74	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	1	
Department of the Interior.....	4	
Department of Justice.....	17	
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	11	
Department of Mines.....	117	
Department of National Defence.....	2	
Department of Public Works.....	1	
Department of Railways and Canals.....	2	
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1	
Department of the Secretary of State.....	1	
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	867	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....	45	
Inquiries for other police forces.....	23	
Inquiries for provincial authorities.....	4	
Inquiries <i>re</i> complaints.....	2	
Total.....		1,175

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal
Statutes from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Maritime Provinces	Cases investi- gated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	20	7		1	7	5		20
Excise Act.....	59	23	2		3		31	59
Migratory Birds Act.....	5	5						5
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	38	6			23	4	5	38
Total.....	122	41	2	1	33	9	36	122

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the
Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Maritime Provinces	Cases investi- gated	Convictions	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>			
Murder.....	1	1	1
Breaking and entering.....	2	2	2
Total.....	3	3	3

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Maritime Provinces		—
Department of Customs.....		20
Department of Health.....		189
Department of Immigration.....		22
Department of Indian Affairs.....		2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		36
Department of Mines.....		44
Department of National Defence.....		27
Department of Finance.....		1
Department of Justice.....		35
Department of Public Works.....		1
Department of Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....		43
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....		28
Inquiries provincial authorities.....		1
Total.....		450

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions obtained under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>					
Inland Revenue Act.....	7	2	3	2	7
Indian Act.....	13	12	1		13
Northwest Territories Act.....	1	1			1
Total.....	21	15	4	2	21

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Yukon	Cases investigated	Convictions	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Drunk and disorderly.....	5	5		3
Theft.....	2	1	1	5
Assault.....	3	3		2
Total.....	10	9	1	10

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations,
Enforced from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Yukon	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Total
<i>Yukon Ordinances—</i>				
Liquor Ordinance.....	12	6	6	12
Game Ordinance.....	2	2	.....	2
Motor Ordinance.....	1	1	.....	1
Insanity Ordinance.....	4	4	.....	4
Yukon Game Ordinance.....	1	1	.....	1
Total.....	20	14	6	20

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other
than Breaches of Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30,
1925

Yukon	—
Department of Agriculture.....	84
Department of Customs and Excise.....	8
Department of Indian Affairs.....	283
Department of the Interior.....	379
Department of Immigration.....	172
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	17
Department of Mines.....	132
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	20
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	35
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	76
Inquiries not classified.....	31
	1,237

CLASSIFIED Summary of Investigations and Convictions made under Federal
Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Northwest Territories	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Still under investi- gation	No pro- secution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>						
Indian Act.....	10	9	.....	.....	1	10
Insanity Ordinance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Northwest Game Act.....	27	17	2	4	4	27
Northwest Territories Act.....	9	4	1	.....	4	9
Prairie Fire Ordinance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	48	32	3	4	9	48

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Entered and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Murder.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Assault, common.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Common nuisance.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
False pretences.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mischief.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Rape.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Theft.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	3	6
Vagrancy.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	29	17	1	1	4	6	29

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Northwest Territories	—
Department of Indian Affairs.....	29
Department of the Interior.....	712
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	7
Department of Mines.....	6
Post Office Department.....	1
Department of the Secretary of State, Naturalization Branch.....	21
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	10
Deceased persons' estates.....	3
Accidental deaths.....	7
Assistance to province of Alberta.....	107
Suicides.....	2
Inquiries not classified.....	10
Total.....	915

RETURN of Fines Imposed and Paid in all Cases, from October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

—	Imposed	Paid	Terms in default			Collected by R.C.M.P.
			Yrs.	Mths.	Days	
Maritime Provinces.....	\$ 9,010 00	\$ 8,800 00	.....	6	.....	\$ 6,270 00
Quebec.....	28,020 00	6,495 00	6	10	6	1,035 00
Ontario.....	17,954 80	8,395 80	10	11	0	2,000 00
Manitoba.....	18,671 00	12,161 00	24	10½	0	6,806 00
Saskatchewan.....	55,098 00	43,622 00	36	0½	0	21,255 00
Alberta.....	11,542 00	7,240 00	4	3	240	350 00
British Columbia.....	14,292 00	5,667 00	8	8	8	630 00
Yukon.....	2,922 10	2,722 10	.....	1	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	1,330 00	1,087 00	.....	4	.....	125 00
Total.....	\$158,839 90	\$ 96,189 90	92	6	254	\$ 38,471 00

ERRATA

P. 62. Para. four, fifth and sixth lines, should read:

“although it cleared soon after we went into camp. We saw three large herds of musk-oxen grazing on the plains two or three miles from our camp, and shortly after turning in for a sleep we were visited by a bear.”

P. 78. In first line “NS.” should read “NE.”

CAS
SG 61
A56

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1926



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief
of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,

*Minister in Control of the Royal Canadian
Mounted Police.*

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS,

OTTAWA, ONT., 1926.

The Honourable the Minister
in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1926.

The most noteworthy feature of the period under review has been the continued decline in strength. As the volume of work continues to increase—it now is nearly thrice what it was immediately after the reorganization of the force—the strain is becoming severe. Our strength is 963 all ranks, and as this includes 87 special constables (dog-drivers, stokers and other employees) the officers and other ranks—who may be termed our net strength—number 876. On September 30, 1925, the total strength was 977, of whom 82 were special constables, leaving the net strength at 895; so that the decrease during the year has been perceptible.

The shrinkage has continued for some time, and is throwing an increased burden of work upon our men. Six years ago the net strength was 1,532 and the number of cases handled was 10,808; four years ago our net strength was 1,145 and the cases handled numbered 14,032; this year 876 officers and other ranks dealt with 28,828 cases. The volume of work performed, in proportion to our numbers, thus is about five times as great as half a dozen years ago. The record may be set out in tabular form:—

Year	Net Strength	Cases dealt with	Number of Cases per individual Member of the Force
1920.....	1,532	10,808	7.1
1921.....	1,555	12,595	8.1
1922.....	1,145	14,032	12.2
1923.....	1,068	16,463	15.4
1924.....	941	30,680	32.6
1925.....	895	26,806	29.9
1926.....	876	28,828	34.1

To the evidence of the statistics I may add the testimony of day by day administration, that in a number of instances during the period under review the work which confronted officers was dealt with only by encroaching upon the proper leisure and hours of rest of their men. The spirit and sense of duty of the force are high and emergencies are encountered uncomplainingly, but I submit that it is not fair to thrust upon the rank and file emergencies which occur only because the work is heavy and the numbers insufficient.

The force, in short, is doing as much work as it can undertake; the demands made upon it show no sign of receding; instead, they promise to grow. They take the forms of an increase in the number of detachments, in the appearance of new sorts of work, and in the increased volume of the work done already. In the

Arctic, for example, there is urgent need for the opening of a new post in Baffin island in the coming summer, and I am under pressure to establish several additional detachments on Hudson bay and the lower St. Lawrence in the interest of the aboriginal inhabitants; in general as a result of the northward shift which is in progress, the number of officers and men in the Far North has nearly trebled in half-a-dozen years. At Esquimalt, to give an instance of another type, the establishment of a permanent guard over the new dry dock is in prospect. And in addition to these specific examples, the number of cases handled shows the increase noted in the foregoing paragraphs, and in the year just closed gained more than 7 per cent upon the figures of 1925.

A feature of the present position of the force is the large deductions made from its disposable strength by sundry forms of duty which for the most part are of recent development. Mention has been made of the Arctic service; in 1920 out of a net strength of 1,532 the force had 27 officers and men in the Northwest Territories and in or near Hudson bay, and to-day with a net strength reduced to 876 we have 69 in those regions. Again, in the organized and populous portions of the country the recent years have seen heavy inroads made upon our numbers by the provision of permanent guards for important places: protection is given day and night to the offices of the Assistant Receivers General at Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Victoria. Guards are required for the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, and for the Customs warehouse at Montreal. In Ottawa the buildings used by Government departments are numerous, tend to increase in number, and demand an ever-growing number of constables for protection. Of late years we have been assisting the Customs service at the boundary and at ocean ports, thus having another standing occupation for a number of men.

Out of a net strength of 876 the permanent guards and protection of public buildings absorb 226, leaving 650 officers and men available for what is termed straight duty. From these latter may perhaps be deducted the 69 in the Far North, leaving 581 to do the work which makes almost the whole of our statistical showing.

A consideration of some importance is that certain of these duties, which immobilize men in on erigid duty, require men of a valuable type. Again, the Officer Commanding in British Columbia remarks that the guard duty at Esquimalt, which accounts for a large proportion of his reduced numbers, is irksome to the young and active men of whom his command is principally composed. In the Maritime Provinces, out of 27 men at Halifax 23 are immobilized in the dockyard, so that after a meagre provision for other necessary services the Officer Commanding has only one spare man for extra duty and for relief work in cases of men being absent sick or on leave; in some sudden calls he has been obliged to trespass upon his men's hours of rest.

In addition to the foregoing deductions, during the period under review I was called upon to lend no fewer than 27 members of the force, including a number of my most experienced detectives, for service with the Customs. For the time being this constitutes still another deduction, leaving barely 550 all ranks.

Even from this a further deduction has to be made. With some 30,000 cases passing through our hands every year, with numerous detachments to administer, and a remarkable variety of duties to perform, it is clear that alike at divisional posts and at headquarters much staff and clerical work is needed; every case handled comes under review and direction at headquarters, and no small part of the successes which we have been fortunate enough to achieve is to be attributed to the central control and co-ordination which are maintained. Thus there is another deduction for staff and clerical work, and a considerable one. And once again, there are the recruits at the depot and the necessary training staff.

Again, from time to time drafts are made upon my disposable strength for non-continuous services. For example, the duty of escorting the harvesters'

excursion trains during the summer just past meant the services of 49 men for five weeks, and the supervision of race tracks absorbed 17 non-commissioned officers and men for period varying from 16 days to four and a half months. A task which periodically taxes our resources is the provision of special guards during the week or so when income tax payments are heavy.

In my annual report for 1925 I observed that "in my opinion the reduction of strength has proceeded as far as is consonant with efficient administration, and with the satisfactory performance of the multifarious and widely extended duties of the force." In particular I wrote:—

"There is one great need of a police force to keep in mind—that of a reserve of strength, to give it elasticity, the power to meet unexpected demands. Emergencies seldom if ever give notice in advance, and if the strength of a police force is closely adjusted to its ordinary daily duties, an unforeseen crisis will find it so weak that those responsible for it must make the difficult choice between inability to meet the new call or the neglect of urgently necessary tasks elsewhere. . . .

"Again, this force for half a century has based itself upon prolonged and rigorous training—a recruit should spend at least six months at the depot; and the training establishment and its young constables constitute a necessary part of what I have termed our reserve. It is further to be observed that a force whose members are prepared so carefully is not susceptible of very rapid expansion. In this connection I may remark that at present, owing to the few accessions of the past two or three years, the average length of service of the force has increased, with the result of a gratifying state of efficiency. Only by a high level of proficiency and zeal, indeed, could we cope with the present volume of work."

The foregoing remarks still apply, as does another observation of a year ago, that the drop in numbers has caused a block in promotion which is not in the interest of the force.

Above all I direct attention to what I said in 1925 about the possibility of an emergency. That emergency has come, in the appeal for assistance by the Customs Department. It has been met, but with difficulty.

I may condense what I have said as to falling strength and rising work into the following table. This takes 1920 as the starting point, 100 being the index figure for both:—

Year	Index of Net Strength for the year	Index of Cases dealt with in the year
1920	100.0	100.0
1921	101.5	116.5
1922	74.7	129.8
1923	69.7	152.3
1924	61.4	283.8
1925	58.4	248.0
1926	57.1	266.7

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE

The details as to strength of the force on September 30, 1926, are 53 officers, 910 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 314 horses. On the corresponding date in 1925 the strength was 53 officers, 924 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 360 horses.

Excluding special constables, the accessions to the force numbered 105; of these 7 were former members of the force who rejoined after leaving, and 98 were recruits. The number of applicants was 2,196.

The following shows the distribution in the several provinces and territories on September 30, 1926:—

	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Vet. Surgeon	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	1	2			7	9	11	23	11	66				
Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	1	2	23		28				
Quebec.....				1			1	2	9	21	3	37				
Ontario.....			2	6			5	18	36	201	14	276	31	6	37	8
Manitoba.....				3			2	5	7	26	4	47	14	2	16	13
Saskatchewan.....		1		4	1	1	6	24	30	90	14	173	87	20	107	6
Alberta.....			2	5			6	13	19	47	21	113	67	12	79	10
British Columbia.....			1	9			3	11	14	46	9	93	63	3	66	6
Yukon Territories.....			2	2			3	1	6	17	3	34		9	9	19
Northwest Territories.....				4			1	4	6	33	8	56				157
Baffin Island.....									1	6		7				26
Ellesmere Island.....							1			2		3				24
North Devon Island.....										3		3				12
On loan to Customs Department.....			1				3	12	2	9		27				
Totals.....	1	2	11	37	1	1	39	100	137	547	87	963	262	52	314	281

On the same date the distribution into Posts and Detachments was:—

	Divisional Posts	Detachments
Maritime Provinces	1	1
Quebec	1	3
Ontario	2	13
Manitoba	1	10
Saskatchewan	2 (1 Depot)	21
Alberta	2	22
British Columbia	1	13
Yukon Territory	1	10
Northwest Territories	—	15
Baffin Island	—	2
Ellesmere Island	—	1
North Devon Island	—	1
	<u>11</u>	<u>112</u>

This represents an increase in the number of detachments, from 106 to 112. The increase is fairly general, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia each showing one more than in 1925, and Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories each two more; in Manitoba there was one fewer, and in the other territorial divisions the number was unchanged. Of late years there has been a decline in the dissemination of the force, which seems to have reached its limit. The tendency now is to increase the number of detachments, as I already have noted. The number of detachments has been: in 1922, 124; in 1923, 117; in 1924, 113; in 1925, 106.

The alterations of strength of personnel in the several districts have been:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Maritime Provinces.....	25	32	33	32	31	30	30
Quebec.....	8	23	31	27	24	23	31
Eastern Ontario.....	395	442	325	343	339	341	334
Western Ontario.....	31	37	34	37	46	44	41
Manitoba.....	189	203	100	85	55	50	54
Southern Saskatchewan.....	354	277	225	214	159	166	142
Northern Saskatchewan.....	53	60	58	49	41	37	37
Southern Alberta.....	248	211	121	103	97	82	79
Northern Alberta.....	89	104	92	87	90	87	98
British Columbia.....	229	238	157	128	97	79	82
Yukon Territory.....	50	53	51	43	41	38	35

The boundaries of our districts are not identical with those of the provinces and territories whose names they bear. Southern Alberta includes the Eastern Kootenay district, Manitoba a portion of western Ontario, and Eastern Ontario a portion of western Quebec; while the Western Arctic region is administered by Northern Alberta, and the Eastern Arctic by Headquarters, which are situated in eastern Ontario.

VOLUME OF WORK

The volume of work performed is maintained, and this year shows an advance of 2,200 (or 7 per cent) upon the record of 1925. Figures already given show how remarkably our work has grown, from about 10,000 cases in 1920, when the re-organization took place, to our present volume of between 25,000 and 30,000. In 1924 the record exceeded 30,000, but this was in part due to a special duty of a non-recurring type, the field work associated with a general registration of the Chinese population, which entailed about 4,000 cases which have not presented themselves again. In 1924, also, cases arising from illicit manufacture of liquor were numerous, and in 1925, as well as in this year, declined greatly, this following upon the abandonment of prohibition by several provinces.

In addition to the "cases" for which credit is taken in the statistics given in the preceding paragraphs may be mentioned a rather heavy piece of work performed, the taking of the census in certain of the wilder portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. This involved long and arduous journeys by nearly twenty parties and the travelling of about 12,000 miles; in all 7,598 persons were enumerated.

Our work is classified under four general headings.

The enforcement of federal statutes. In earlier years this was regarded as the regular, as well as the principal work of the force; as it stands now it consists of the enforcing of the penalty clauses of the various federal statutes with which federal departments are directly concerned. Full particulars are to be found in Appendix B; the tabular comparative statements already given show that the cases of this nature rose from about 2,000 in 1920 to nearly 7,500 in 1923, fell to little more than 4,000 in 1925, and increased during 1925-26 by nearly 5 per cent.

The enforcement of the Criminal Code in certain localities and under certain conditions. We are charged with the maintenance of law and order in the Northwest Territories, in the Yukon Territory, in the National parks, and in Indian reserves. We also act when departments of the Federal Government are the

aggrieved parties in breaches of the Criminal Code, as in thefts of Government property.

Further, by virtue of special arrangements between the Federal Government and the provincial administrations of British Columbia and Alberta, we enforce both federal and provincial laws in the federal parks in these two provinces; this entails a certain amount of work almost of a municipal nature. In other cases the provincial administrations are responsible for the enforcement of the criminal law.

Investigations for other departments, which have increased so rapidly, consist of special inquiries and investigations concerning departmental matters made at the request of the Federal Government departments, together with a number of miscellaneous cases, such as the rendering of assistance to provinces and to other police forces, searches for missing persons, etc. This sort of duty naturally is closely associated with the enforcement of statutes, as when an inspection of a number of hardware stores shows that most of them have obeyed the Dominion Explosives Act, but results in the prosecution of one or two which have contravened the regulations: the law-abiding merchants contribute to our investigations, the recalcitrants to our enforcement work. Here again, as with regard to the Criminal Code, detailed figures are to be found in Appendix B.

As in recent years, the great bulk of cases handled falls under the last named of these classes; the proportion this year is 80.7 per cent, or just over four-fifths, as against 81.1 per cent in 1925. "Cases under the Criminal Code" and its allied classification of "provincial statutes and parks regulations" have increased somewhat proportionately, but still constitute a small part of our total showing. A comparative analytic statement is:—

—	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Federal Statutes.....	2,068	3,675	5,235	7,447	5,210	4,173	4,379
Criminal Code.....	152	513	470	807	701	633	761
Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations.....	88	172	219	294	238	257	408
Investigations for other de- partments.....	8,560	8,235	8,108	7,915	24,531	21,743	23,280
	10,808	12,595	14,032	16,463	30,680	26,806	28,828

The remarkable thing about the foregoing tabulation is the sudden growth of cases listed as investigations for other departments; this category declined until 1924, then suddenly trebled, and retains its high figure. This class is made up of a large number of items, some of which by their nature fluctuate exceedingly. Mention already has been made of the non-recurring Chinese registration in 1924. The changes in a number of classes may be set forth as follows:—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Naturalization inquiries.....	4,396	3,858	8,638	7,982	9,042
Marine and Fisheries.....	15	701	2,649	4,590	5,274
Mines.....	153	502	2,407	2,211	1,902
Health.....	346	217	1,846	1,866	422
Interior.....	125	492	1,047	1,257	1,491
Immigration and Colonization.....	567	272	4,970	827	882
Customs and Excise.....	116	245	524	520	743
Indian Affairs.....	81	186	415	695	623

The fluctuations thus set forth have varying explanations. The surprising rise in the case of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is chiefly accounted for by the issue of radio licences. The drop in the case of the Department of Health is due to the discontinuance of the inspection by us of the records of sales of narcotic drugs by druggists, other arrangements having been made for the performance of this service.

Naturalization inquiries are made at the request of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada; many of these are made in cities, but often they involve long journeys by saddle horse or motor car into out of the way districts. As in recent years, Eastern Canada accounts for more than half of these, in contrast to the state of affairs in 1920, when four-fifths of the inquiries were prosecuted in the West. In the period under review 4,898 out of the 9,042, or 54 per cent, were made in east of Manitoba; Ontario provided 3,562 of these, while Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba each had rather more than 1,000.

The main portion of our work continues to be done in the West; out of our 28,828 cases the West accounted for 20,247, or just over 70 per cent, as against 8,581 Eastern cases, or not far short of two-thirds. A more detailed analysis of the several classes is:—

	Federal Statutes	Criminal Code	Provincial Statutes and Parks Regulations	Investigations for other Departments	Total
<i>The West—</i>					
British Columbia.....	341	58	3	2,424	2,826
Alberta.....	486	177	248	3,363	4,274
Saskatchewan.....	1,182	47		5,047	6,276
Manitoba.....	571	37		2,637	3,245
Yukon.....	17	12	14	2,180	2,223
Northwest Territories.....	38	38		1,327	1,403
	2,635	369	265	16,978	20,247
<i>The East—</i>					
Ontario.....	871	245	143	4,242	5,501
Quebec.....	789	142		1,758	2,689
Maritime Provinces.....	84	5		302	391
	1,744	392	143	6,302	8,581
Total.....	4,379	761	408	23,280	28,828

PATROLS, GUARDS, ETC.

The foregoing statistics do not completely represent our work; indeed, they may almost be said to represent that performed by those whom I have described as my disposable strength. Much of our work is protection, that is, the prevention of depredation or disorder—and success in that means the absence of “cases.” Public property is guarded as well as Government buildings and dock-yards, and so are depositaries of public moneys; and a number of the other duties upon which I have enlarged in earlier paragraphs fall into this category. Again, many of the long patrols in which we take pride have for their purpose the supervision of remote areas and isolated communities rather than the detection of infractions of the law. This applies with especial force to the detachments in the Arctic; the work is most arduous, and of great national importance, and yet, if one or two exceptionally busy detachments such as those at Aklavik and Herschel island are excluded, unproductive of the specific tasks which find their way in statistics. Another type of duty is that of protecting distinguished visitors, in which the lack of untoward incidents is the measure of our success.

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES

The Prairie Provinces extend northward into a wild region, devoid for the most part of modern means of communication and sparsely inhabited. The force assists both Manitoba and Saskatchewan in the administration of this northern belt. In addition to occasional co-operation with the provincial police, by arrangement with the provincial authorities we discharge a number of duties, such as the issuing of marriage licenses, the administration of game laws, the keeping of certain records, etc.

A certain amount of revenue is collected as a result of these activities. In Alberta game licences collected at Fort Smith and Chipewyan amounted to \$183, while the fur tax levied at those two places amounted to \$8,586.48, making a total revenue obtained for the province of \$8,769.48. Game licences issued at Port Nelson brought the province of Manitoba \$1,400, while at Port Burwell licences and tax amounted to \$575.10, the province of Quebec being the beneficiary. The total revenue gained for the provinces thus was \$9,356.58. The game licences issued numbered 103; the fur tax receipts, 181.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Reference has been made already to the quantity of work done for other departments, and detailed figures are given in Appendix B. This class of work is exceedingly varied—often is interesting—and a few general notes are given upon some of the services which we have rendered to certain other departments; further, the reports of the Officers Commanding Districts, extracts from which are to be found on later pages, contain additional particulars. A principle underlies this class of our duties. A great number of the departments of the Government from time to time require services of a field or executive nature: The Department of Mines needs to have hardware stores, local contracting operations, etc., watched to make sure that its regulations regarding the storage of explosives are observed; the Department of Marine and Fisheries is interested to see that the multitude of persons who use radios take out proper licenses, and that fishery regulations are obeyed; the Department of the Interior wishes to have migratory birds protected, persons who trespass on timber reserves brought to book, its game protection system enforced in remote places; these are but examples, which are supplemented in the paragraphs which follow. If we did not undertake these duties, it would be necessary for the departments concerned either to leave the work undone; or to employ private agencies, a course which would present problems of control; or to enlarge their staffs, so that each would have a separate force of field agents. If the last of these expedients were tried, it is safe to say that the aggregate number of persons employed, and the total cost, alike would exceed present figures. For example, the Department of Fisheries is mainly concerned with the sea and the Great Lakes, but the protection and regulation of the fisheries in the prairie rivers and in the innumerable lakes north of the prairies is an appreciable interest; and from time to time our men, often as an incidental feature of a patrol undertaken primarily for other purposes, help it to enforce its measures. A further advantage in having one force to discharge these ancillary services is that it is possible to have uniformity in methods of investigating, reporting, etc., and we avoid alike duplication of effort and working at cross-purposes. In one more or less inaccessible settlement, for example, it might be necessary about the same time to investigate the illicit manufacture of spirits, the selling of liquor to Indians, the illegal netting of fish, the slaughter of migratory birds, the raiding of Crown timber reserves, the use of unlicensed radios, the storage of explosives, and applications for naturalization; it would be wasteful to despatch eight separate agents there, when one member of the force on one patrol could attend to all these matters.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Our work this year in regard to the suppression of the traffic in narcotic drugs has had two principal characteristics, the continuance of the policy of striking at principals rather than at the wretched creatures who are their tools, and the purification of the medical profession by the exposure and conviction of a number of its members—few in proportion, I should add—who have sunk into the practice of dispensing these drugs illegally. The first-named course of action is laborious and difficult, as these people are wary and cunning, and safeguard themselves in such ingenious ways that it is difficult to establish a direct connection between them and the traffic.

The bulk of this duty consists of detail work, often of a laborious nature. One cluster of cases exhibits both aspects of our policy, worked out in one locality. Early in 1926 complaints were made as to unsatisfactory conditions in and near St. Joseph d'Alma, a small place in the vicinity of Chicoutimi. Local conditions impeded this investigation considerably, but patient and persistent work resulted in a number of convictions. Two men who were operating the local centre for the traffic were each fined \$200 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; a doctor who had given prescriptions for narcotic drugs was fined \$200, and a druggist whose records were found to be improperly kept was fined the same amount. A curious incident in connection with this case was that after the principal trafficker had been sentenced to jail he was released on bail by a local justice of the peace; this came to our knowledge, and was corrected.

Some of the traffic is carried on across the international boundary, and a smart piece of work during February, 1926, by Royal Canadian Mounted Police detectives of the Montreal district, in conjunction with United States officers, resulted in the seizure of twenty-two ounces of narcotics and the arrest of a white man named Robert A. Price and two Chinese. Price, who lived in Sherbrooke, was an object of much interest to the American authorities, as he was an important link in an organization by which narcotic drugs were smuggled from Montreal to customers in the United States; he once had been convicted in the courts of that country and heavily fined. The initiative in this case came from the American authorities, and the agents who worked on it expressed satisfaction with the assistance and co-operation which they received from us. Price was sentenced at Montreal to three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000, and one of the Chinese, Wong Poy, to two years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine; the other Chinese was acquitted, as being Wong Poy's employee.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Our relations with the Department of Customs and Excise have been of an unusual nature, owing to the investigation by the parliamentary committee into preventive work. Assistance was given to this committee in several respects, and a number of officers and other ranks of the force gave evidence. Subsequently, in July and August, 1926, I was required to place at the disposal of the Department of Customs and Excise a number of members of the force; these included a number of my most valuable detectives. They have passed out of my control—though I desire to observe that, inasmuch as that they belong to this force, I still in a measure am responsible for them, and they swell the numbers credited to the force. I may add that in their absence my own work is handicapped.

The occurrences narrated in the preceding paragraph are independent of a considerable amount of assistance of the ordinary sort. Of recent years a number of our men have aided in the administration of the service, and on the international boundary in Western Canada this tends to increase, Bengough

being an instance of a customs port where our men are useful. In the Arctic we continue to act for the department.

A curious case of smuggling an aeroplane into Canada was dealt with in August, 1926. Two men undertook to transport liquor by aeroplane into the United States, using a farm near Emerson, Man., as the Canadian end of the route, and incidentally failing to notify the Canadian authorities of the entry of their machine. American Customs officers warned our detachment at Emerson, and it was seized; it had been damaged, and parts for repairs had been brought across without customs entry. The men were fined.

Acting in concert with police authorities of the counties of Middlesex and Elgin, and the Excise authorities, members of the force on June 1, 1926, made an interesting seizure in the township of Yarmouth. In a farmhouse a huge still was found, so large that it required the cellar, first floor and attic of the house for its accommodation; it had a high pressure steam boiler, and needed two gasoline engines; the three copper tanks were six feet in height and four and a half feet in diameter. The amount of alcohol seized exceeded one thousand gallons. This elaborate plant was for the redistillation of denatured alcohol. It took several trucks and a number of men to move the plant. Four men were arrested, one of them the owner of the house.

An unusually difficult case was handled in Regina. Extensive thefts of alcohol from a bonded warehouse being suspected by the Department of Customs and Excise, and the local circumstances being unfavourable to investigation, a detective was sent from a distant division; after prolonged and difficult work two men were caught in the act of handling stolen alcohol. They were convicted under the Saskatchewan Liquor Act and heavily fined. Some other breaches of the law were disclosed in the course of the operation.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

A patrol of about a thousand miles into a very remote part of northwestern Ontario was caused by reports of the dangerous insanity of a primitive bush Indian named David Beardy, living near Trout lake, a body of water near the Severn river. As Trout lake is in Ontario, the provincial authorities asked us to attend to the matter, Inspector F. J. Mead having a commission as magistrate in Ontario. Inspector Mead and Sergeant J. E. Capstick, M.M., in charge of the detachment at Norway House, made the patrol in February and March. A difficulty was that outside the bare fact that the area in question was in the general vicinity of Sashigo lake, no information could be obtained, and that with the exception of one or two Indians no person at Norway House had ever traversed the route to be followed. After a good deal of difficulty an Indian was found who had been as far east as Sashigo lake, and on February 22, 1926, the party left with two dog teams. On February 28 they arrived at Island lake, approximately 195 miles east of Norway House; here also information as to the exact location of the band to which the insane Indian belonged was lacking. Inspector Mead pushed on by Red Sucker lake and O'Ponask lake to Sashigo lake, no information of value being obtainable on their way; at Sashigo lake they found that the band was at Mitsican lake, three days' travel to northeast, and were able to secure a guide. At Mitsican lake, which was reached on May 10, they found a camp of sixteen Trout lake Indians, one of them being the patient, David Beardy. Inspector Mead pushed 60 miles further on to Trout lake, where there are three white men, two fur traders and an Anglican missionary.

It was learned that David Beardy had been insane since October, 1925. His brother had cared for him until he himself had been in danger of losing his mind and had been separated from him by the other Indians. This band was in great fear of the patient and treated him with much reverence as well. The unfortunate man, who was persuaded that he was being bewitched by a medicine

man some distance away, was taken out, improving in health and spirits as soon as he was in our charge. As detention in an asylum in Ontario would have meant his having no one with whom he could converse, an arrangement was made whereby he was treated in the Dynevor Hospital for Indians at Selkirk, where he improved so much that he may soon be able to return to his band.

Reference is made later in this report to the long patrol made in northern British Columbia to bring the Indians there under control.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

During the year just ended the quinquennial census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta was taken, and as usual the work of enumeration in certain of the wilder regions in the northern portions of these provinces was performed by this force. In all seventeen parties were sent out, and the distance travelled by them was about 12,000 miles; of these patrols seven were of 1,000 miles or more, and one exceeded 1,500 miles. Two of them took about six weeks, and three more a month or over, while several accounted for between twenty and thirty days. Travel was by railway train, "speeder", steamboat, motor-boat, canoe, team and saddle horse, with occasional stretches of walking; the weather to a considerable extent was stormy and rainy. Sergeant A. R. Schultz of the Grouard detachment in reporting on the enumeration at Whitefish lake and Prairie lake, says:—

"On June 8 I left Whitefish lake with the buckboard at 9 a.m. and arrived at the detachment at 9 p.m.; it rained most of the day. It is estimated that it is 95 miles from Grouard to Prairie lake and there is a fairly good road to Salt Prairie for a distance of 17 miles, but from there on the condition of the roads is abominable. It is a series of mudholes, fallen trees and muskeg."

In this region only seven people speak English and five speak French as their mother tongue, the rest being Cree half-breeds and non-treaty Indians. Sergeant J. E. Capstick, M.M., of the Norway House detachment took the census at that place and at one or two settlements on the coastline of lake Winnipeg, made a patrol to Cross lake and Sipiwesk lake, to the north and between Norway House and the Hudson Bay railway, and made another patrol northeast to God's lake, and the vicinity; the weather was bad and travel on the large lakes at times was risky. His report includes the following passages:—

"Altogether the patrol covered an approximate mileage of about 1,100 miles. Some 75 portages were made, ranging from 10 yards to one and one-half miles. The number of rapids run became such a common occurrence that I early gave up the attempt to keep a tally of same.

"I found the water in the Nelson river to be at least two feet below last year's level, and on this account was very surprised to find the Gunisao and Echmanish rivers to be so high. On the other side of the divide I found the Island Lake river to be very low, and the Hayes river in a high state of flood. God's lake, the largest sheet of water, was fully four feet below last year's level."

Corporal W. H. Bryant of Fort Chipewyan had the region along the Mackenzie river from lake Athabasca to the northern provincial boundary at Fitzgerald, and the whole of the region bordering lake Athabasca, this meaning two patrols by motor-boat, one up and down the river, and one from end to end of the lake; the mileage was 1,314. He remarks in his report:—

"While we were delayed very much by the exceptionally bad weather, and were uncomfortable with so much wet weather, also rather crowded, we saved considerable time through being able to cook our meals on the boat, when it was not too rough, by means of an 'Evinrude' two-burner gasoline stove, which I have purchased personally. If we had had to land for meals we would have lost from three to five hours daily in travelling time.

"Having Constable Rivett-Carnac on this patrol helped considerably, for it allowed us to travel at all hours, by the three of us taking turns, Constable Carnac and myself looking after the engine and relieving Special Constable Heron from steering from time to time."

COUNTERFEITING

An interesting and complicated case of assistance to the United States authorities occurred in Montreal, with ramifications extending to the United States, to Halifax and to "rum row." In November, 1925, certain Americans, acting as the emissaries of more important persons in the background, attempted to induce Canadian paper manufacturers to make a considerable quantity of paper resembling that upon which liquor permits are printed by the prohibition enforcement authorities of the United States; these overtures were not considered by the firms approached, but one of them, situated in Montreal, warned this force. On our informing the United States authorities, they took a grave view of the affair, and at their instance we induced a manufacturing establishment to assist us to entrap the persons in question. The negotiations and the making of the paper took time; at one time requests were made for the counterfeiting of the paper used in American withdrawal permits, and on another there was talk of "currency" paper; there also were sundry evasions and shifts on the part of the persons ordering the paper. This caused the work of watching to be tedious and difficult; an incident of the preparatory phase of the operation was a brilliant feat of "shadowing" by one of our detectives, who by it established the identity and New York address of the two men who were the mainspring of the operation. It was our desire to shepherd the contraband paper and its purchasers across the border and into the arms of the American authorities; but it turned out that a part of the order was destined to be shipped to Newfoundland and from there sent to the United States by water, and further, while it is not certain, it is possible that the greater portion of the paper manufactured was intended to be left indefinitely in Montreal; a comparatively small proportion of the total order would have been ample for the probable purpose of those giving the order. Thanks to the minute watch kept by our men, this unwelcome development was observed and it was necessary for us to arrest those men engaged in the plot who were in Montreal. Four men were charged with forging trade marks, counterfeiting stamps and other offences with the object of defrauding the Government of the United States; after the date of the closing of this report the case against them fell through, but several of them are being prosecuted in the United States.

An odd feature of this case was the difficulty experienced in establishing any specific protection given by United States legislation or regulation to the paper used for official documents connected with the enforcement of prohibition, such as withdrawal orders, liquor permits, etc.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE

Mention already has been of the collection of over \$9,000 in revenue for the provinces. In addition to fines, considerable amounts are obtained for several departments of the Dominion Government. Thus at Herschel island we collected \$28,830.91 in customs dues and \$10,289.86 in income tax, the latter work including the making out of the forms in most cases. At Pangnirtung and Port Burwell we collected \$501.12 and \$468.72 respectively in customs dues. For the Northwest Territories and Yukon branches of the Department of the Interior we collected game licences, animal and bird, between June, 1925, and June, 1926, to the extent of \$18,771, while we paid wolf bounties amounting to \$12,930, the pelts being received in return for the payments. The radio telegraph licences collected for the Department of Marine and Fisheries added \$5,703 to the figures. Thus a recapitulation shows the following collections of revenue:—

Department of Customs and Excise.....	\$ 24,800 75
Department of Interior.....	31,701 00
Department of Finance	10,289 86
Department of Marine and Fisheries	5,703 00
	<hr/> 72,494 61

Adding the revenue collected for provincial administrations, we have a total collection of revenue (other than fines) of \$81,851.19.

As the amount of fines actually collected by us was \$35,484.29 (out of a total of \$372,362 imposed and \$305,254 paid in cases initiated by us), the total amount of money passing into the Dominion treasury through our hands was considerably over \$100,000.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

The strange incident of the illegal landing of a number of Italians from the ss. *Dori* in September, 1926, was the occasion of some quick work by Inspector La Nauze and the members of the force stationed at Halifax. On Sunday afternoon, September 12, the *Dori* appeared near Hubbards on St. Margaret's bay, some 30 miles west of Halifax, and more than a hundred Italians disembarked from her. At 9 p.m. that evening Inspector La Nauze received a telephone message from the collector of customs at Hubbards apprising him of the occurrence, which had caused great local excitement. Inspector La Nauze warned the Dominion immigration agent, asked the Chief Inspector of the Eastern Fisheries Division to send the fisheries protection cruiser *Arleux* to intercept the *Dori*, communicated with the military authorities, collected all his own men who were available, and repaired to the scene; by 10.30 p.m. he was at the head of St. Margaret's bay, some 20 miles from Halifax. Learning that the unwelcome immigrants were approaching, he arranged to have them intercepted and detained; he then proceeded to the ship, and at daybreak placed a guard on board her; soon after the *Arleux* arrived. In the course of September 13 all the Italians were intercepted and conducted to Halifax, and rumours that there had been collusion with an American tourist with an Italian name who happened to be in the vicinity were investigated and proved to be groundless. Some of the stories afloat during this night of activity were amusingly wild. Tact was shown by the subordinate ranks in dealing with the stowaways, and the response to the sudden call was excellent.

When these unfortunate men subsequently were deported, precautions to avert disorders were then taken by us and the embarkation took place without incident.

POST OFFICE

Robberies of and frauds upon the post office are numerous in the aggregate, and are a source of much labour; for the most part, however, the cases are petty, and in addition they usually call for patient investigation, which sometimes extends over years. An example of the puzzling occurrences which sometimes present themselves under this heading is the disappearance of a locked mail-bag, of trifling value, from the middle of a load carried by a rural mail courier from Prince Albert, Sask., to some villages in the neighbourhood of that place. The circumstances at present are baffling, but the investigation will be continued. A case which has led to the courts is the theft on April 7, 1926, of \$1,000 from a mail-bag at Goodeve, Sask. The mail arrived in the village in the middle of the night and the person who conveyed it from the railway station to the post office at two o'clock in the morning threw the bag into the post office, which was empty, and locked the door. In the morning the door was found to have been forced, the mail-bag had been cut open, and a number of banknotes had been abstracted. After some months of investigation certain of the stolen notes were traced to a man, and others were found concealed on his premises; at the expiry of the period covered by this report the man was awaiting trial.

NATURALIZATION

Sufficient details have been given already as to the number of applications for naturalization which have been investigated and as to the distribution of these cases. It is as well, however, to add that our duties are confined to establishing the identity and ascertaining the circumstances of applicants and in general verifying the assertions made by them; we do not decide whether applicants are to receive the gift of citizenship, but transmit our reports to the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

THE MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT

The protection of wild life in compliance with the Migratory Birds Convention has become one of our regular tasks, and vigilance was exercised in this matter in widely separated districts. In northern British Columbia, for example, steps were taken to protect swans. The usual precautions were taken during the annual spring visit of whistling swans to the vicinity of Kingsville.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT

As in former years, the Explosives Act was responsible for a considerable amount of work. Much of this is of a routine nature, such as the inspection of shops, magazines and works in construction to make sure that the regulations as to storage and handling are observed; some of it is caused by explosions which must be investigated. Two sticks of explosives were found in the coal supplied to a military barrack; these were traced back to the mine and after an investigation in which our men co-operated with the provincial authorities the incident was found to be due to mine cartridges which had failed to explode getting mixed with the coal, and evading the watch kept for extraneous substances. An affair which came on the border line of jurisdiction was a fatal explosion in a warehouse in Brandon used for the storage of gasoline; here again this force co-operated with the provincial authorities, and the report submitted by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment was the subject of favourable comment by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. In so remote a place as Rae, on the northern shore of Great Slave lake, an explosion of a quantity of loose gunpowder, which killed an Indian child and injured several other persons, has been the occasion for inculcating the proper methods of storage and protection among the aboriginal inhabitants. Thefts of explosives occur from time to time and are investigated. Accidents to children do not seem to have been so numerous as was the case a few years ago; it may be added that a certain number of dangerous fireworks have been destroyed.

ESCORTS FOR HARVESTERS' EXCURSION

As in former years, we furnished escorts for the special trains sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Western Canada this autumn with harvesters. The service was administered by N Division at Ottawa, which drew upon several western Divisions to augment its strength. In all twenty trains were provided with escorts, six non-commissioned officers and forty-three constables being required. Over 11,000 harvesters travelled by these trains. The reports of our men uniformly describe the behaviour of these passengers as good; the only exceptions noted were that on one there was a little stone-throwing, which was promptly checked, while on another some bottles of liquor were confiscated and destroyed. It may be remarked that all trains were searched for firearms and none were found. Sundry services were rendered to the harvesters.

SPECIAL GUARDS

The number of places at which we furnish permanent guards at present has increased and may shortly undergo a further increase. The offices of the Assistant Receivers General at Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg and Toronto absorb between a dozen and twenty men—I prefer not to disclose their exact numbers or distribution; the dockyards immobilize 40 men. This year I have been called upon to protect by night and by day the customs warehouse in Montreal, this accounting for several more; and application has been made for a permanent guard for the new dry dock in Esquimalt. Reference already has been made to the guards furnished when income-tax payments are made; this recurrent demand constitutes a heavy tax. A less conspicuous but important duty is the protection of officers of the customs service and post office who are in possession of large sums of money; the nature of these precautions I do not deem it advisable to make public. The immigration offices at Halifax and Vancouver from time to time have required day and night guards.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE FORCES

We have continued our policy of willing co-operation with other police forces. Our relations are particularly close with the police of Great Britain, and I have enjoyed most cordial relations with, and have received much assistance from, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, and various departments of the system of which he is the head. We interchange information with forces in other parts of the British Empire, and occasionally have relations with the police of continental Europe. The same can also be said of forces in the United States. With the provincial and municipal forces of Canada we are constantly in touch; often we co-operate closely; when necessary assistance is given and received; and our relations are harmonious. An instance of co-operation in the general field of policy has been the consideration given to the problem of the control of firearms, more particularly of pistols; upon this matter I am glad to be able to say that I am in accord with my fellow members of the Chief Constables' Association.

WORK OF THE DISTRICTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Superintendent A. W. Duffus, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia, after noting that the strength of E Division on September 30, 1926, was 82 all ranks, and after mentioning sundry changes in personnel, observes:—

"Under conditions as they are at present, with seven detachments and a large C.I.B. staff to uphold, and with the necessity of maintaining a certain reserve of constables at Vancouver, I am of the opinion that to preserve efficiency this division should be kept at a minimum strength of 90. Due to the monotony of the guard duty at Esquimalt, it is advisable to change the men at that detachment after they have been on duty there for six months (if they desire it) and, if more men were available, other detachments could be slightly increased in strength to advantage. Having been shorthanded throughout the year, extra duties have consequently devolved upon all, but all ranks have carried out their duties cheerfully and efficiently."

"Detachments at present maintained are the same as at the beginning of this year, viz:—

"*Victoria*.—Day and night guard at the office of the Assistant Receiver General. The N.C.O. in charge attends to matters in the district requiring investigation, as well as supervising the guard.

"*Esquimalt*.—Day and night guard and patrol duty in the Naval Dockyard.

"Penticton.—West Kootenay sub-district—now the only detachment in the West Kootenay and Okanagan districts.

"Prince Rupert.—Headquarters of Coast sub-district.

"Prince George.—Canadian National Railway divisional point of the Northern interior.

"Telkwa.—On the Canadian National Railway, roughly midway between Prince Rupert and Prince George. The two last-named detachments are both the centres of large numbers of Indian reserves, lengthy patrols being necessary to effectively cover the detachments in the area."

Later in his report, in dealing with the conduct and discipline of the members of the force, after expressing his satisfaction with these, he remarks:—

"A comparatively large number of lately joined men have been received from Regina from time to time during the year. These men have been found to be of a good stamp and are giving satisfaction; they are practically all young men in the early twenties and inclined to be restless of their routine if somewhat monotonous; this is specially true as regards Esquimalt detachment, where the guard duty is exceedingly irksome to young active men, and I have often found it necessary to bring a man back to the post after six months' duty there. Such routine guard duties are only suitable for men of more mature age and settled habits, and it is regrettable that none are available.

"As regards other detachments where the work is more varied and, at the same time, more dependence has to be placed on individual initiative, it is impracticable to change men around more than is necessary, and for that reason it is not possible to give every man a chance at detachments that are doing the more interesting work."

In dealing with the detachments he says:—

"On June 12 last Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch, Reg. No. 2261, Sgt. Paton, J. R., and Reg. No. 9587, Constable Cooper, W. A., left for the North to establish a temporary detachment and a patrol service at Lower Post, Liard, B.C., their work to be chiefly in connection with Indian matters. Reports received from Inspector Wunsch have shown that, after safe arrival with all stores and six dogs at their destination, the members of the patrol have carried out certain investigations and patrols of an important nature. Quarters are being made suitable for winter use and it is expected that the patrol will remain in that district until the fall of 1927."

Assistance also was given to the Department of Indian Affairs at a stampede at Williams lake (central interior) in June, and during the hop-picking season at Chilliwack and Agassiz.

Touching on the assistance given to the Department of Health he reports:—

During the past year the drug squad, though of small proportions, has rendered excellent service, not only in bringing offenders to trial, but in curbing the traffic by close co-operation with officials of the Department of Customs and Excise. The effectiveness of the latter phase of our work is reflected in the prevailing high prices of narcotic drugs quoted by members of the ring.

"I am pleased to state that during the past year we succeeded in apprehending a number of notorious smugglers and distributors. One of these, Charles Marino (who had been under observation for some years), was eventually trapped and, through the perseverance of Det./Sergt. Fripps and Det./Corpl. Healey, the case was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In this instance a trunk containing opium was taken from an 'Empress' liner to the Hotel Vancouver and thence by taxi to an address where Marino later visited, and was placed under arrest.

"In the past twelve months 221 specific investigations were conducted, resulting in 39 convictions, 9 dismissals or cases withdrawn, and 9 committed for trial. The remaining 164 cases were handed over to the departments concerned. In one instance the accused forfeited \$3,000 cash bail.

"In comparing these figures with those of previous years it should be remembered that the inspection of drug stores has been discontinued; also, that on your instructions, our efforts have been concentrated on apprehending the large dealers.

"It gives me pleasure to report that the narcotic situation in this district has, in my opinion, improved steadily. The thorough system for controlling the distribution of narcotic drugs through trade channels, put into effect by the Department of Health, together with drastic penalties imposed by the courts on persons found guilty of trafficking, have had a most beneficial effect on the communities.

"Reports published in the press of Canada and the United States to the effect that drug addiction is increasing rapidly and that the traffic has even spread to children, have, insofar as this district is concerned, no foundation in fact. It will generally be found that

such reports emanate from unscrupulous promoters of societies playing on the sympathies of the public with a view to collecting money for their personal use under the guise of assisting constituted authorities to suppress the narcotic drug evil."

Regarding assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise he says:—

"Illicit distillation of liquor is not prevalent in this district due to the fact that good liquor can readily be obtained from Government liquor stores scattered throughout the province."

Various details as to co-operation are given, one being the protection of the cash in possession of the customs officials.

Under the heading of assistance rendered to the Post Office he says:—

"Close co-operation with officials of the Vancouver office resulted in the detection of a parcel containing six tins of opium and, as a consequence, the addressee was arrested and the opium seized. Eleven other investigations were conducted on behalf of the department."

A somewhat unusual and very laborious case in aid of the Department of Labour in which several other divisions took part, is thus described:—

"Under the personal direction of Mr. J. C. McRuer, counsel for the Attorney General of Canada, in June, 1925, machinery was set in motion to collect evidence relative to alleged combines in the marketing of fruit in the four western provinces.

"The following month search warrants were executed at each of the houses which constitute the Nash organization and the documents seized, amounting to several carloads, were collected at Vancouver for examination. By October, the Crown was ready to proceed with the prosecution of fifty-three fruit dealers on various charges under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and section 498 of the Criminal Code.

"Trial was set for January 18, 1926, but a jury was not empanelled until a week later owing to defence counsel exercising 586 challenges.

"On March 13, after a bitter legal battle, four principals of the Nash organization were found guilty and each sentenced to one day imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$25,000 or, in default, to be imprisoned until such fine be paid or for a period not exceeding five years. Four branches of the Mutual Brokers, Limited, were also found guilty and a fine of \$25,000 imposed on each.

"Two officers and thirty-three other ranks of this force gave evidence for the Crown and were highly complimented by Mr. Justice D. A. Macdonald on their general efficiency.

Mr. J. C. McRuer, senior Crown counsel, stated that in his experience he had never seen more efficient and intelligent co-operation than existed among our members and that such assistance impressed him of the great importance the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is to the Dominion of Canada."

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent C. Junget, the Officer Commanding K Division comprising Southern Alberta and the Eastern Kootenay district of British Columbia, in his annual report refers to the decline in strength and to the inconvenience which it entails:—

"At the close of the year 1924-25 my annual report showed the strength of this division as 83 of all ranks. The present strength of the division is 79 all ranks.

"I have 21 detachments in this division, which is the same number as at the time of the rendering of my last annual report. They are all situated at essential points throughout this district, and each has its specific duties to carry out. Six of these detachments are located in National parks, where we are solely responsible for the enforcement of all criminal and provincial laws, as well as the regulations governing National parks. In addition, two motor-cyclists are stationed at Lake Louise and Marble Canyon in the National parks to better supervise the traffic on the highways throughout that district. Four detachments are located on or near Indian reserves in the district, on which we are responsible for the enforcement of law and order. Two of these reserves are the largest in the country. Four detachments are located directly on the International boundary, two being in British Columbia and two in Alberta.

"A short time ago the N.C.O. in charge of the Twin Lakes detachment was made acting sub-collector, the regular customs officer being transferred to a point further west.

"These detachments along the international boundary have been very active in the suppression of smuggling, and in addition have rendered material assistance in the enforcement of the immigration laws.

"The remainder of the detachments in the division are located at points in Alberta and British Columbia where they can better supervise and enforce federal laws in the division. I think I am right in saying that this division has more detachments than any other division of the force, and you can readily see that it is necessary that a reserve of men be kept at division headquarters as replacements, etc., for these detachments. . . .

"All detachments have been kept busy during the year, and this especially applies to the detachments located in the National parks. During the busy part of the summer as many as twenty all ranks were employed within the boundaries of these parks, together with five motor-cycles.

"The increase in the number of tourists to the Waterton National park, in the southern part of the district, was very marked, and the detachment had to be increased to three men to properly supervise and carry out the duties which devolved on this force. . . .

"There is the possibility that within a short time the new Akamina highway, in the Waterton park, will be connected up with the main highway in the Glacier National park, and when this is brought about a motor-cycle patrol will have to be supplied to enforce traffic regulations on this highway.

"Good work has been done by the patrols on the highways in the National parks in the north of the district. Each machine is supplied with a first aid kit, and the men are instructed to assist tourists at all times when in trouble. Two men who were injured in one serious automobile accident were given first aid, one by dressing and bandaging scalp wound, and other body injuries, and binding body for broken ribs, and the other by dressing and putting bandage on scalp wounds, bandage on left eye, binding up hip, and several minor injuries.

"The enforcing of the speed laws are very necessary, but the men are instructed that no court action is to be taken unless the party fails to take heed of a previous warning.

"Owing to the very bad forest fires that raged along the Banff-Windermere highway, covering a considerable period of time during the late summer, the men engaged on this patrol work had a very arduous time in seeing that tourists could get through in safety. I regret to report one very serious accident which occurred near Kootenay Crossing, B.C., during the month of July, when an automobile containing two men, their wives, and two children, became entrapped by flames across the road both before and behind. The women and children were burned to death; the two men survived but were badly burned."

In dealing with the assistance rendered to other departments Superintendent Junget first mentions the Department of Immigration and Colonization, saying:

"A large number of inquiries have been made by this force at the request of this department, which entails a considerable amount of work. Escorts have been provided to the United States boundary in a number of cases for men who would make undesirable immigrants, and whose deportation has been ordered. At the border points persons endeavouring to obtain entry into Canada by stealth have been apprehended, and handed over to the immigration officials. . . .

"Checking up all undesirables I consider a most important part of our duties."

An increase in the number of cases handled for the Department of Indian Affairs is noted, one remark being:—

"One of the chief duties of our detachments near these reserves is the prevention of intoxicants being supplied to the Indians. I am pleased to report that owing to the vigilance of these detachments this sort of offence has been reduced to a minimum, and as a result drunkenness is not prevalent on the reserves under my supervision, and consequently the enforcement of law and order has been made easier."

Work has been done in preventing trespassing on the Indian reserves, and in dealing with truancy from Indian schools. In illustration of the former class of work Superintendent Junget says:—

"To give a little idea of the damage that unprincipled persons can create in supplying liquor to Indians, I mention a case where through drinking wood alcohol three Indians succumbed on the Blackfoot Indian Reserve. The white man who supplied same was charged with manslaughter, and the department ordered the case to be handed over to the provincial authorities for prosecution."

With regard to the assistance to the Department of Customs and Excise he says:—

"A considerable number of American automobiles and contraband goods have been seized by our detachments stationed along the international boundary, which in this district alone runs for three hundred miles. In the greater majority of these cases the goods seized were handed over to the Department of Customs and Excise, penalties being imposed

by that department. In two recent cases in which a radio and a large amount of automobile accessories were found in the possession of persons in the act of smuggling same, prosecutions were ordered.

"The checking up of persons selling tobacco not bearing the necessary revenue stamp has engaged our attention under this heading, and prosecutions were initiated which resulted in convictions.

"Although the manufacture of spirits is not entirely stamped out in this part of the country, it is not so prevalent, by any means, as it was at one time. No doubt this is due to the easy method by which liquor can now be purchased legally."

Upon the subject of assistance to the Department of Health, with more especial reference to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Superintendent Junget observes:—

"The rigid enforcement of this Act throughout the country has made it a great deal harder for the peddler to operate, and he is far more cunning in the carrying on of his business. The seven convictions shown as having been obtained under this Act hardly gives a proper estimate of the work that has been done in connection with the enforcement of the Act.

"One outstanding case handled was that of Louie Yuen, a Chinese school-teacher, who was brought to this country to teach in a Chinese school in Calgary. It was found that this man was in receipt of opium packed in school books. The manner adopted in having the stuff shipped in was a very ingenious one, and he was eventually convicted and fined \$1,000 and six months' imprisonment, and although he appealed I am glad to say the conviction and the penalty were upheld. At the expiration of his imprisonment he is to be deported, by order of the Minister of Immigration.

"Another important case under this heading is at present before the courts, the defendant being a well-known medical man in the city of Calgary."

Included in the work done for the Post Office Department was a conviction in the case of the robbery of the post office at Hillspring, Alta. Assistance rendered at Hilda, Alta., elicited a letter of appreciation.

Dealing with this subject in general, Superintendent Junget says:—

"Investigations and inquiries are being continually made by members of my command on behalf of departments of the Federal Government and other police forces. This entails such work as the checking up of explosives under the Explosives Act; patrols to migratory bird sanctuaries; assistance in the prosecutions for infractions of the Income War Tax Act; the issuing of radio licenses and the enforcement of the fisheries regulations for the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

"In addition six other ranks were detailed for three weeks during the month of August for the escorting of harvesters' excursion trains from the east. Also included is the maintenance of a permanent twenty-four-hour guard at the office of the Assistant Receiver-General at Calgary.

"Investigations made for the Department of the Secretary of State number 538 during the year. These investigations are mainly concerned with the application of persons for naturalization."

After references to matters of domestic concern, he adds:—

"In closing this report I should like to draw your attention to the increase in the number of court and other cases handled in this division during the year, as compared with my previous annual report. In Alberta alone, under the heading of 'Federal Statutes' the number of cases handled is 375, as compared with 255 last year, resulting in 237 convictions compared with 115 a year ago.

"The same increase is also noticeable under the heading of prosecutions under the Criminal Code and provincial statutes. Under this heading 330 cases were handled, which is an increase of 88, and the quota of convictions under this heading is 310 compared with 227 under the same heading last year.

"These figures do not take in the offences handled by us in that part of the province of British Columbia which is under my supervision."

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent James Ritchie, officer commanding "G" Division, which comprises Northern Alberta and the western portion of the Northwest Territories, reports a total strength of 98, of whom 17 are special constables. After noting several changes among officers, he says:—

"Acting Assistant Surgeon Cook is stationed at Aklavik, and Dr. W. A. M. Truesdell was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon last July and is stationed at Simpson. The pre-

sence of physicians at these points is welcome. The scarcity of doctors and the tremendous distance that separates the few medical men at present resident in the territories had been brought to your notice from time to time. People coming in from the North frequently tell weird stories of suffering owing to the services of a doctor not being available. One instance of a crude piece of surgery was related to me recently. In this case two trappers successfully amputated the leg of an injured comrade. All the instruments they had were hunting knives, a heated gun barrel, a small handsaw, with moose sinews for sutures, two old shirts for bandages, and just enough rum to render their patient semi-conscious. The operation with all these drawbacks saved a man's life. One shudders to think of the suffering the luckless victim must have endured.

"This division maintains fourteen detachments in the Northwest Territories, all of which serve a large area, and the wide distribution often creates difficult problems in efficient control.

"The service in the Far North is a great attraction for members of the force, and it is worthy of note that all the men have had good health notwithstanding the rigours of an Arctic climate which seldom affords more than twenty-four hours of continuous fair weather.

"A detachment was established this year at Arctic Red River, situated on the left bank of the MacKenzie river at the junction of that river and the Arctic Red river. It is 214 miles below Good Hope and 110 miles above Aklavik, 54 miles from MacPherson by water and 32 miles by the winter portage.

"In the Coronation gulf area the detachment at Tree River was moved to Cambridge Bay and a new detachment established at Bernard Harbour.

"You are considering the advisability of establishing a detachment at the east end of Great Slave lake, Pike's Portage, near Old Fort Reliance.

"We have made a reputation everywhere as an effective organization, which has materially advanced the progress of the Territories, and the force should be regarded as a valuable asset to Canada.

"The monotony of the duties of the men at isolated posts has been relieved by means of excellent radio sets which you kindly sent in. Those sent in for use at Fort Smith, Aklavik and Tree River have been well tried out. I am pleased to be able to report that they have been very satisfactory. The reports I have received show that even at these far away posts, stations all over the American continent have been picked up. Sergeant Barnes at Tree River reports having brought in fifty-five American stations and nine Canadian. Luckily for the men on duty in the North, radio reception, which varies a lot according to the climatic conditions, is at its best in winter. In fact practically no results at all are obtained during the long days in summer. I would like to see a receiving set in every detachment in the Northwest Territories, where I am sure they would be a continual source of pleasure to the men.

"Our work is ever increasing in the Far North, and while I do not wish to duplicate what my officers there have outlined in their respective reports, I would like to touch on the following points:—

"The sale of game licenses has resulted in the collection of \$18,646. This does not include the August return from Herschel, which has not yet come in. The sales at Herschel during August are likely to amount to \$1,000. The trappers in that district generally arrange to come to the Island about the time the ships are due from Vancouver.

"In August I was advised of the amendments to section 6 and section 9 of the Northwest Game Regulations, authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1146. Every effort was made to get the correspondence in connection with these changes to all the detachments, but I fear less than half would actually be reached this summer."

After some further observations upon the Game Act, he says:—

"During the year bounty was paid on 390 wolves. No change has been made in the wolf bounty payments during the year except in the actual warrant itself. At the present time \$30 is paid for every complete wolf hide turned in. The hides are shipped to the district agent at Fort Smith as opportunity offers. All detachments are now in possession of the new wolf bounty warrants, which are more in the nature of a cheque. Any number of hides can be paid for on one warrant provided there is only one payee, so that if a trapper brought in ten wolf hides he is given one warrant for \$300.

"Inspector Caulkin reported that during the summer of 1925, \$6,317.36 was collected at the outpost of customs at Herschel, Yukon Territory.

"Herschel was established as a customs-excise outpost and warehousing port under the survey of the port of Dawson, Y.T., from June 1, 1926. You were endeavouring to persuade the Customs Department to place this outpost under the port of Edmonton.

"The sum of \$14,735.19 was collected at Herschel from white residents of the Arctic coast during 1925 in the enforcement of the Income Tax Act. This has meant a good deal of extra work for the men on detachments, especially in the Western Arctic sub-district. The income tax form bewilders the residents in the North and in almost every instance

the forms have to be made out by our men. All the non-commissioned officers and men who went north this year were sent down to receive instruction from the inspector of taxation here, so that they may be able to advise and assist taxpayers more efficiently.

"The total of \$1,093.25 was collected on fur caught and exported from the Yukon Territory from the Herschel detachment during 1925.

"Inspector Caulkin reports that under the Game Act the seasons for hunting game animals and trapping appear to be satisfactory.

"Besides maintaining law and order satisfactorily, also enforcing the various Acts of the Northwest Territories, the detachments at Fort Chipewyan and Fort Smith have handled collections of fur tax and sale of resident trappers' licenses for the Government of the province of Alberta. The total amount of fur tax collected, chiefly at Fort Chipewyan, was \$4,509.27. Ninety-one resident trappers' licenses at \$2 each and five resident big game licenses at \$1 each were also disposed of at these two points. The Game Commissioner for the province of Alberta has expressed his appreciation of the assistance rendered to his department more than once.

"The administration of the estates of persons who die intestate in the Northwest Territories is being carried on by the police, acting as agents for the Public Administrator. Mr. H. Milton Martin, Public Administrator for the Northwest Territories, has now authorized the men on detachment to sell any property belonging to any estate that he would be called on to administer, where, in the opinion of the non-commissioned officer or constable, the articles could be disposed of to better advantage locally, or where by reason of the property being of a perishable nature it would entail a loss to have the effects sent on to Edmonton. I received a letter from Mr. Martin in which he expressed his high appreciation of the assistance he has received from members of the force. He further gave practical proof of his recognition of the services rendered by offering to pay a commission to members of the force on all business transacted. He commented that in other parts of the country he has to pay for the services of officials. . . . His proposals were submitted to you for your approval."

It may be noted that Mr. Martin's proposal was not approved.

In company with several other districts, Northern Alberta had to co-operate in the case against the Nash-Symington fruit houses in Vancouver; Mr. J. C. McRuer, the counsel for the Attorney General of Canada, addressed to Superintendent Ritchie a letter of appreciation of "the intelligent co-operation of the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force."

In dealing with the Arctic sub-districts, Superintendent Ritchie says:—

"Particulars of the trials conducted by Judge Dubuc at Aklavik this summer are given elsewhere in this report. It will suffice to say that the arrangements made by us proved entirely satisfactory and everything went very smoothly. I had a most appreciative letter from Mr. I. B. Howatt, K.C., Crown prosecutor in these cases. In writing of the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police he says: 'Their courtesy and kindness and gentlemanly conduct throughout could not be exceeded. That refers to the whole body.' The other members of the judicial party expressed themselves in like manner."

Another passage is:—

"Reports covering the patrols made by dog-team in the Far North, in the Western Arctic sub-district, show that nearly 10,000 miles have been accomplished by this means. In the Great Slave Lake sub-district 9,643 miles were covered by dog team. Two long patrols were made with dogs from Fort Smith. One was made by Corporal Blake when he took out supplies to the Caribou Eater Indians. This band had been reported to be in a starving condition. To reach them Corporal Blake had to travel 670 miles through a very difficult stretch of country, in which little or no wood was available. In addition this non-commissioned officer had no chance to replenish his supplies during the whole of the journey. The second patrol was undertaken by Corporal Walters, who traversed a section of the country which had not been patrolled previously by the police in summer. On his return Corporal Walters furnished a valuable map of the district through which he travelled, showing a number of corrections from the official maps of the locality. These simple figures convey little of the hardships endured by our men in carrying out the patrols. They gain their objective always; that is what they strive for.

"I would like to add that in the Western Arctic we have shelter cabins established with emergency supplies for the men on their long patrols."

Superintendent Ritchie's reference to the Indians include the following paragraph:—

"I think I am safe in saying that the Indians in the North are advancing industrially and in every other way. Their advancement has been rapid during recent years, and

everything points to the fact that they will eventually be led to support themselves. Gardens for example are new features of Indian encampments, and they thus seek to imitate the white men more and more."

A note of some interest is the following:—

"I made reference in my report last year to the transference of buffalo to the extensive Slave Lake Reserve. Despite the hardships of their new life they came through the winter very well. I understand that the hay which was put up to feed these animals during the winter was not used. They fended for themselves very successfully. Considerable interest was shown locally in the further shipments of buffalo which were made from Wainwright this summer."

The following may also be quoted:—

"On the 1st instant, the twenty-first anniversary of the creation of the province of Alberta was celebrated. This event was commemorated in an Historical Pageant staged at the Edmonton Exhibition in July. The police were represented coming into Edmonton in 1875 forty strong."

Under the heading of "Drill and Training", he says:—

"The constant calls on my few men rendered it impossible to carry on lectures or drills to any extent, but they gained much practical experience in police work which is our *raison d'être* and cannot be neglected. Notwithstanding the absence of drill the men have acquitted themselves creditably in connection with the various mounted escorts and parades we are called upon to furnish and take part in this, the capital city of Alberta."

The horse mileage during the year was 54,715.

In dealing with the work of the Criminal Investigation Branch, he says:—

"In Jasper National park and the Northwest Territories all police duties are performed by this force, and at Fort Chipewyan in northern Alberta we also do all police work on behalf of the provincial authorities. In this connection, also, arrangements have been entered into with the Alberta Provincial Government whereby Inspector G. F. Fletcher, stationed at Fort Smith, N.W.T., does the magisterial work in northern Alberta for the Alberta Provincial Police, transportation expenses, etc., being defrayed by the province of Alberta, there being no other magistrate available.

"From the figures shown in the attached schedules you will notice that the investigations for other federal departments and miscellaneous inquiries have increased more than 125 per cent over the figures for 1924-25.

"Investigations *re* infractions of the federal statutes, Criminal Code, provincial statutes, and Dominion Parks Regulations, show a slight increase over the figures for the previous year."

Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise, he says:—

"All information received regarding the alleged operation of 'illicit stills' in this district was handed over to the local Customs and Excise enforcement officer, and assistance in men and transport was given to this officer in some forty-two searches under the Customs and Excise Act, resulting in three convictions, the remaining cases being either dismissed on appeal or for lack of sufficient evidence; in some cases, however, the information leading to the search was proved to be unfounded."

In the course of his remarks upon assistance to the Narcotic Division of the Department of Health, he says:—

"A number of investigations were made regarding alleged excessive issue of narcotic prescriptions by medical practitioners, all of which cases have been fully reported upon. As a result of our investigations, I am satisfied that the illicit traffic in narcotics has very materially decreased in the last year; what traffic there is, is confined solely to the underworld. It is worthy of note that at no time during the past year have we received complaints of any person whatever having been recruited to the ranks of known narcotic addicts."

A small but interesting branch of our activities is thus glanced at:—

"Periodical patrols to the five bird sanctuaries in this district, namely: Buffalo Lake, Birch Lake, Lac-la-Biche, Ministik Lake, and Miquelon Lake, were conducted as in former years."

The work for the Department of the Interior was of a most varied nature, ranging from the investigation of thefts from the pemmican factory in Edmonton to looking into the destruction of survey posts near Artillery lake in the Barren Grounds and the repair of a beacon on Great Slave lake.

Dealing with the Post Office Department, he says:—

"Assistance was rendered this department when a patrol was made from Fort Chipewyan detachment to take over all mail *en route* to Fort Chipewyan, Alta., Fitzgerald, Alta., and Fort Smith, N.W.T., from a mail courier who was in difficulties. Two of the mail-bags containing the mail in question were damaged, and this matter was cleared up, it being ascertained that the damage was caused by an axe which was used to cut the mail-bags out of the ice, the canoes in which the mail was being transported having been swamped whilst travelling through drifting ice.

"The matter of a missing mail courier was reported to this department and the case was closely watched. However, the missing man later turned up."

A duty which entails a good deal of work is thus described:—

"During the year, investigations were made regarding 780 applicants for naturalization. This figure shows an increase of 117 more cases than were investigated during the year 1924-25.

"In conducting these investigations a total of 36,988 miles were covered; same being 22,753 miles by train, 14,015 miles by trail, and 220 miles by boat. An increase over the previous year of over 5,000 miles.

"In order to assist the department in the matter of receiving applicants for naturalization from aliens residing in the Northwest Territories, the officers commanding at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Simpson, N.W.T., and Herschel, Y.T., have been appointed to take such applications and to complete the various forms, etc. In this regard a number of applications were received."

Work of a type which recurs at intervals is done for the Department of Trade and Commerce:—

"Assistance to this department was rendered by the taking of census in a number of isolated districts in northern Alberta. In connection with this work a total of 3,047 persons were enumerated.

"The various patrols which accomplished this work travelled a distance of 7,263 miles, same being divided as follows: rail 2,371 miles, trail 1,676 miles, and boat 3,216 miles."

Under the heading of "Criminal Code", Superintendent Ritchie refers to the murder of Ook-pa-tow-yuk, an affair which began in the vicinity of Hudson bay; its earlier phases were mentioned in our annual report for 1923. He says:—

This case is referred to in my last annual report as awaiting instructions. As the Department of Justice were of the opinion that there was a grave doubt of obtaining a conviction, instructions were received to release the accused, one Itergooyuk, and to return him to his people. These instructions could not be complied with at once owing to pressure of other duties, so a position was secured for him on the schooner *MacPherson*. He was therefore able to see his people during the past summer. Before this Eskimo was released he was severely warned of the seriousness of his crime, and further that should he commit any other offence, he would be severely dealt with."

Another murder case is that of Ikayena, mentioned in my annual report of 1925. Superintendent Ritchie's note is:—

"With further reference to this case, which I also reported last year, a preliminary hearing was held before Inspector T. B. Caulkin at Aklavik, N.Y.T., at which the accused was committed for trial.

"The case was tried before His Honour Judge Dubuc, at Aklavik, N.W.T., on June 24, 1926. Owing to the nature of the defence evidence, which showed the domineering and general bad reputation of the deceased, the charge was reduced to manslaughter. After deliberating for about fifteen minutes, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was accordingly liberated."

Another case is one of infanticide in which an Eskimo woman named Uckcargoo is concerned:—

"Information in this connection was received by a patrol whilst en route from Tree River, N.W.T., to King William's Island, N.W.T., to the effect that this Eskimo woman

gave birth to twin children, sometime around the end of February, 1925. The day after the birth, the Eskimo camp moved some few miles off shore; during the course of this move it is alleged that this woman threw away these children.

"Owing to the various other cases on hand requiring attention during the winter of 1925-26, this matter will not be further investigated until the winter of 1926-27. Reports in this connection will doubtless arrive here next fall."

In this division a good deal of assistance is given to provincial authorities, the following being some of the particulars:—

"A number of miscellaneous inquiries were also made, and services were rendered in various instances. The bulk of these were handled on behalf of the Alberta Provincial Police. One of these cases occurred just outside the confines of Jasper National Park, and as our Brule detachment was the closest police station, immediate action was taken. It appears that during the early morning of May 23, a half-breed man ran amuck at a trappers' camp, with an axe, with such violence that one person was killed and four were seriously injured. Inquiries were made from Brule, Alta., as above mentioned, and the arrest of the accused, one Julien Baucher, was successfully accomplished. Assistance was also rendered in sending the injured parties to hospital, where one of them later died as a result of the wounds received. As soon as word of this occurrence reached Brule, Alta., the Alberta Provincial Police were notified and the patrol above mentioned was made by our constable at Brule. Later, the prisoner, exhibits, and full particulars of this case were turned over to the members of the Alberta Provincial Police for further action. The accused later received his preliminary hearing at Brule, Alta., on two charges of murder, and three charges of causing grievous bodily harm with intent then and there to kill, to which offences he was committed for trial. The accused in this case will be tried during the sittings of the Criminal Court in October, 1926."

Among the miscellaneous duties which fall to our lot are inquiries for missing persons. This division looked into no fewer than 71 such cases, the most important one being thus reported:—

"The case of a missing trapper in the Northwest Territories under somewhat suspicious circumstances was further investigated and samples of ashes taken from his partner's camp fire were sent outside for examination. This was conducted by the Department of Anatomy of the University of Alberta, who reported that same contained fragments of backbone from the small of the back; the samples inspected were, however, too scanty for a positive opinion as to whether or not these fragments were of human origin. A patrol was accordingly made from Simpson, N.W.T., to collect all the remaining ashes, but on arrival this was found impossible owing to the action of the elements. This case is still receiving attention."

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent W. P. Lindsay in his report upon the Southern Saskatchewan district draws attention to the number of detachments maintained. These are:—

"Weyburn, Estevan, Carlyle, Shaunavon, North Portal, Bengough, Broadview, Balcarres, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Melville, Kamsack, Yorkton and Punnichy."

The total strength is 38 of all ranks, several of these being on command. The patrolling done accounted for a mileage of 202,906; the actual number of patrols made was 3,030. In treating of the work done by the C.I.B. staff and detachments, Superintendent Lindsay says:—

"There has been a noticeable increase in the work performed as compared with that of last year.

"The total investigations conducted this year amounted to 4,845; last year's total was 4,741; being an increase of slightly over 2 per cent. There has been a gradual increase of work during the past five years.

"In this total is not included the special work done by the Bengough detachment in his capacity as a Customs officer and Immigration inspector, which is as follows:—

Customs permits issued to cars touring to United States.....	531
Customs permits received from cars returning from United States.....	356
Customs permits issued to cars touring from United States.....	803
Customs permits received from cars returning to United States..	760
Total.....	2,450
Admitted as non-immigrants	3,330
Admitted as immigrants	21
Total	3,351 "

After noticing the work done in enforcing the Indian Act, the officer commanding notes that investigations for the Naturalization Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State numbered 690—a slight increase. "These investigations," he remarks, "necessitate considerable work, as each application for naturalization is closely investigated, in many cases following on long patrols to the district in which applicant resides."

Dealing with the Department of Customs and Excise, he says:—

"A novel method of smuggling horses was discovered by our Shaunavon detachment in one instance, the *modus operandi* being the driving of a bunch of 35 head of horses over the line and leaving them unattended; they were later impounded on the Canadian side, and subsequently sold by the pound-keeper.....

"These horses were seized by the Shaunavon detachment and duty of \$750 collected for the Department of Customs.

"Assistance was also rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise, in the matter of checking up a quantity of alcohol, stored in bonded warehouses in Yorkton and Regina, from which it was believed there had been some unauthorized clearance without the duty being paid; this necessitated a great amount of work in going through the whole stock at both warehouses, the alcohol being remeasured and records made.

"Two parties were found in possession of alcohol in the vicinity of the Regina warehouse. They were arrested and prosecuted, the charges being dismissed however, owing to the inability of the Crown to identify the alcohol seized as being part of the alcohol in the bonded store.

"They were, however, fined \$750 cash as a result of action taken against them by the Regina city police, under the Saskatchewan Liquor Act; the necessary evidence in this case being furnished by members of the C.I.B. staff."

Here also there was a decrease in the investigations under the Excise Act, which numbered 519, a drop of 38. Superintendent Lindsay observes:—

"This traffic in my district is now practically confined to the foreign population, who in nearly all cases are making it for their own use only, and, not for sale, as formerly happened when there was no legal method of obtaining liquor in this province.

"In view of this situation you can readily understand how difficult it is to obtain information and sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction, where very small scale stills are used, which are capable of being securely and easily hidden."

Upon the work associated with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act he remarks:—

"Unprincipled medical men are in the habit in some cases of supplying drug addicts with drugs and when checked up, state that the man is suffering from a disease other than the addiction, which precludes successful prosecution in many cases."

Under the heading of Assistance to the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, Superintendent Lindsay reports:—

"At the request of the Superintendent Motor License Branch at Regina; our detachment at Bengough issued to non-residents of Saskatchewan entering as tourists, mainly from the United States—782 permits to drive automobiles in this province."

He adds that some 20,000 miles was covered by livery, incurring an expenditure of nearly \$5,000 for hire.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Superintendent G. L. Jennings, O.B.E., the Officer Commanding F Division (Northern Saskatchewan), like so many others, reports a decrease in numbers, the division standing at a total of 37 all ranks. In this connection he says:—

"Our strength now is just sufficient to carry on with any degree of satisfaction. New detachments should be opened, but men are not available for them."

Dogs are a preoccupation in this division; concerning these Superintendent Jennings remarks:—

"These are now kept at Port Nelson, The Pas and Pelican Narrows. The last two detachments are supplied from the Pas, as a better strain of dogs is kept in that district.

Also Sergeant Grennan is very keen in having the best dogs, always on the lookout for good young ones which he buys very reasonably and brings them up himself. He also breeds some. As I said last year I believe it would be to our advantage to breed our own dogs at the Pas, and more economical. Owing to the opening up of the north country, and numerous Dog Derbys, the demand for good dogs is increasing with a corresponding increase in price."

On the subject of detachments he says:—

"The following changes in detachments have been made: Onion Lake was closed and one established at Lloydminster. This gives a larger patrol area, and on account of its size and general conditions a motor car is required in place of horses now in use.

"Pelican Narrows was established in place of the summer detachment at Du Brochet mentioned in my report for last year. This is in the centre of a large district composed entirely of Indians and a few traders. Corporal Molloy, J. J., in charge is doing well and has been of great service to all parties, particularly the Indians. There is a good improvement in conditions generally since the detachment was started."

It is noted that the buildings at Prince Albert are considerably in need of renovation.

In reporting upon the assistance rendered to other departments, Superintendent Jennings remarks that in the year under review cases investigated under the Excise Act numbered 170, a decrease of 38 from the preceding year. He adds:—

"This decrease is due mainly to the Government sale of liquor under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Liquor Act. Apart from a number of Government liquor stores selling all classes of liquor in the cities, numerous Government stores for the sale of beer only have been established throughout the small towns of the province. Many people who were not adverse to drinking illicit spirits a year or two ago are now regularly patronizing the Government stores, where they can obtain reputable brands at reasonable prices. This change of patronage has given a severe setback to the activities of illicit distillers.

"Amongst the foreign element from Central Europe, however, who are the worst offenders under the Excise Act, the illicit manufacture of spirits will be a difficult thing to entirely eradicate, as they seem to have a preference for this class of liquor, not only on account of its great strength, but also because it is so inexpensive to manufacture, the average cost being about \$1.25 per gallon."

Regarding aid given to the Department of Indian Affairs, an increase of 65 in the cases investigated is reported, the record standing at 146 of these, with 124 convictions. The remark is made:—

"With few exceptions, these offences were for breaches of these sections of the Act dealing with intoxicants, no serious crimes having been committed amongst them, and considering that there are some 61 Indian reserves in this district, populated by large tribes of Crees, Chipewyans and some Sioux, the small amount of offences amongst them speaks well for their general behaviour. In fact, it can safely be said that apart from the liquor evil, the Indians are amongst the most law-abiding people in the district."

After some remarks upon conditions the Officer Commanding says:—

"In order to supervise the welfare of the Indians in the northeastern portion of the district, it was considered advisable to establish a detachment at some central point that would efficiently serve that territory, and a detachment was accordingly opened at Pelican Narrows, Sask., in January last. Extensive patrols to Reindeer Lake, Du Brochet, Pukatawagan and Lac La Ronge districts have been made by this detachment to inculcate a better sense of the law and cleaner methods of living amongst the Crees and Chipewyans. Satisfactory progress appears to have been made."

Another remark is:—

"The N.C.O. in charge of our Port Nelson detachment is the acting Indian agent for the Hudson Bay Coast district and pays the annual treaty monies to the Indians of the Churchill, York Factory and Severn bands. He reports last winter's white fox catch, on which these Indians largely depend, as being extremely poor. Caribou was also scarce. This necessitated the issuing of provisions to take care of acute destitution cases during the severe winter months. However, with the return of spring, the situation was relieved, geese, ducks and fish becoming plentiful."

Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Health he says:—

"The activities of drug traffickers in this district during the past year have been extremely quiet. There is no doubt that section 25 of the Act, allowing the automatic deportation of aliens convicted and sentenced to jail for illegal sale or possession of narcotics, has, together with public opinion, gone far towards putting a timely stop to the increase in the traffic that was so noticeable a few years ago. With impartial and strict enforcement of the Act, the situation is well in hand. The decrease in addicts in the district in comparison with former years is also very noticeable and gratifying.

"Illegal sale of narcotics is at a minimum, handlers of drugs finding it more and more difficult to dispose of their goods."

In noting a number of thefts and burglaries from post offices he says:—

"Cases of crime in connection with postal matters are exceedingly difficult. The opportunities of employees for committing theft are very great and the chance of detection and subsequent conviction so small that many employees succumb to the risk. In this district I find that the Post Office Department, usually with our assistance, has been successful in such investigations."

Aid was given to the local Fisheries Inspector:—

"A member of the post was detailed to accompany the inspector to investigate complaints of illegal fishing in the Wakaw district, and was successful in apprehending a number of foreigners caught red-handed in catching fish with trap-nets and other illegal apparatus. Nine cases were brought to court, resulting in eight convictions."

An increase is reported in naturalization inquiries, which numbered 433, as against 345 last year. When possible saddle horses are used on these patrols, which often are of 200 miles and more, taking our men into outlying areas.

This division participated in the heavy work entailed by the prosecution at Vancouver of the Nash-Symington fruit interests, making seizures of documents at Saskatoon; Mr. J. C. McRuer addressed to Superintendent Jennings a letter commending the thoroughness of the work done at Saskatoon, and the excellent manner in which the three members of the division sent to Vancouver produced the exhibits and gave their evidence.

A task which recurs every fifth year was performed for the Department of Trade and Commerce:—

"The taking of the 1926 census in the unorganized regions of northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba was assigned to this division.

"To take full advantage of down-stream travelling routes, this territory was divided into six districts, with an N.C.O. or constable in charge of each, and the work was carried out in a systematic and expeditious manner.

"A total of approximately 6,000 miles was travelled by the six parties, most of which was made by canoe, the only mishap reported being that which occurred to No. 4 party, the canoe being damaged to some extent by running foul of a rock in shooting a rapid, soaking bedding and provisions. However, the census returns were saved intact.

"Travelling was not easy nor without discomfort, the flies and mosquitoes being very bad, but all members realized the necessity of this duty and performed their work in a very creditable manner."

Upon patrols generally he observes:—

"Police patrols mileage for the division totalled 38,399 miles.

"Our three northern detachments at Port Nelson, the Pas and Pelican Narrows patrolled their large districts as often as was found necessary, by both winter and summer modes of travel.

"Port Nelson detachment made one winter and one summer patrol to Fort Churchill, one summer patrol to Fort Severn, Ont., one winter patrol to Shamattawa, and a number of winter and summer patrols to Mile 214, Pikwetenei, Hudson Bay railway. These patrols were made in connection with the census enumeration, treaty payments, mail and general police duties.

"The Pas detachment made both winter and summer patrols to practically all settlements in that district in connection with general police work, and also made a long summer patrol of the whole district in the taking of the 1926 census. A 2½-horsepower Johnson motor was provided this detachment for summer canoe travel and has given excellent service.

"Pelican Narrows detachment was established in January last, and this detachment was also provided with a 2½ horse-power Johnson motor, as well as a dog team. Extensive winter and summer patrols in connection with census work, Indians, and general police duties were made to south Deer Lake, Lac du Brochet, Pukatawagan, Stanley and Lac la Ronge."

The mileage travelled during the year was 128,600; of this 69,764 miles were by rail, 46,500 by trail, and 12,336 by livery.

In dealing with general conditions Superintendent Jennings remarks:—

With the large number of men employed on the railway, in the Pas Lumber Company's camps and in the mines, the whole district has been surprisingly free from crime. Our duties being particularly to watch for illegal relations with the Indians, and be a deterrent to the illegal manufacture of liquor, I am pleased to report that to date the conduct of the population as a whole has been most satisfactory. This speaks well for men situated at isolated places, in an Indian country, far from the immediate supervision of the law; and also for the character of the various officials in charge."

MANITOBA

Inspector T. Dann, the Officer Commanding D. Division (which includes Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario as far as Port Arthur), in his annual report says:—

"The district, with headquarters at Winnipeg, has 11 permanent detachments, which is the same number as last year. Two temporary detachments have been established by your authority, at Morden and Portage la Prairie; the former to assist the Customs and Excise Department, and the latter to prevent the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians, which is prevalent in that district during the harvest and threshing season. These detachments fill in gaps that could well be permanently filled."

In reporting his strength—54 all ranks, as against 53 last year—he says: "It is practically a necessity that three more men be transferred for duty to make up losses."

In dealing with the assistance rendered to the Customs, he says:—

"The work done by us in connection with the above branch of the federal service has fallen mainly to our border detachments, and has consisted principally in assessing and collecting duty, issuing of tourists' permits, and the escorting of cars to the boundary after they have been released from seizure.

"A number of cases of cigarette smuggling have been dealt with by us in conjunction with Customs officers. There is no doubt that this is a very prevalent form of smuggling, especially by train crews and others whose business takes them frequently across the line.

"The practice of persons residing in this rural district adjacent to the boundary, of making their regular purchases in the States, appears to have received a check, and has not been so noticeable as last year.

"An aeroplane (Standard J.I. Biplane), valued at \$1,000, suspected of entering Canada for the purpose of spying out the land in connection with liquor running, was seized by our Emerson detachment as having entered Canada at a place other than a Customs Air Port, for commercial purposes, without payment of duty, and is being held pending the instructions of the department concerned.

"Assistance was rendered by members of my command to Assistant Inspector of Customs and Excise Knowles, in connection with a rather important case of wholesale smuggling. Information was received that certain members of the J. J. Jones circus had brought a considerable quantity of goods into Canada in the private cars of the circus and had not declared same. Part of the suspected smuggled goods were seized at Brandon and a member of my Brandon detachment accompanied Officer Knowles to Calgary, where an important seizure was made. In all, some \$8,000 penalties were collected in this instance, and a number of cases were prosecuted against those attempting to defraud the revenue. I consider that the work done in this connection will have an excellent effect upon all such travelling companies, as news of such a seizure travels from mouth to mouth, all through the fraternity of showmen.

"Two of my senior non-commissioned officers were detailed for special work in connection with the Royal Commission, to investigate conditions existing in the Department of Customs and Excise. These two men have been relieved of all other duties."

As regards the Excise Branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, Inspector Dann reports:—

"A considerable amount of work has been performed by us in connection with the enforcement of the regulations of the above-named department—355 cases being handled by us, resulting in 88 convictions, as against 274 cases last year and 70 convictions.

"Four large stills were seized in Winnipeg and vicinity during the year. These stills were elaborately fitted up, and would have cost probably \$1,000 each to erect, and all were capable of turning out some 40 gallons of first-class alcohol per day, thus making them a very profitable commercial enterprise.

"It is noticeable that the legal technicalities are increasing, and adverse rulings against the Crown are creating precedents favourable to those engaged in illicit operations. As mentioned in my last year's annual report regarding the reduction of moieties payable to informers increasing the difficulty of obtaining information, this is noticeable this year to a considerable extent, and informers are not nearly so willing as they were before to supply information."

Much work was done for the Department of Indian Affairs:—

"The conditions which existed among the Indians in the Lake Winnipeg district in regard to the traffic in intoxicants, as outlined in my last year's annual report, I am pleased to say, have greatly improved, our activities in checking this having had a salutary effect. The white men, Charles Sjogren and the Bostrom brothers, who were successfully prosecuted in this connection, have disappeared from their former trading grounds.

"A patrol was made by Inspector Mead and Sergeant Capstick into the Archigo Lake and Trout Lake district of northern Ontario, covering a distance of approximately 1,000 miles by the time they returned to Norway House. This patrol was undertaken in order to investigate a report regarding insane Indians, and conditions amongst Indians in the district. One Indian found to be mentally deranged was brought back and taken to the Indian Hospital at Norway House for treatment. The condition of the Indians known as the Trout Lake Band was found to be very bad, destitution at times being quite prevalent, and an application for the band in question to be allowed to take treaty was handed to Inspector Mead, with a request that same be passed on to the department concerned. This was done.

"The alleged murder of the Indian girl at Lac la Croix, which was mentioned in my last year's annual report, has not been lost sight of, but so far inquiries made by our men, when in the Lac la Croix district in connection with other work, have failed to elicit new information which would tend to elucidate this crime.

"One case of smallpox occurred on the Red Gut Indian Reserve in the Fort Frances district, and a guard was supplied by us to preserve quarantine....

"The statistics of this division show that 77 patrols and investigations have been carried out on behalf of the Indian Department, this, by a coincidence, being the same number as last year. Our statistics also show 199 convictions under the Indian Act as against 206 last year, the majority of these cases being connected with intoxicating liquor."

Mention is made of such diverse duties as the supervision of race tracks; aid to the Department of Immigration and Colonization (this including the surveillance of persons wanted for deportation); sundry investigation for the Department of Justice; and work for the Department of Labour. A type of work which in the aggregate doubtless prevents a certain number of accidents is thus noticed:—

"A systematic check up of hardware stores and magazines carrying explosives has been made throughout this division during the year. In cases where storekeepers have failed to carry out the department's regulations, warnings have been given. It was found advisable in three instances to prosecute, convictions being obtained in each case.

"Investigations were made in regard to accidents resulting from the careless handling of explosives—in one instance Gus Erickson of Kenora, Ont., met his death as a result of an explosion of dynamite, apparently used by him in a careless manner while blasting in connection with the laying of sewer pipes."

With regard to the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act Inspector Dann reports:—

"During the past year we have had to investigate some 16 doctors practising in this province, including two veterinarians.

"One conviction was obtained by my Brandon detachment, in connection with a medical man, concerning the illegal issuance of narcotic prescriptions. We were unable to secure a conviction in a most important prosecution in Winnipeg . . . in which the

department desired to proceed by indictment. This latter case arose out of certain investigations which I caused to be made in this city, following the death of one Molloy, from an overdose of narcotics. However, I believe, that the prosecution . . . has had a salutary effect upon other local doctors, who otherwise might have prescribed in a careless fashion.

"With respect to white peddlers of narcotics in the Manitoba district, I feel that we have been greatly handicapped by the lack of a competent, trustworthy operative, who could follow up data coming to the attention of my staff. Information has been received that there are some three or four dealers of the more unimportant type who supply narcotics to the habitués of this city, but thus far, we have not been able to find a suitable agent to make a sound case.

"We were, fortunately, able to convict perhaps the principal street peddler of opium (Chinese), and he received a satisfactory sentence. Some dozen Chinese were convicted during the year, most of them for minor infractions of the act.

"One negro was convicted for the illegal possession of drugs, and it is known that his dive had been a particularly vicious resort for male and female addicts of all races—Chinese, negro and white. The deportation of this convict should have a good effect."

As in northern Saskatchewan, so in northern Manitoba aid is needed by the Department of Fisheries:—

"Numerous complaints regarding illegal fishing and the dynamiting of fish, principally sturgeon, in the Lac du Bonnet district, were thoroughly investigated by us, and reports submitted to the Inspector of Fisheries.

"A large shipment of fish, approximately 2,000 pounds, was seized by us at Kenora, while en route from Waugh, Man., to Montreal, this fish being shipped out of season."

Another branch of our work is thus reported upon:—

"A considerable number of minor robberies from post offices, which in all cases were located in store buildings somewhat imperfectly secured, have been investigated by us during the year at the request of the above-named department. In many cases, investigations have disclosed the fact that nothing pertaining to the post office section had been stolen.

"A robbery took place at the Nesbitt post office, and in this instance \$150 worth of stamps and money order blanks were stolen, in addition to a quantity of store goods. In co-operation with the Manitoba Provincial Police two arrests were made, the men being charged by the Manitoba Provincial Police with breaking and entering, and sentenced to 7 years' hard labour in Stony Mountain penitentiary. In this connection, a letter of appreciation was received from the District Superintendent of Postal Service, Winnipeg, for the good work done.

"The store containing the post office at Nesbitt was broken into again this fall, but nothing belonging to the post office section was found to be missing.

"I feel that I should again stress the inadequate means taken for safeguarding valuables at the average post office."

In this division also applications for naturalization show an increase; Inspector Dann writes:—

"By far the greater number of those making application were of Austrian nationality, next in number being Russian Jews. The majority of these investigations were in the Winnipeg and immediate districts. Of those remaining, the greater portion were in the Fort William, Dauphin, and Shoal Lake districts. Efforts have been made to carry out these investigations in the most expeditious and economical manner possible."

Under the heading of "Assistance to Other Police Forces" the following appears:—

"On several occasions, our men have been requested to assist the provincial police forces, and have done so where it was thought necessary in the interests of the public, and other police help was not obtainable, one of which cases was the arrest of a man at Shoal Lake, wanted for murder. Assistance was also rendered in two cases in connection with accidental drownings, members of the provincial police forces not being available.

"An escaped lunatic in the Emerson district was arrested by our men and handed over to the provincial police."

WESTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent H. M. Newson, the Officer Commanding O Division, also reports a decline in numbers. After noticing changes in officers during the year, he says:—

"During the year eight men were transferred from the division, ten were discharged, fifteen were transferred to the division and one was engaged. The strength of the division

is now forty-one, all ranks, a decrease of two from last year's strength. Also, three of my senior N.C.O's.—

Reg. No. 5740 D/S/Sgt. Darling, H.

Reg. No. 4493 Sgt. Birtwistle, A.

Reg. No. 5123 Sgt. Fish, G. W.

are on loan to the Department of Customs and Excise. A detachment of the division at Moose Factory, James Bay, Ont., was established on September 2, 1926, by Reg. No. 9359 Cst. Trolove, R. L. This detachment was established to cope with conditions said to be existing among the Indians in that district.

"It has been impossible to hold any regular drill in the post during the year as there has never been sufficient men available at any time. The average strength of the detachments in the division is two, and as the detachments are so far apart it was not deemed advisable to have the men brought to any one point for drill. Also, the various detachments are kept fully occupied with their duties. However, all the detachment members are drilled by the Inspecting Officer on each inspection.

"The constables in the division are receiving good training in the duties they are called upon to perform both from the knowledge they get from the actual performance of the work and from the senior N.C.O's."

After remarks about horses, quarters, clothing, equipment, etc., he states that the following escorts have been furnished and special duties performed during the twelve-month period by members of the division:—

"An escort of one N.C.O. and 7 constables was supplied the Interparliamentary Union delegates from Niagara Falls to Ottawa in October, 1925.

"An escort of 1 officer, 1 N.C.O., and 2 constables was supplied their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Asaka of Japan on their visit to Niagara Falls in November, 1925.

"Income tax guards were supplied from this division in April and May of this year at Toronto, Hamilton and London. Assistance in these guards was also supplied from N division.

"Two members of this division in plain clothes in addition to Inspector Hill and party from Ottawa were supplied for escort duty in connection with the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden to Niagara Falls in June of this year.

"Members of the division in race track supervision duty in June, July and September during clashes between the various tracks in Ontario."

Dealing with the work of enforcing federal statutes he writes:—

"With reference to our work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, owing to the shortage of men in the division I was not able to constitute a drug squad but we concentrated on the practice of members of the medical profession supplying narcotic drugs illegally. Altogether 38 doctors were investigated and prosecutions were entered against 9 under instructions from the Department of Health and convictions were registered against all the doctors prosecuted.

"While dealing with this subject we were only able to cover a small portion of the western Ontario district, and I am of the opinion that there is still considerable work to be done along these lines. Progress of necessity has to be slow and what with one thing and another, such as appeals, the temperament of addicts whom we are obliged to use in order to secure the necessary evidence, etc., the work is very slow.

"I am very glad to notice that the Ontario Medical Council look on the evil of doctors supplying narcotics illegally in a very serious light and stern disciplinary action has been taken by the Medical Council of any doctor that has been convicted.

"While on the subject of narcotic drugs it might be of interest to record the fact that there is no place that addicts can be sent for treatment other than expensive hospitals or to the common jails, and I am of the opinion that serious consideration should be given to establishing a suitable institution for the care of these unfortunates. Investigations go to show that traffic in narcotics is by no means stamped out and so long as there are people addicted to the use of drugs there will always be found the peddler in one guise or another supplying his wants and they are the ones to my mind on whom we should concentrate.

"The Customs Act has claimed a good deal of our attention and considerable time and effort has been spent by our Niagara Falls detachment in connection with the smuggling of alcohol from the United States to Canada, which resulted in the seizure of 316 gallons of alcohol and one car and the arrest of two men. As the investigation developed it was found that this was only a part of 10,000 gallons which had been shipped into the country.

"Offences under the Indian Act show a marked increase over last year, 94 convictions being obtained. Patrols were made to various Indian Reserves throughout the district from time to time and action taken in connection with any cases which came to our notice. The chief trouble is undoubtedly drunkenness and the manufacture of intoxicants.

"From time to time assistance has been rendered the local Excise officer. A total of 89 investigations were made during the year."

It is remarked that no fewer than 3,133 investigations of applicants for naturalization were completed. Satisfaction is expressed with the members of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

EASTERN ONTARIO

Superintendent T. S. Belcher in his annual report upon A Division says:—

"A' Division, stationed at Ottawa, has under its jurisdiction a territory known as Military District No. 3.

"In addition to the above, we have a detachment consisting of an officer and 30 N.C.O's and men at Halifax. Their duties are principally to look after the dockyards and other Government property.

"At Amos, in the province of Quebec, I now have a corporal, two constables and a special. During the year, I found it necessary to increase the detachment, which originally consisted of two constables, on account of the heavy work being done up in that district. Their work principally consists of looking after the Indians and offences which come under the Indian Act, and those under the Customs and Excise. Travelling in this district is hard on account of the bad roads, a lot of our work being done by river in the summer time and with dog teams in the winter. We have a large canoe with motor engine for the summer work which does very well.

"During the summer months we have had to send a man for duty to Bersimis, P.Q. He is there for the purpose of looking after the liquor traffic amongst the Indians and seeing that the federal statutes are enforced generally. For a few months I had to send two more men down in this district to look after some special work."

The total strength of the Division on September 30 stood at 234, a gain of two in the year. Superintendent Belcher, however, remarks:—

"For some considerable time, two detectives and five constables have been taken away and loaned to the Customs; these have not been replaced, and it makes us very short-handed. I find it almost impossible to carry on the work at present."

After a number of details as to quarters and conditions, he says:—

"The duties, undertaken by this division, consist largely of protection to the Government buildings, supplying men for ceremonial purposes, investigations, and the enforcement of federal statutes, the patrolling of Government parks, and looking after fire protection in all Government buildings.

"During the year we placed guards on 27 buildings, the same as last year, this taking an average of 9 N.C.O's and 148 men daily. In addition to this, 39 buildings were visited by our patrols at night time. The doors and windows were tested, and, if found open, the patrols went through the buildings to see that everything was all right, locking them securely, and reported the matter. We find a great deal of carelessness on the part of the staffs in the different buildings, as almost every night during the year either a door or window was found open. These matters have been reported to the heads of the departments, but it does not seem to result in any improvement. It is surprising that more thieving is not taking place owing to these conditions.

"To give the men their three weeks' annual leave, and their day off, takes 18 additional men. The annual leave starts about the first of March and generally ends up in December. This year, owing to having men taken away for the Customs Department and other matters, I do not think I will be able to give all the men their holidays before the first of the new year. It is doubtful if I can do it even by then.

"We still continue to keep a heavy guard on the Finance Department, and supply armed escorts, both in uniform and plain clothes, to the Currency Branch for the protection of gold coming from the Mint. We also supply an escort to the paymaster of the Public Works Department when he is carrying money to the different parts of the city to pay their employees. These duties have been carried out without any hitch and have given satisfaction to all concerned."

A feature of our work which is not so noticeable in other divisions, is thus noticed:—

"Our Fire Department consists of one sergeant and six men. Twelve recruits were instructed in the use of all fire appliances and matters of that nature. Each recruit, on joining up, was given two months' work until he got thoroughly conversant with the matters pertaining to fire protection."

After describing the very considerable amount of fire apparatus in our possession, he adds:—

"During the year 30 fires occurred in the different Government buildings, an increase of 11 over last year. All these fires were extinguished by our own fire appliances, with the exception of four which were put out by the Ottawa city fire brigade. The loss caused by these fires amounted, as nearly as can be calculated to \$6,000, which was very small considering the number of buildings and the accumulation of inflammable material which is in the buildings. According to our investigations, nearly all these fires occurred through carelessness, either through employees throwing cigarette ends or matches around, or an accumulation of rubbish and paper with oily waste left such a time as to cause spontaneous combustion. I might also state that not one of our fire extinguishers failed to discharge when they were needed to put out a fire."

Much of the work of this division is the guarding of buildings and government property at Ottawa. In addition, however, investigations and criminal work accounted for a good deal of work. Thus over 90 cases were investigated under the Customs and Excise Acts, five under the former and 87 under the latter, a number of convictions being secured; under the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act not far short of one hundred cases were investigated, a considerable number of convictions being obtained. In this connection Superintendent Belcher says:—

"Investigations into the drug traffic is next to impossible without a reliable informer, and as a general rule it is a difficult proposition to obtain the service of a dependable person who has the requisite knowledge of the traffic. Even after such a person has been located when any case in which he figures is brought to trial he becomes known and his usefulness as an informer is thereafter almost negligible.

"Our one great difficulty during the past year has been to obtain informers. The investigations under the Drug Act have taken in the greater part of this district, in some instances extending beyond this limit, and it appears that the drug traffic takes in the rural districts as well as the larger centres. A much wider scope has been covered during the past year than in previous years."

The Indian Act accounted for a good deal of work, 125 cases having occurred; most of these were in the reservations in Quebec, criminal cases arising from the duty of protecting government property were rather numerous, such as investigations of thefts. Some work is entailed in enforcing by-laws of the city of Ottawa within certain areas.

A duty which entails a considerable amount of labour is the inter-departmental mail service. Twenty-five buildings are visited, some four times, some thrice and some twice daily, and during the year 29,323 letters were handled. Superintendent Belcher says:—

"This duty occupied three constables all the time. We used to employ a motorcycle with two constables, but I found that by putting on three men we could do the work with less expense and in a more satisfactory manner."

A further remark is:—

"The mail slips are turned in each evening by the mail orderlies and are kept on file. On a number of occasions we had to refer to them owing to requests from the different departments covering missing letters, and in every case, during the last year, we were able to prove to the department that the letters in question were mislaid by their own staff and not by ours."

QUEBEC

Inspector J. W. Phillips, the Officer Commanding in the province of Quebec, reports an increase of numerical strength, which is entirely accounted for by the additional duties of the Customs guard. Apart from headquarters at Montreal, there are several detachments; that at Quebec has been in existence for some time; of the others, one was maintained at Rock Island, at the special request of the Customs Department, from March 25 to April 19, 1926; another, of two men, was maintained at Pointe Bleue, at the special request of the Department

of Indian Affairs, from May 20 to August 18, 1926. At Montreal, in addition to the usual duties, a continuous guard on the Customs building, of one non-commissioned officer and five men, has been supplied since February 10, 1926. This guard was augmented during the period of the payment of income tax. In dealing with the assistance rendered to the Customs Department Inspector Phillips further says:—

“The work done for this department during the year comprises a special guard at Rock Island, and two or three special investigations, one of which resulted in cleaning up a smuggling ring, engaged in illegal importation of silk goods from New York to Montreal. A clean sweep of the whole gang was effected. These men are now awaiting trial.”

Dealing with the work done for the Department of Health in connection with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, he says:—

“I regret that I cannot report as favourably upon conditions in this respect as I did last year, inasmuch as I believe there has been a tendency towards an increase of this traffic, rather than a decrease. In every phase of our work an increase is noticed, and this in spite of the fact that we were considerably handicapped for men during the bulk of the year. We have not been able to reach the men higher up in this traffic. This is due to the fact that we have no secret agents and no men to concentrate on these cases.

“Of the outstanding cases last year, the Harry Davis case was brought to a somewhat successful conclusion, Davis being convicted and sentenced to six months’ imprisonment and a fine of \$500 which he paid. Evidence disclosed at the trial showed this man to be a very heavy trafficker, and 13 instances of sale of one ounce were disclosed, together with a seizure of some 20 ounces comprising his stock.

“The ‘Red’ Miller case, which was in appeal from last year, was won by us and Miller is now serving his five years.

“The Kid Baker gang, who were mentioned in my last annual report, were convicted and sentenced to three years each on six counts, with the exception of Eddie Schrieder, a tool of the gang, who drew only six months.

“Considerable praise and comment has been made upon this case and the way it was handled, both from the Department of Health and the Judge presiding, and also from the local press, and I quote hereunder a passage from Mr. Justice Wilson’s summing up:—

“At last, thanks to the persistent efforts and skilful work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the direction of its able, trustworthy officers and especially Sergeants Salt and Churchman, you have been caught and brought before justice. After a fair trial, and notwithstanding the well-conducted defence by able counsel, the jury have brought a verdict of conspiracy against you.”

“In addition to the number of cases shown under the Narcotic Drug Act, a further 22 convictions were obtained under the Criminal Code, as a result of work done under the Narcotic Drug Act, and in the majority of cases the sentence imposed was far greater than that usually imposed under the Drug Act.

“During the year the only outstanding cases were the Robert Price *et al.*, international smuggler of narcotics, who was convicted and sentenced to three years, and \$1,000 and costs, and the seizure of 2,400 ounces of morphine paste at Quebec city. A shipment of a considerable quantity of drugs from Vancouver was seized from Wong On Company, Montreal, resulting in the arrest of two Chinamen whose cases are in appeal now.

“A considerable quantity of opium and a complete cooking outfit were seized in an apartment house on Park avenue, resulting in the arrest and conviction of Gilbert Hufmeyer alias Gilbert the Chink and Eng Wing, two notorious traffickers. Joe Levine, another international smuggler, arrested at the same time, jumped his bail, and Sam Stutzel a notorious character was obliged to leave Canada.”

In submitting his detailed statement of drugs and paraphernalia seized during the year, Inspector Phillips remarks that, exclusive of the heavy seizure of 2,400 ounces of morphine paste at Quebec, there is an increase in nearly every commodity. He adds, however:—

“A marked absence has been noticed of proper opium smoking apparatus and our seizures now are almost invariably comprised of improvised outfits.”

Dealing with counterfeiting he says:—

“There has been a marked decrease in the activities of counterfeiters during the last year, and no Canadian counterfeit bills have appeared on the market with the exception of a few \$10 Bank of Montreal notes which ceased after the arrest and conviction of Macchua

and Martineau. A counterfeit \$5 Federal Reserve note appeared, but after the arrest and conviction of George Pothios no more of these bills were circulated.

"During the last two or three months, some ten or twelve United States \$1 notes raised to \$10 have appeared in Montreal; this matter is being traced up, but the quantity does not constitute any elaborate counterfeiting scheme."

Allied with this was a case, already noticed, regarding which he says:—

"In December of last year an attempt to defraud the United States Government through the use of counterfeit liquor certificates was uncovered by this detachment resulting in a very lengthy and complicated investigation. At the present moment three men are before the Courts on various charges, including forgery and attempt to defraud. Some four tons of paper was seized in this case. Should the outcome prove satisfactory to us there is no doubt that the investigation will be extended into the United States implicating many high class bootleggers."

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Inspector C. D. LaNauze, the Officer Commanding in the Maritime Provinces, remarks that the general work is increasing and that he is one man under his authorized strength. Noting that the figures submitted show an apparent decrease in investigations, etc. he observes:—

"I attribute the decrease in the statistical tables to the continual shortage of men for district duties, the lack of any police transport, and the large volume of work done for the preventive branch of the Customs Department, work that in many cases cannot be recorded. My only two detective sergeants were transferred entirely to the Customs Department for the last two months of the period under record and I am unable to record any statistics of their work during the months of August and September, 1926. Consequently, while the statistics show a decrease, there has, in my opinion, been a general increase in our Federal duties all round and I have often on hand far more work than my small staff is able to perform.

"To the uninformed a staff of 27 men in Halifax seems to be a strong command, but it is seldom understood that out of these 27 men, 23 are continually employed in the protection of the Halifax Naval Dockyard and Naval Magazines, two are employed in the district office, one as a detective constable, so I have actually one spare man for extra duty and for relieving for leave or sickness."

After paying tribute to the hearty co-operation of all ranks, he adds:—

"I would, however, point out that this state of affairs cannot continue and in order to render efficient service, I must have at least six extra men."

Dealing with assistance rendered to the Department of Customs and Excise he says:—

"I have had an absolutely free hand in the suppression of smuggling in Nova Scotia and every support from the Department of Customs and Excise.

"Only lack of strength and the absolute lack of our own transport has prevented this command from making a better showing than it has done. If this phase of our work is to be continued I trust the necessary increase and transport will be placed at our disposal.

"In this work, much is done that we are unable to record, such as lying in wait and the gathering of information, but the work has been successful and is well liked by our men for its adventurous nature.

"The most outstanding cases recorded during the year were the following:—

"The seizure of the schooner *Wapiti* at Liverpool, N.S., by D/Sergt. Blakeney, loaded with 2,000 cases of whisky. The seizure of 500 gallons of smuggled rum at French village, Halifax county, and the efforts we have made to break up the Dauphinee gang of smugglers in Tantallon district, only thirty miles from Halifax. At present we have three men committed for trial for smuggling under section 219 of the Customs Act as amended.

"Five automobiles were also seized by us during the year. If we had no other work to perform, we could be busy all the year round working on the suppression of smuggling liquor which is greatly increasing in this district."

In mentioning his co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries Inspector LaNauze says:—

"An important investigation was also carried out for this department in connection with the enforcement of the Customs and Fisheries Protection Act, whereby a United States fishing vessel, the *Thomas Gorton*, shipped a part crew off the Nova Scotia coast outside the three-mile limit."

Inspector LaNauze also mentions the case of the landing of unauthorized immigrants from the Italian ss. *Dori*, which is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

With reference to the Department of Mines he says:—

“Owing to our inspectors of explosives being continually employed on Customs duty, very little has been performed this year for the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines.

“An extended patrol is at present under way in this connection.

“Much time will have to be spent explaining to small general storekeepers that they must keep a record of their small arms ammunition. This phase of the Act . . . is met usually by patient resentment; but the dealers in dynamite and other explosives realize their responsibility and educational efforts are being put forth by our inspectors.”

THE YUKON

Superintendent A. B. Allard, the Officer Commanding B Division, has the usual report to make of shortage of men:—

“Owing to the shortage of men no drill or training of any kind was possible, and the annual revolver practice was not held, there being but two men for escort duties.”

He further remarks:—

“Under the heading ‘Assistance to other Departments’ I have drawn your attention to the enormous amount of work we perform for other departments than our own, so that although the population of the Yukon may not be on the increase, the work we do does not decrease, but is, if anything greater, and I would recommend this division be brought back to its ordinary strength of 50. Travel to outlying places is slower now than formerly, owing to supplies having to be taken right through instead of being purchased whilst *en route* there now being no roadhouses or stores where staples can be procured; this means more men for police duty, and for the reason of the lack of men the territory has not been patrolled as it should have been, and if anything out of the ordinary should happen to arise I should have no men to cope with the situation.”

In this division the assistance rendered to other departments assumes special importance. Former reports have contained detailed statements of the singularly diversified duties performed by the force in one way and another; without repeating them at length it may be stated that a large proportion of the services rendered elsewhere by provincial administration and municipal institutions fall upon our shoulders. The extraneous duties range from service as sheriff and magistrate to playing the parts of tax collectors and game guardians, and include the work of immigration inspector, customs officers, inspectors of weights and measures, inspectors of fisheries, registrars of vital statistics, and so on through a long list.

Two serious occurrences are recorded.

One John Smith, of Sulphur Creek, went violently insane in January, 1926, shot at a miner and a child passing his cabin—which commanded the road—and barricaded himself in. All attempts to parley with him failing, our men had to surround the cabin and attack it; as there was no cover, and as they were anxious not to kill him, this proved a tedious and dangerous operation. On January 27 the cabin was rushed and Smith was found dead, having been killed by a ricochet bullet. Our report says:—

“Guns and axes were found at both front and back doors and supplies of food were laid out in convenient places, and a mattress laid down in front of the window, showing he was fully prepared for a siege. A coroner’s inquest was held and the jury fully exonerated the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from any criminal responsibility in his death.

“In connection with this case I would draw your attention to the actions of our men who had to stand for hours on guard up to their waists in snow, taking Smith’s rifle fire at the risk of their own lives (Constable Scaife having his revolver shot out of his hand), in endeavouring to carry out their instructions to capture him alive if possible.”

The second was the murder of a wood-chopper named Charles Smith by one Harry Davis. Hearing that Smith had been missing for three days, Constable

A. B. Thornthwaite, in charge of the Carmacks detachment, went down the river about 100 miles and investigated. Davis posed as a friend of Smith's, but after scouring the hills in the vicinity Constable Thornthwaite became suspicious, searched his cabin, and found a body which later was identified as that of Smith; there were bullet wounds and the head had been crushed in. Davis was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Superintendent Allard adds:—

"Constable Thornthwaite's work throughout this case was excellent and thorough, and he was commended by both judge and Crown prosecutor for the manner in which his evidence was given and his exhibits prepared."

It is added: "We are fortunate in having no trouble with narcotics or drug peddlers."

Long and arduous patrols are a feature of service in this division:—

"During the past year we have patrolled the whole of the territory as far as possible; the more populous districts receiving more attention than others. This district extends from the British Columbia-Yukon boundary line to the Arctic coast, and from the 130th to 141st meridians, and being a more or less mountainous region most of our patrols are by dog-teams or canoe, and owing to distances very little of supplies required can be purchased *en route*, but have to be taken from the starting point. Many of the patrols are to investigate cases of sickness and distress. As an instance I might quote a patrol made by poling boat from Ross River detachment to Pelly River Lakes, a distance of 320 miles, by Reg. No. 9707 Const. Glover, J. W.; on arrival at his destination, he found the old trapper dead; examination disclosed no indication of foul play, and the constable being alone, he prepared the body for burial, dug a grave and buried him, the whole trip occupying 42 days. Similar cases also occur, and often it is necessary to bring the sick person to some settlement for treatment, or arrange for supplies to be sent him.

"The principal patrols made were as follows:—

	Miles
Whitehorse-Kluane, return	458
Rampart House-Fort Yukon, return	450
Rampart House-La Pierre, return	470
Whitehorse-Wellesley Lake, return	840
Ross River-Whitehorse, return	650
Teslin-Wolf Lake, return	240
Dawson-Mayo, return	500
Carmacks-Dawson, return	860

"The total mileage is as follows:—

With horses	32,978
With dogs and on foot	10,906
By train or stage	13,688
By water	23,804

Total 81,276 "

His remarks upon game include a note upon the rapid increase of wolves, and the appearance of caribou on the hills near Dawson, and on the Yukon river. His general observations include the following:—

"Many old miners and prospectors have died during the past year; these are men who entered the Yukon in 1896, 1897 and 1898, in the prime of life, and the hardships and lack of proper food then encountered lessened their vitality so that they are now unable to cope with illness in their old age. We have during the past year had to send out patrols to investigate reports of sickness and destitution amongst this class, and in some cases to bring into hospital at Dawson for treatment. There is no home, such as is found on the outside, for the care of these people, and the only place in which they can receive proper care is a hospital. In consequence the hospitals always contain many of them who will end their days there."

N DIVISION

Inspector C. H. Hill, the Officer Commanding N Division, reports a decrease in numbers, the strength now standing at one officer and 31 other ranks. The

division now is quartered at the old Rockcliffe Rifle Range close to Ottawa, and Inspector Hill's remarks on domestic economy include the following:—

"During the year, in July, we cut all the hay on the Range field. We have put up 60 tons. This hay is of a very good quality and will be sufficient for our requirements for about seven months which will mean a considerable saving in this respect."

Dealing with the duties performed he says:—

"During the year, the duties of this division have been very varied. In the early spring, N.C.O's and men were supplied for the various income tax guards at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, London, and Hamilton.

"In May, we supplied two non-commissioned officers and two men for duty in connection with the race track; they are still employed on this duty at September 30, 1926.

"In July three men from this division were detailed for duty with the party going to the eastern Arctic.

"On August 15 and 16 we supplied two mounted details for the Centennial parade in Ottawa.

"Details were required to be furnished for duties providing escorts for the purpose of maintaining law and order and protecting public property in connection with the harvesters' excursion trains. The supervision and administration of this duty was placed under this division."

TRAINING

Assistant Commissioner R. S. Knight in his report upon the depot at Regina notes a reduction in strength during the year. His detailed statement is:—

"The strength of the division as on September 30, all ranks included, was 141. Of this number 28 non-commissioned officers and constables are stationed on detachment.

"The following engagements, transfers, etc., took place during the year:—

Recruits posted to Depot Division.....	71
Ex-members.	1
Special constables.....	4

Promotions—Nil.

Transferred from other divisions—

Officers	1
Non-commissioned officers	1
Constables	11

Transferred to other divisions—

Officers	3
Non-commissioned officers	2
Constables	81

Struck off the Strength—

Time expired	4
Purchased	7
Invalided.	3
Unsuitable	5
Dismissed	3
Special constables discharged	5

"The strength of the division at the end of the year was 24 less than the previous year, the number of transfers to other divisions having been considerably greater."

Details are given as regards the training, which proceeded on familiar lines, as regards both mounted and dismounted work, musketry, lectures and first aid; Assistant Commissioner Knight observes:—

"With regard to the training of recruits, I am of the opinion that better results would be obtained if men were engaged during the spring, when they could receive three months' continuous training. Owing to the severe weather during the winter the riding and drill instruction is frequently interrupted."

A good deal was done in the way of improving the grounds. The usual details as to domestic economy are given by Assistant Commissioner Knight.

CONTROL OF THE NORTH

Our work in the Far North steadily increases. Our detachments there have been increased by the establishment of a new one at Bache Peninsula on Ellesmere island, eleven degrees from the Pole. It is situated on Flagler fiord, close to Kane basin, just north of cape Sabine and Smith sound, and is in charge of Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy, an experienced Arctic traveller, who had spent the winter at Craig Harbour. I hope in the coming summer to establish another detachment on the southwest coast of Baffin island, the Eskimo population there being in need of supervision and assistance. Another new detachment has been established at Moose Factory on James bay, this being administered from Toronto. There also is need for a detachment on the eastern shore of Hudson bay. On the western Arctic coastline the detachment at Tree River has been closed, and another one opened at Cambridge Bay, farther to the east of Victoria island, and therefore more remote, as this region is administered from Edmonton by way of the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Further to the west a new detachment has been opened at the junction of Arctic Red river with the Mackenzie, and the establishment of yet another detachment is contemplated at the extreme east end of Great Slave lake, on the edge of the Barren lands. Our Arctic and sub-Arctic posts are as follows:—

The Eastern Arctic sub-district, Inspector C. E. Wilcox—Port Burwell (mainland, near cape Chidley); Pangnirtung (Cumberland gulf; central Baffin island); Ponds Inlet (northern Baffin island; Dundas Harbour (North Devon island); Craig Harbour (southern Ellesmere island); Bache peninsula (central Ellesmere island); six detachments.

Hudson Bay.—Chesterfield Inlet; Port Nelson; Moose Factory (on James bay). Three detachments. Port Nelson is administered from Prince Albert and Moose Factory from Toronto.

Western Arctic sub-district, Inspector T. B. Caulkin.—Herschel island; Baillie island; Bernard Harbour; Cambridge Bay; Aklavik. Five detachments.

Mackenzie Sub-district, Inspector J. Moorhead.—Simpson; Arctic Red River; Norman; Good Hope. Four detachments.

Great Slave sub-district, Inspector G. F. Fletcher.—Fort Smith; Rae; Providence; Fort McMurray; Chipewyan; Resolution; Hay river. Seven detachments.

Thus there are 25 detachments in all.

Inspector C. E. Wilcox spent the winter at Ponds Inlet, and on the arrival of the G.S.S. *Beothic* with reliefs proceeded in her to visit the other detachments and to establish the new one on Bache peninsula. In the four detachments of Pangnirtung, Ponds Inlet, Dundas Harbour and Craig Harbour the distances traversed, including hunting journeys, but exclusive of travel by ship, exceeded 12,000 miles.

BACHE PENINSULA

His report of the establishment of the new "Farthest North" post is as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that I arrived on the ss. *Beothic* at Bache Peninsula on the north side of Flagler fiord at 10.50 a.m. on the morning of August 6, 1926.

"The cargo was immediately unloaded, and with all available hands working on the erection of the detachment buildings the frame and sheeting on the living quarters were practically completed.

"The site decided upon for the detachment is well protected from the winds, and a convenient spot on the south shore of the above mentioned peninsula. The buildings face Flagler fiord which runs east and west in latitude 79.04 north, longitude 76.18 west, and is bordered on both shores by high rugged hills with valleys intersecting them. This is by far the most pleasant and attractive place in the eastern Arctic.

"On August 8 I left with a party from the ship and went up the fiord with a motor boat for about 15 miles in search of an ancient Eskimo village which we discovered on our return journey on the north side of Knud peninsula. There were about 20 old stone igloos with a considerable amount of whalebone scattered around the settlement. On our way out we ran into large herds of walrus, many seal, ducks and other water fowl. This locality would appear to be the best hunting ground in the sub-district. The detachment was opened on August 9, 1926, with the usual ceremony of raising the flag, speeches being made by Mr. Mackenzie, commander of the expedition, and others."

PONDS INLET

Inspector Wilcox wintered at Ponds Inlet, his remarks upon the weather being:—

"Eclipse sound was entirely free from ice up to the middle of October when young ice covered almost the whole sound. For several nights following, the sound froze over, but the ice was broken up by strong winds during the day and eventually froze fast on October 22.

"The usual stormy weather prevailed from the last of September until freeze-up. Blizzards were frequent and heavy snowstorms occurred often. During October and November the ground was covered with about two feet of hard snow. The weather became moderate and good when the sun disappeared in November and remained so until March when severe storms came frequently until late in the spring.

"The minimum temperature recorded during the year was 53.5 degrees below zero which occurred early in March; the coldest winter in many years."

Dealing with the work of the year he writes:—

"Local patrols were made during the winter to Eskimo camps at Button Point, Navy Board Inlet and Milne Inlet. Two more extensive ones were made during November, December and March and April to Arctic sound west and south of the detachment and Home bay, on the east coast of Baffin island, and in conjunction with the above-mentioned patrols all of the natives in this district were visited with the exception of a few scattered families whom we were unable to locate. The total mileage covering these patrols by dog team was approximately 2,000 miles."

Another remark is:—

"Destitution was experienced to some extent by the natives, all of whom were issued with a small quantity of rations provided by the Indian Department for that purpose. In all cases where destitution occurred it was caused by sickness or the support of the family having died."

He estimates the native population of the Ponds Inlet district—north of latitude 70° and east of longitude 90°—as one hundred families, or 300 souls. It is noted that three births occurred, all the infants dying, while the deaths numbered twelve; eight of these were due to an unidentified disease which made its appearance. Trouble also was experienced with the disease among dogs, which reappeared. The year was reasonably prosperous as regards hunting and fur trapping, and there is little prospect of destitution around Ponds Inlet.

Additional remarks are:—

"Approximately ten tons of coal was mined in October last and utilized during the winter. This is not a profitable venture and I could not recommend that the Northern detachments be supplied with this fuel. The natives are not willing to work at the mines; even if they were, it would take six families of Eskimos to supply Ponds Inlet alone, with a cost of production greater than that of coal received at present from the outside."

"It was reported at the detachment this spring that a murder had been committed in the vicinity of Home Bay during the month of December last. The particulars are very meagre, but it would appear that native Eiksak shot and killed native Yackson in a fit of anger over the shooting of a seal on the ice. Home Bay is in the district of Pangnirtung and I learned that a police patrol had visited this point during March and that Constable Tutin had investigated the alleged crime. A crime report will be forwarded in the usual manner on my arrival at Pangnirtung in September next."

Between March 29 and May 1, 1926, Inspector Wilcox made a 900-mile patrol to the river Clyde and Home bay, on the east coast of Baffin island. He

was accompanied by Constable M. M. Timbury and two Eskimos, his first stopping place being Button point, Bylot island, concerning which he says:—

"Button point is situated on the southeastern corner of Bylot island, and in shape represents a collar button. On the east side the cliffs rise from the waters edge to an average height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet where millions of ducks and other water fowl make this their nesting ground in the spring. The cliffs are pure white and have all the appearance of being whitewashed, caused by the dung from the various birds nesting there. On the south the slopes rising gradually to several hundred feet. There are two old buildings at this point now the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, which in former years were occupied by whalers, this vicinity being an excellent hunting ground for that industry which has now subsided."

Being detained by a storm, Inspector Wilcox visited the natives, who number about 75, remarking that many of them were ill, suffering from the prevailing lung trouble. "They treated us hospitably and courteously during our stay," he observes, "and rendered us all every possible assistance on our departure." On travelling southward from this place

"We unexpectedly came in contact with the floe edge, where Penneloo and Keepomee shot two seal, which were very acceptable as we were entirely without meat at this time. This is the most dangerous part of the patrol as the ice is continually breaking off in large pans and drifting out into Baffin bay. Many a good Eskimo has made his last journey in this manner."

A little later a blizzard was encountered:—

"The snow drifted so badly that I lost Constable Timbury on several occasions. We were constantly getting tangled up with the dogs and sleighs, and further efforts seemed useless; great difficulty was experienced in locating sufficient snow to build our igloo, but eventually some was found on the lee side of a large iceberg, where we camped for the remainder of the day."

On the following day the party passed a large glacier which recently was the scene of a dangerous adventure:—

"At this place a native family were out sealing last spring on the ice, when a large portion of this glacier broke off crashing through the sea ice, throwing these natives into the water. The man was able to drag himself on to some floating ice, and eventually rescued his wife and the three children, all of them being unconscious, but within a short time of being pulled out of the water they came to."

River Clyde, where there is a Hudson Bay Company's post, was reached on April 8.

"The post consists of six buildings and is stocked with stores and provisions for two years. It is located on the north side of the inlet, with a well protected slope facing south, and it is said to be one of the best places on the coast for caribou; their breeding grounds can be reached in one good day's walk; seals, walrus, bears, narwhal and salmon can be taken in large quantities within a few miles radius.

"River Clyde lies between cape Hewett on the south and cape Christian on the north, and extends about 30 miles in a southwesterly direction. There are several islands in it, principally Bute island on the south side of the entrance, and Agnes' Monument, a small, high, granite island on the northern side. The population in the immediate vicinity of river Clyde is approximately 50 natives.

"Mr. Jardine informed me that the health of the natives had not been as good as usual; an epidemic of pneumonia had made its appearance in April, and the prevailing disease tuberculosis had caused the death of four adults as against two births."

After a few days' rest Inspector Wilcox proceeded to Home Bay, and then returned; a number of Eskimo camps were visited, and during their second stay at River Clyde:—

"our natives hunting seal, and preparing for the return journey. During our stay at the post a dance was held by the Eskimos in honour of the two Pooocusayling (policemen) from Ponds Inlet; many of the natives travelled as far as 25 and 30 miles to attend this dance."

A small incident of the further journey is thus recorded:—

"About 4 a.m. on the morning of April 27 a native and his little boy called at our igloo and presented us with a nice hindquarter of a caribou, which was very acceptable at

this time, as we were entirely without meat. We invited them in and gave them hot coffee and biscuit and sent them on their way rejoicing. This was the first coffee the little boy had ever drunk."

In commenting on this patrol Inspector Wilcox says:—

"This patrol occupied 33 days, covering a distance of 900 miles and visiting approximately 150 natives. I regret to report that the health of the Eskimos is not of the best, and unless medical assistance is given these people at once, inside ten years the native population of North Baffin Island will be wiped out.

"This patrol in conjunction with my Cumberland Gulf, Home Bay and Cape Mercy patrols, covers the entire east coast of Baffin island with the exception of a small portion of Frobisher bay; this I intend to have done, conditions permitting, next winter."

A patrol made in November, 1925, to Arctic sound was chiefly notable for a bad storm encountered on the way back; Corporal F. McInnes and the constable accompanying him were separated for two hours, and the natives lost their bearings; the party could not move, could not find snow enough to build an igloo, and had to set up rough ice on edge to break the wind, sleeping there in their furs. The distance traversed was about 175 miles, Arctic sound being 80 or 90 miles southwest of Ponds Inlet. Elementary medical attendance was given to a few natives who were ill. In January another visit was made to this place, principally to take medicines and look after the health of the Eskimos.

A short earlier patrol, made by Corporal F. McInnes in October, 1925, by row-boat was marked by the rescue of four dogs belonging to Eskimos which had gone adrift on a large pan of ice; at first it was impossible to reach them because of the movement of other ice.

In February and March, 1926, a 300-mile patrol was made by Constable T. W. Higgins to Hamilton Bay, on the east coast of Baffin island, the Eskimos being found for the most part in good health.

Inspector Wilcox includes in his report the following:—

"I have the honour to report that during the months of March and April, 1926, the Igloodik and Arctic Bay natives arrived at Ponds Inlet on their annual trading trip.

"During their stay it was noticed that some of them were suffering from some form of sickness, apparently a mild attack of influenza. They were treated by members of the detachment with apparently good results, and early in May they started on their return trip to their respective hunting grounds.

"About 5 a.m. on May 9 a native named Sonia arrived at the barracks, Ponds Inlet, with the information that many of the Eskimos of both tribes were ill, the natives being camped at the entrance of Milne inlet. They expressed a wish that the police visit them with a view to giving them medical assistance. That night at 7 p.m. I left for their camp, accompanied by native Kippomee and 14 dogs. We arrived at the Igloodik camp at 11 p.m. of May 11.

"I found about 20 igloos at this camp, and of their number 15 were ill with a form of pneumonia. The conditions were pitiful in the extreme. The weather was getting warm, with the result that during the day the interior surface of the igloos was thawing and then freezing at night. As a consequence the interior of the igloos was a mass of icicles. The floors were covered with about six inches of slush, and to add to their discomfort they were without oil for their lamps. I found three of the women were running temperatures of 105 and 106 and their bodies were covered with sores. As can readily be understood their spirits were very low, they were thoroughly disheartened and feared the worst.

"I immediately made hot tea and gave all a ration of tea and biscuit, and treated those that were sick with Dover powders, poulticed their chests and gave them a laxative. It was very noticeable how their spirits rose after my arrival. I visited all and tried to assure them of their recovery. One instance is typical: in one igloo I found a young married woman in a very low state of health. Her temperature was around 106, and the natives all told me it was no use doing anything for her. However I told them she would certainly get better and I treated her as I did the others. To my surprise in a few days she was well and around again. It was to my mind quite illuminating what effect a cup of tea, a little laxative, coupled with a lot of faith, would have on the natives.

"The following morning, May 12, about 3 a.m., I proceeded to where the Arctic Bay natives had made their camp. I found conditions the same as at the camp of the Igloodik natives, igloos covered with slush on the floor, and icicles on the ceiling, the interior of each being cold, damp and evil-smelling. I treated them as I had done with the other

band, and having stayed until noon, returned to the other camp. I found the woman who had a high temperature on my first visit now had a normal temperature, and a few days later they were practically well. I stayed there three days. . . .

"I would respectfully recommend that sufficient canvas to construct ten tents be sent to Pangnirtung and Ponds Inlet to issue to destitute natives. Each tent would take approximately 40 yards of material. This would be of great assistance in making the Eskimos more comfortable if sickness overtook them at a time when they were unprepared for it.

"I left for Ponds Inlet on May 16, the patrol to Milne Inlet and return covering approximately two hundred miles."

PORT BURWELL

Apart from the erection of new quarters, the year at Port Burwell was uneventful. In his report for July, Corporal H. G. Nichols observes:—

"The duties of the detachment during the month consisted of the general routine around the detachment quarters, a general supervision over the natives, attending cases of sickness amongst the natives, customs duties, and the building of new quarters and store-house.

"Several cases of a somewhat serious nature have required daily treatment and dressing, these being two cases of erysipelas, and one case of a large tubercular wound in the hip. Seven or eight cases of erysipelas have been treated during the past few months. These, after considerable attention, appear to be quite recovered.

"Two deaths occurred during the month, the first being that of a man with tuberculosis, and the second that of a three-year-old boy.

"The former case was one of several years' standing, and after several months of helplessness, died on the 7th instant. Unfortunately this man leaves a widowed mother, wife, and several young children. These will be looked after, and rations issued from supplies issued by the Indian Department, for this purpose.

"News was received that an Eskimo man and his wife had sickened and died, at their home among the Ungava bay coast. I made inquiries, and found that the man 'Joseph' had sickened first, then succumbed, followed shortly, in a like manner, by his wife. The symptoms were precisely the same as the erysipelas cases experienced previously. Unfortunately again, this case will leave four young orphans, two boys and two girls, all too young to assist with their upkeep. These children will be adopted by relations, and rations issued, should the necessity occur.

"Naturally, so much sickness, and the several deaths, has had the effect of scaring the natives, as they have a great fear of death. I have instructed them to report immediately any slightest feeling of illness, so that as far as possible under the circumstances, they will be kept apart from the tribe, in case of the infection spreading. For this purpose I have erected two police tents."

PANGNIRTUNG

Sergeant J. E. F. Wight, in his general report on the Pangnirtung detachment for the winter 1925-26, describes his autumn patrol by water in 1925, saying:—

"The *Arctic* sailed on the morning of the 23rd and on 26th (September) I left with the *Lady Borden* on the last patrol around the gulf before freeze-up. While on this patrol I issued some Indian Department stores to the families who live in places that are inaccessible until after freeze-up. These families have a hard time each fall and go through an almost starvation period until the ice sets thick enough to hunt seal on. This difficult period is from the middle of October to the middle of December, and the past season has been the worst for some years."

Dealing with the natives he says:—

"The health of the natives on the whole has been fair save for a few cases of T.B. and some internal trouble that has a fatal ending for some of the women. Many minor ailments and accidents have been attended to by the members of the detachment.

"The attention of a surgeon is necessary to some of the people. Twelve deaths have occurred among the Cumberland Gulf natives during the past year. We have been unable to ascertain the correct number of births, but so far we have knowledge of only three. Indian Department supplies have been issued to natives in the outlying settlements, from the detachment. The aged Eskimo and dependents who are unable to provide for themselves at the Post receive Indian Department relief allowance from the Hudson Bay Company, 11 aged and destitute natives receive aid in this manner permanently. Under the same circumstances of issue as last year the detachment has sufficient Indian Department stores to carry on for another year.

"There have been two trade posts in Cumberland Gulf during the past season, one at Pangnirtung and one at Blacklead Island. The posts of Kanetookjuak (Nettilling Fiord) and Kingua have been abandoned, leaving the natives of the northwest part of Cumberland gulf without any place to get supplies from during the period of three months in fall freeze-up and the two months of spring break-up. I have come to an arrangement with the Pangnirtung post manager of Hudson's Bay Company to have a supply of foodstuffs and ammunition placed at Bon Accord in charge of a native, Ungmali, so as to enable the natives that are within reach of that place to get the essential articles during these months that they are unable to get into the trade post."

Notes are given as to the hunting and fur-trapping season, one remark being:—

"Deerskins during the past year have been scarce as the caribou have not come to the gulf shore in summer or fall of 1925, no doubt due to the very mild weather they are having in the highlands and the feeding grounds keeping free of snow.

"Sealing in the fall of 1925-26 was poor, on account of the storms and mild weather, the permanent freezing up not occurring until Christmas time."

On the general subject of patrols Sergeant Wight reports:—

"Patrols have been made to all camps, settlements and posts within reach of the detachment during the summer with the *Lady Borden*, and in winter by komitik and dogs. The patrols of any importance were:

Patrol to head of Nettilling Fiord to meet Constable Tredgold T.H. on his return from the Nettilling lake country.

Nettilling Lake patrol by Constable Tredgold, T.H. Reg. No. 9295.

Cumberland Gulf patrol with *Lady Borden*, Sgt. Wight, J. E. F.

Kekerten Patrol—Const. Margetts, S. H. G., Reg. No. 9826.

Kivitoo Patrol, Sgt. Wight, J. E. F., Reg. No. 6296 and Const. Tutin, E. F., Reg. No. 7576.

Blacklead Island Patrol—Const. Tredgold, T. H.

Lake Harbour Patrol—Sgt. Wight, J. E. F., and Const. Tredgold, T. H.

Cape Mercy Patrol—Const. Margetts, S. H. G.

Patrol to Bon Accord Harbour for seals for dog-feed in October, 1925.

The total mileage of these patrols is 4,076; 1,410 miles by motor launch *Lady Borden*, and 2,666 miles by komitik and dogs.

"Our first winter patrol was made to Kekerten by Constable Margetts, S. H. G.; this is one of the outlying settlements that have usually a hard time before freeze-up, and the patrol was made for the purpose of employing one of the men as a dog-driver for winter patrols. This patrol was made on December 26, 1925.

"A few days afterwards a report came from the Imigen camp that the natives there had an unusually hard time during the freeze-up season, and were still in need through the illness of one of the family heads there, and the lack of frost in the early winter season, which kept them from getting to the floe edge, for seals. I sent over a supply of Indian Department supplies with a reliable native Akatooga, who was going to visit his brother, Toojoopik, who was ill, and see what he could do to help them in procuring seals for meat.

"On January 5, 1926, the usual winter patrol was made to Kivitoo and Padlee by Constable Tutin and myself.

"While we were on the Kivitoo patrol Constable Tredgold made a patrol to Blacklead Island, and while en route employed one of the Dorset natives, Ookooalo as a dog-driver and guide for a patrol which we were planning to make to Lake Harbour on the South Baffin Land coast in February. On our return from Kivitoo I got an outfit ready for the southern patrol, acting on information received from Inspector Wilcox, of the North West Territories and Yukon, Department of Interior, Canada, concerning the killing of an Eskimo at Lake Harbour.

"The patrol to Lake Harbour left Pangnirtung on February 15, 1926, consisting of Constable Tredgold, T. H., and myself with two dog-drivers and two dog-teams of 13 dogs each. Lack of dog-feed along the trail was responsible for making this patrol a difficult one. Only one party had preceded us over this route, Major Burwash in 1924, and there is no recognized trail through the Nettilling and Amadjuak lake countries. There are two routes to the east of that one which have been used by the Hudson Bay Company, but they have been very expensive trips as one party left Lake Harbour in 1921 for Cumberland Gulf with 10 komitiks, and another trip was made in 1923, the party consisting of six kimitiks.

"On my return from Lake Harbour patrol Constable Margetts made a patrol to Cape Mercy settlement."

Upon the weather he says:—

"The past winter season has not been so severe as last one and rise and fall of temperature has been more varied. In November, 1925, the highest maximum was +39F, the lowest minimum -10F; in December, the highest maximum was +38F, the lowest minimum -27F; in January, 1926, the highest maximum was +29F, the lowest minimum -41F; in February, 1926, the highest maximum was +24F, the lowest minimum was -45F. The rise in the thermometer during the winter denotes snowfalls and very stormy weather, usually with a strong wind through the fiord which carries everything movable before it. But for the strong snow walls built around the buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company and police it might not be possible for them to withstand the terrific windstorms we get on a sudden change from a fine and cold period to a mild one. Low temperatures usually denote fair weather.

"Spring has come earlier this year, 1926; the Pangnirtung fiord in 1925 was clear of ice on July 8, this year it was clear on June 29. Strong winds outside the gulf have filled it with the polar pack and are still holding it."

At the end of September and beginning of October, 1925, Sergeant Wight and two constables made a patrol in the motor launch *Lady Borden*, around Cumberland gulf to Blacklead island, the purpose being to visit the natives and ascertain their general condition, "as at this period of the season previous to the freeze-up they go through their most difficult time in procuring food supplies." At Noonata on the east side of Kingua fiord a camp was visited on which the following report is made:—

"This settlement of five families had a very unlucky summer hunt and did not connect with the deer herds, seal were scarce and very little food in some of the topees and in the rest none. They usually share their food with one another until all is used up.

"I visited all families and attended to the usual trouble of sore eyes which is prevalent among the gulf Eskimo, also issuing 100 pounds of flour, 100 pounds of sea biscuits and 10 pounds of tea which should be sufficient to keep them until such time the men will arrive back from their hunt. There were one old man, seven elderly women and fifteen children at this camp. This is not a good sealing place and when the men go away hunting they are sometimes absent for weeks at a time. The supplies issued to the five families here were from the stores of the Indian Department."

At Bon Accord, a good sealing place, six families were met, four in good circumstances and two destitute and cared for by the others because the head of the household in one of them is blind and in the other is ill with tuberculosis. Food and ammunition were issued to these people, and it is remarked of the natives "they are always willing to help each other."

Other bands of Eskimos were met and dealt with, the foregoing cases being typical; general complaint was made of the scarcity of caribou. One interesting note is:—

"The families which were settled on Blacklead Island were busily employed digging graphite or blacklead which protrudes or crops through the surface of the ground and at present only requires wedging and breaking. They had taken out about 30 tons of it, and were being paid at the rate of \$60 per ton on delivery at the Hudson's Bay Company post.

"This graphite is being worked on the advice of the Hudson's Bay Company, although the manager of the trade posts in Cumberland Gulf has no knowledge of any mining rights or permits being issued for the working of it.

"As the working is still done above ground and requires no ventilation or timbering, there is no danger in the natives working at it for some time, but if it is to be continued indefinitely it would soon require some competent white man to supervise the working of it for the safety of the natives, as they are totally ignorant of the methods used in underground workings. While it is easily obtained as at present it is of great benefit to the native as he can make about \$5 per day at trade prices, and he should be able to square off his debts and get a supply of goods ahead for the winter use."

This patrol was repeated with dogs in the latter part of January, 1926. Later, in May, 1926, a patrol was made to Cape Mercy, the usual visits being paid to native camps.

The Patrol to Lake Harbour

The principal event in the year's work of the Pangnirtung detachment was the long patrol—1,286 miles—made between February 15 and May 2, 1926, by Sergeant J. E. F. Wight and Constable T. H. Tredgold from Pangnirtung to Lake Harbour on the southern coast of Baffin island and back. This was made through the interior; the route followed was by way of Nettilling fiord on the southern shore of Cumberland Gulf to Nettilling lake, thence by the Amadjuak river to the lake of the same name, thence to lake Mingo, thence through high granite ranges to the southern coast at Amadjuak post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and thence southeastward along the coast to Lake Harbour; on the return journey the same route was followed with slight divergences. Part of the country traversed was unknown to their Eskimo guides, and the latest existing maps of the region were found to be at fault. The purpose was to obtain general information and to inquire into a case of alleged murder.

The earlier stages of the outward journey were in Cumberland Gulf, one or two native camps being visited. Concerning one of these Sergeant Wight reports:—

"While at American Harbour I visited the native settlement there, but was unable to procure any meat for our dogs, so was obliged to feed from reserves carried on the sleds. These natives had a difficult time in procuring enough seals during the freeze-up for their own use, but at present conditions were better for them, and they were able to get into the trading post when necessary. Next morning we left American Harbour at 9 a.m. and after much detouring through rough ice we got on smoother ice for travelling in p.m. and arrived at Imigen settlement at 7 p.m.

"I procured three seals here from the natives by barter, fed the dogs and camped for the night. The men of the camp were away sealing at the floe edge. The camp was getting enough seals at present, but in November and December they said that a mild spell of weather spoiled their sealing on account of not being able to get to the seals, the ice being poor, but too tough to get a boat through.

"They said at one time that they were forced to eat one of their dogs and some crows. Relief had been sent to these people from the detachment immediately after freeze-up in January."

Getting ashore at Nettilling fiord after travelling on the ice of Cumberland gulf was not without its difficulties:—

"We had considerable difficulty in getting over the barricades of rough ice between the waterhole and the rocky hills which form the shore. This barricade of ice around the gulf and its fiords attain a height of about 30 feet on account of rise and fall of tides."

Travel was difficult because of heavy snowfall, and a local native was engaged to help haul the extra dog-feed for two or three days. Sergeant Wight's narrative proceeds:—

"Leaving the camp next day (February 21) at 9 a.m. we travelled to the head of Nettilling fiord and then turned northwest through a chain of lakes that drains into the northeast corner of Nettilling lake. The travelling on this chain of lakes was heavy. We crossed a trail of caribou about dark; the animals travelling north, and along the sides of the trail were tracks of three large wolves.

"Snowhouse for the night was built about 7 p.m. at narrows on Amitok lake. We had seven bags of dog-feed on our sleds on reaching this place, and depended on getting the remainder necessary from caribou herds along the route. On the 22nd we arrived at Nettilling lake at 1 p.m.; a strong south wind was blowing with considerable snowdrift, which forced us to camp at 3 p.m. after travelling only 14 miles that day.

"During the forenoon numerous fox and wolf tracks were observed along our route of travel. The weather at this time was much colder than on any previous day of patrol.

"Continuing along the east side of Nettilling lake in southwest direction, we passed through a large group of islands and crossed some large points of land lying in a north-westerly direction. Observation was poor on account of mirage and low-lying land, at times being unable to discern whether we were on the land or on the lake. Our line of vision terminated at a distance of about five miles. There was a continual haze which kept the low land and the islands at a deceiving distance that was impossible to judge. On the 23rd after crossing a large point (Magnetic point) we changed our direction more

southerly, expecting to get in connection with the entrance of Amadjuak river into Nettilling lake, which we did on February 25 at 6 p.m.

"Many stone cairns have been built around the east side of Nettilling lake by Eskimo, and a few by Constable Tredgold and Mr. J. D. Soper during the previous summer, as land marks, and were of value in giving us an idea as to our position and probable route for the patrol while on the lake. At this time the weather was extremely cold, and on account of the low temperature our sleds were pulling very slow and the dogs working hard, which gave them an appetite we were unable to satisfy; it is impossible to carry enough dog-feed on the sleds.

"With about eight days' travel still to do and only two nights dog-feed on hand, our dog-feed problem began to be a worry with us. On account of doing much foot travel in our skin clothing, all perspired freely, which caused heavy frost to form on the outside of our clothing, and there being no way to dry anything but our skin mitts and stockings, our other clothing would be frozen stiff when putting them on in the morning, but would thaw out as the party warmed up in the forenoon.

"Our sleeping robes were getting uncomfortable at this time, but one of our dog drivers, who is a native of Cape Dorset, South Baffin Land, assured us that we would arrive at a camp of natives in about three days, so things did not look serious so far.

"Leaving the camp at the mouth of the Amadjuak river at 8.30 a.m. of the 26th, we attempted to follow the ice of the river, but the Amadjuak is of such a winding nature that we soon gave it up and cut across country at its turnings. In p.m. we came on a small cache of caribou meat which one of our dog drivers had made while hunting in previous summer (about 30 pounds) which we put on the sled.

"This day's travel proved to be a miserable one, as it drifted continually, but we were forced to keep moving in order to make the native camp on the north side of Amadjuak lake which our dog-driver expected to reach. All day we travelled in a semicircle in order to pick the country for possible travel, as it is all of granite formation and sledding can only be done along the lowest places where the snow settles. We had started travelling in the face of the sun at 8.30 a.m. and kept in it all day so that when we got on the Amadjuak river at sunset we were still travelling in the face of it.

"Next day we detoured easterly, and at noon turned to south and came upon a fresh caribou trail at 1 p.m. which we followed southeast, until about 4 p.m. without catching up to the herd, then turned in southwest direction towards the source of the Amadjuak river, where it leaves Amadjuak lake. This spot was quite easy to make out by large clouds of vapour rising from the open water of the river caused by the extremely cold weather we were having at the time.

"At 11 a.m. of this day (27th) we passed around a quite large rapid on the river, the place comprising very rough ice and open water, there being two drops totalling about 30 feet. We camped on the land about 10 miles east of the river at 5.30 p.m. and fed our last bag of dog-feed, still being about 150 miles from our objective (Amadjuak post). We hoped to reach a native's camp next day, but so far had seen no traces of any hunting parties. We left this camp at 9 a.m. of the 28th, and travelled towards the vapour cloud and arrived at the open water of the river at 12.30 noon. The river is quite swift here from the dip in the land from the Amadjuak lake and is open all winter. It serves for a good land mark while travelling through this country in cold weather on account of the height that the vapour rises above the river.

"Travelling close to the river is heavy here, as the frozen vapour falling makes a covering on the rocks about two or three feet deep which is very soft and difficult to pull the sleds through. Good travelling can be found about two hundred yards away from the river. During the day we saw two ptarmigan which were the only game we had seen on our travel south.

"We reached the Amadjuak lake at 2 p.m., where we iced the shoeing of the komitiks to make our travelling easier. Constable Tredgold and myself broke trail ahead of the dogs each day, and we were quite wet from perspiration at night when turning into our eider-downs, which by this time had to be forced open to get into on account of freezing up during the day.

"The nights were extremely cold, and a comfortable rest at night was impossible to get. On the 28th instant we camped about 10 miles southeast of the Amadjuak river beside a cone-shaped hill on the Amadjuak lake. We were travelling towards the east on account of trying to find the Eskimo families that one of our dog-drivers said would be camped at the big point on the north side of the lake. We reached this point at 1.30 p.m. of March 1st, but no sign of any people or that they had been in this vicinity during the winter. I got on a high rock and had a look around the country with the field glasses.

"West side of the lake was seen plainly, south side in mirage, land all around to the north, but on the east side nothing showing but the bare face of the lake stretching into the horizon. At this time we were using the Department of Interior map of Baffin Land (1924) as our dog-drivers knew nothing about this part of the country, and now that there was no sign of natives they seemed very uneasy with no chance of getting any game for dog-feed.

"I might say that the 1924 map of Baffin Land shows the Nettilling lake and Amadjuak lake countries in an incorrect position. The angle-shaped bay on the northeast corner of Nettilling lake shows to be west of Bon Accord Harbour when it really connects with a chain of lakes leading into the head of Nettilling fiord in a southeasterly direction, and is south of its position on the map. The Amadjuak river drains from the west corner of the north side of the lake, and not from the central position shown on the map. There is also another river leaves the Amadjuak lake about six miles east of the first mentioned one, and joins it about half way down to Nettilling lake.

"A large lake shows on the map named Tesseyoadjuak between Nettilling lake and Amadjuak lake. There is no such lake, as that part of the country is Amadjuak lake proper, and is a clear sheet of ice without land or a river showing between two large lakes as shown on the map. There is a long arm of land lying from the southwest corner of Amadjuak lake to the east for about 25 miles into the body of the lake; in fact, this arm may be divided into two parts at the east end of it as with the field glasses it shows a long low place through the centre right to the lake proper. I could not make sure if this is low land or ice leading in from the lake.

"There are three high limestone cliffs on the west side of Amadjuak lake, north of this west arm of land, which are approximately 100 feet high. By travelling on the lake and on the outside of these cliffs, or escarpments, to the north will lead straight to where the Amadjuak river leaves to flow north to lake Nettilling. These limestone cliffs are most prominent land marks around the Amadjuak lake country.

"Lake Nettilling has also a prominent land mark to the south of the shore west of where the Amadjuak river flows into Nettilling lake. This is a hill called Pingueluee, and is about three or four hundred feet high. The map of 1924 is very misleading to any one travelling through that country, and would be likely to lead any party astray if they depended on it for their route of travel.

"After discussing the situation we were in on March 1 with the other members of the patrol, I decided to travel south and come out on the Hudson straits, as none of the party knew of the particular direction to travel in to reach Amadjuak Post and I thought five days would take us to the straits, where we would be sure to come across native trails.

"We were on our second day without feed for the dogs, and it was nine days on our back trail to where we could get any seal for feed. We had quite given up hope of getting any caribou as there was no trace of any in the country. We turned in a southwesterly direction and camped on the lake at 5.30 p.m. Our dog-drivers seemed in poor spirits at this camp as they were beyond the country they had knowledge of, and did not relish going where they knew nothing about, although they realized we could not go back over our trail.

"Next day (March 2) we left snowhouse at 8 a.m. and travelled towards the west side of the lake, then turned south at noon, taking our bearings from one of the limestone cliffs. Before leaving the snowhouse I abandoned one of the komitiks, and put the two teams of dogs on the other so as to make as fast time as possible, Constable Tredgold and myself running ahead of the dogs to encourage them on, as at this time they showed signs of slowing down. We camped that night at 6 p.m. on the arm of the land lying out from the west side of lake, but had a poor night's rest as our clothing and sleeping bags were all iced and all hands were exceedingly uncomfortable although no one complained about it.

"A storm at this time would have been disastrous for the patrol. March 3 a strong southerly wind blew in our faces as we broke camp, and by 10 a.m. it was drifting so we could see only a short distance ahead. At this time we were travelling due south on land, and we thought we had cleared south of Amadjuak lake, but at two o'clock, p.m. we came on the ice once more which we knew to be the lake by coming on a large pressure ridge of ice as we continued south, and the land we had crossed was the arm of land lying towards the east.

"It was still drifting heavily and we were unable to see any land so we kept due south, although we were discouraged at coming on the lake ice again. About 4 p.m. the storm moderated, and we were travelling towards land in front. We took our bearing easterly along the land for the purpose of finding an easy place to leave the lake. Shortly afterwards we were elated at coming on two old snowhouses which had been built in early part of the winter, and old sled tracks led away from them, showing the general direction taken towards the south.

"As our dogs had been four days without anything to eat and were showing it plainly, we got everything that was eatable for them and cut it up, the feed consisting of three pair of sealskin pants, three pair of sealskin boots which had become useless to us on account of being wet and then freezing solid, also some sealskin line, butter, bacon and biscuits, hoping this would help them to finish the trip which I thought should be only a couple of more days away.

"This day we had been able to make only about 15 miles as it drifted snow all day making the hauling difficult. Thursday, 4th instant, was clear and cold with a light southwest wind. We left snowhouse at 7 a.m. and after crossing over a low ridge of land came

on to Lake Mingo, travelling towards what seemed to be a break in the high hills around the south side of it. The old sled tracks could not be traced on the lake, and on getting to the break of the hills came on a body of water flowing over the ice from a creek that drained from the high lands.

"By turning to the west we found some old snowhouses and a trail leading over a steep hill 600 feet high and then onto a chain of lakes which were easily followed. That night we camped on the first lake on the top of the high land. Next morning while harnessing the dogs we found that two were missing, and after a search for them without success we went on without them at 7.30 a.m. Travelling was better now as we were dropping in altitude and by 3 p.m. came on many sled tracks which we knew could only lead to the Amadjuak Post. This day we dropped in altitude nearly 1,000 feet, our route of travel being on a series of small lakes draining to the south.

"At 4 p.m. we came on a small house built longside a lake and had been in use lately as a cache for food by some party, evidently Hudson Bay Company. As fresh tracks led from it we continued until 7.30 p.m. and made snowhouse. The night was cold and our skin clothing wet we rested little, and were all pleased when daylight came so as to get moving.

"Saturday, March 6, was clear and cold and we got away from the snowhouse at 7.30 a.m. After crossing a lake of about four miles long then going over about a mile of higher land we came on to the Hudson Bay company trading post. We were received by Mr. David Wark, and invited to make our quarters with him.

"We were soon made comfortable and half an hour later 10.30 a.m. the dog drivers arrived with our outfit as we had been making a trail ahead of the komitik. Our distance from Pangnirtung detachment to Amadjuak showed approximately 518 miles."

After a short rest at Amadjuak—where Sergeant Wight and Constable Tredgold were "quite sick from getting chilled in our wet skin clothing and reaction on our stomachs from the sudden change to hot table diet"—the party set out for Lake Harbour, 160 miles to the eastward on the coast. This move was necessary because dog-feed was scarce and the police dogs still were nearly starved:—

"We were still sick from the trip south, but some move had to be made to save our dogs. Leaving our dog-driver Aluke at Amadjuak to make a komitik in place of the one I abandoned on the north side of Amadjuak lake, I left on Saturday (13th) with Constable Tredgold, Ojooaluk and native Avilisha as guide to patrol along the south coast. The morning was fine and cold, the mercury having dropped into the bulb of the thermometer, and we travelled to the first camp of natives (Simonees) about 35 miles distant. There were three families at this camp, and all were hungry and no meat in the camp. Dog feed was nil, and I was able to procure only one green sealskin which I fed to the dogs.

"This feed consisted of about 10 pounds to 22 dogs, two of our dogs being left at Amadjuak as they were unfit to bring with us."

Several Eskimo camps were visited, and at one of them, Eetinik, some seal meat was procured for the dogs.

"During our stay at Eetinik I visited all families getting information regarding their living conditions which will be rendered in separate report. Some of the families did not have any food to eat, and the southerly winds were keeping the ice packed tight to the floe edge so they were unable to get seals, as the seals leave when the ice squeezes in towards the land. To the families who were in the poorest condition I gave what food I thought I could spare from our trip and sent a man into the post (Amadjuak) Tuesday morning, with a note to the post manager to devise some manner of relief to these people, and if there was no other way to arrange it, to supply them from the store and charge to the police account. I felt that something should be done immediately for them as a storm of a week's duration would place the children in a serious condition."

Lake Harbour was reached on March 21 after some heavy travel. On one day the party travelled partly on the ice of Hudson strait and partly on shore, having to climb as high as 900 feet above sea level; on another they had to march in the face of "a proper blizzard"; and they had to contend with rough ice. Most of the Eskimos encountered were in poor circumstances. At Lake Harbour it was possible to feed the dogs well, and by March 29 they were fit for the return journey. The mileage from Pangnirtung to Lake Harbour was approximately 683 miles. Sergeant Wight adds:—

"During our stay at Lake Harbour we had skin clothing made to replace the ones we were forced to feed to the dogs, also our sled and dog harness repaired, and all our sleeping

robes and clothing fixed properly. On account of the spring coming close my investigating around the Lake Harbour district was not as extensive as I had hoped to make it, but on account of the dog-feed proposition and not being able to get out of there until latter part of August or September if I missed the return trip by komitik, I made preparations to leave there on March 29."

The return journey, made over the same route was less eventful. At Amadjuak a stay of eight days was made, partly because the Eskimo dog-drivers were suffering from snow-blindness—"owing mostly to carelessness on their own part in not using their snowglasses sufficiently"—and partly because of the ever-troublesome question of dog-feed.

"At this time it looked as if we would be obliged to stay on the south coast for the summer and return to Pangnirtung by steamboat ss. *Nascope* in September, but on the night of April 12 conditions were changed by a native Toonelee arriving at the post saying he had a walrus at his camp for us. I sent our two employed natives with the dogs next morning for the walrus meat, and they returned on the evening of the 14th with about 800 pounds which fed our dogs well and enabled us to load our sleds and get away from the post on Friday, 16th instant.

"The return trip to the detachment was uneventful save for the usual trouble in soft snow at this time of the year. On one day while Constable Tredgold and myself were walking ahead of the dogs about a mile while the natives were loading the sled a snowfall came on about 9.30 a.m. with a sudden change of the wind to a southerly direction with the result that the dog-drivers changed their direction with the wind and travelled south. While we waited for them to come up we suspected what happened and hurried back, but it was after 3 p.m. before we were gathered together again, with the result that when we built our snowhouse that night after eleven hours travel we had advanced only 12 miles.

"Next day we picked up the komitik we had abandoned on our southern trip but on reaching an island on the north side of Amadjuak lake I thought it advisable to drop it again as it was delaying us and we had only three nights feed for our dogs and nine days travel to get where we would be able to procure any seal for them at the head of Nettilling fiord. Near dark of this day (20th) we were fortunate in procuring two caribou and when we got close to the south side of Nettilling lake, Oojooalo, one of our dog-drivers, informed me that he had still four caribou carcasses in caches close by. We found the caches and I paid him for them with the cartridges we had in our supplies on the patrol. We were quite safe now in regard to the dog-feed problem, and it was only a matter of straight going until we got to Nettilling fiord on Tuesday, 27th.

"At this time all hands were suffering severely from sunburn and wind, our faces being one mass of open sores. The ice about half way down Nettilling fiord at this time was getting dangerous in places, owing to swift tide current, but we arrived at Ekeloole camp without serious mishap at 10.30 p.m. of April 29. The dogs were well fed here, also the next night at the settlement of Imigen. Seals were on the ice everywhere; at one time we counted 50 in one small locality."

From this point it was a short journey to Pangnirtung.

Among Sergeant Wight's general remarks the following may be quoted:—

"The safest method of making patrol to the south coast of Baffin Land is by the party consisting of one member of the detachment with two natives as dog-drivers, two komitiks and twenty-four or twenty-six dogs. This gives a chance of carrying sufficient dog-feed on the komitiks to take the party over the greater part of the distance as caribou cannot be depended on for dog-feed.

"A check on our route was carefully taken on the way south, and on the return trip and Constable Tredgold has made a copy in map form which although not absolutely correct is as good as can be made without sextant or triangulation work. . . .

"Dr. W. T. Lopp is spending the spring months in interior of Baffin land, from Amadjuak post in the interest of the Hudson Bay Reindeer Company, but so far he has not found any possible feeding grounds for a domesticated herd. There is not one animal left of the herd of 550 landed at Amadjuak in November, 1921."

"Mr. J. D. Soper of Geological Survey, who has been working around Cumberland gulf and Baffin land interior during the past two years, has gone to the South Baffin land coast to continue his spring work for the Victoria Memorial Museum. On our return journey we crossed the tracks of his party on the Amadjuak river where he was taking what seemed to be an eastern branch of the river.

"The Amadjuak river has a very winding course and in flat country breaks up in several branches joining again where the country has a hilly formation; it is on the average about 200 feet wide, and there are at least three waterfalls on it, one about a mile from where it enters Nettilling lake, and two about half between Nettilling and Amadjuak lakes."

Patrol in Interior of Baffin Island

Before this long patrol was undertaken Constable Tredgold spent the summer in the interior of Baffin island in company with Mr. J. D. Soper, ornithologist of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, exploring Nettilling lake and reconnoitring the route for the first part of the coming winter patrol to the south coast. This exploring trip was briefly noticed in the annual report for 1925. Constable Tredgold left Pangnirtung on April 22, with two native drivers, two dog-teams and komatiks, and a surf boat. The journey up Nettilling fiord was tedious, difficulty being experienced with numerous "sukbuks"—patches of open water in the ice, where strong tidal currents prevent freezing—and the head of the fiord was reached only on May 4. It then took only one day to reach lake Nettilling "over a chain of six small lakes, the largest being lake Amitok, which is about nine miles in length and 180 feet above sea-level; this lake drains into lake Nettilling through a smaller lake—Lake Nettilling is approximately 85 feet above sea level." It is remarked that travelling on these lakes was very good, and the description continues:—

"The general contour of the country passed through is high and rugged, gradually decreasing in height from approximately 5,000 feet to 1,000 feet; in the vicinity of the camp (base camp) however, the country is much lower, the highest hills I would estimate at being about 400 feet above sea-level."

At the place where these small lakes discharge into lake Nettilling a base camp was established, Constable Tredgold joining forces with Mr. Soper; preparations were made for a long stay until the break-up of the lake ice—an event which did not occur until the end of July. In the middle of May a blizzard occurred, and Constable Tredgold reports:—

"During the remainder of the month the weather was fairly mild and unsettled. The snow on the hills began to melt and become undermined so that travel was confined to within a short distance from the camp. Trout was obtained in Last lake by jigging through the holes in the ice. One seal of the ringed species was caught at its breathing hole in the ice on lake Nettilling by the natives. Several large flocks of ducks were observed in flight; ptarmigan, snowbuntins, and horned larks also put in their appearance."

The weather continued unfavourable for travelling throughout June, the report saying:—

"The weather with the exception of a few bright days at the latter end of the month was mild and generally unsettled, with rain and southwesterly winds. The snow began leaving the land in small rivulets, and large pools of water formed wherever possible. This small river by the camp became swollen and freed itself of ice; no radical change was noticed in the ice on lake Nettilling, although the ice on smaller lakes began to show signs of melting fast.

"On the 8th a flock of thirty-two blue and four snow geese were observed in flight heading towards the northwest. Quite a large number of birds began to arrive, the most noticeable being the common, blackthroat and redthroated loons; squaw ducks, mergansers and numerous other smaller birds were also observed.

"Flowers bloomed profusely, and insect life in the form of butterflies and mosquitoes became more conspicuous.

"Caribou were still encountered in small numbers; very few wolves were seen."

As for July:—

"During the month of July the weather remained fine, the temperature holding an average of about 50 degrees above zero, and winds when they occurred came from a south-westerly quarter. With the exception of a few deep snow banks the snow had left the land. On the smaller lakes the ice had disappeared, but the process on Nettilling lake was much slower and it was not until the latter end of the month that signs of a general breakup was taking place became noticeable.

"Caribou were still encountered in small numbers, and a few were killed for dog-feed; so far, no does had been observed. Several wolves were seen and chase given, but without success. Bird life came to a standstill, but mosquitoes and flies appeared in their myriads."

Upon the neighbourhood of the base camp, Constable Tredgold says:—

"A general view of the surrounding country in the vicinity of Base camp shows it to be of a rugged nature, and very hilly, some of these rising to about 300 feet above lake level, and all showing the effects of heavy glaciation which had occurred in past, a distinctive landmark of the camp site being a huge glacial boulder. The valleys are pitted with numerous small lakes. Except for the brief flowering period, the similarity of the landscape tends towards the monotonous. The shore line of Nettilling lake runs approximately N.W. and W.S.W. in the form of a large 'V,' and is indented with many inlets and bays, whilst stretching across the 'V' as far as the eye can see is a regular maze of small islands."

On August 1 it was possible to set out in a canoe and explore an "arm" of the lake which

"ran approximately parallel to the north shore of the lake for a distance of about ten miles, where it again connected up with the lake through two narrow channels. Practically the whole route was marked out by small signal cairns, no doubt erected by the Eskimos when engaged on their summer caribou hunts, using for means of transport on the lake skin boats and later whale boats."

The ice on lake Nettilling disappeared on August 6, and after a visit to Nettilling fiord Constable Tredgold and Mr. Soper on August 18 set out on the lake in their surf-boat *Fly*. The dogs were left behind with several caribou carcasses and were in good case when they returned. As this body of water is all but unknown, the report of the voyage along upwards of 120 miles of its southern and western shores may be quoted at length:—

"At 1.15 p.m. we set sail, and with a stiff northwest breeze we made good progress until it became necessary to manoeuvre in the narrow channels in between the islands, which in most cases ran us into a head wind. Finally we pitched camp on a small island about 16 miles W.S.W. from Base camp.

"The next day, heading in a general westerly direction, fair progress was made, although a lot of tacking was necessary between the islands; a sharp look-out was kept owing to the large number of reefs, many of which were submerged only a few inches below the water's surface. At 8.30 p.m. we made camp on a small island in a bay on the S.E. shore of the big point (Magnetic Point). Several colonies of terns were found breeding here. Caribou were observed on some of the islands passed. The land here is much lower, the granite hills rising to no more than 100 feet. The use of heather fires proved to be a great saving on the fuel problem.

"Setting sail the next morning, with a light westerly wind we made our way along the point, which runs approximately magnetic north. Shortly after sailing our attention was attracted by what appeared to be a dense cloud of smoke issuing from a small island, but on closer inspection this proved to be nothing but a thick cloud of midges. Upon reaching the head of the point we made our way through a narrow channel between the mainland and two small islands. Reaching the west side of the point we obtained our first glimpse of the large expanse of open lake, which had previously been obscured by the large mass of islands passed through. Looking towards the north and west no land was visible, but to south and southwest the land became low rolling tundra with a sparse scattering of islands along the shore. Blackthroated loons were common in this vicinity, large flocks gathering upon the lake at dusk.

"On the 21st, there being no wind, we took to the oars and headed for a small bay at the foot of Pangnirtung Point; here the natives believed the river from Amadjuak lake connected with the Nettilling lake; this, however, proved incorrect upon investigation. Leaving the bay we rounded the point and headed S.W. Passing two smaller points we came in sight of the west shore of the lake, which to all appearances seemed unbroken; closer approach showed a narrow channel leading through in a S.S.W. direction. Camp was pitched at the entrance to the channel on the south side (Tundra point). Here we found three abandoned komatiks and meat caches which we presumed to belong to natives who had been caribou hunting in the spring, as the signs of their camp did not appear to be old. These natives apparently came from the south coast of Baffin Land.

"Leaving Tundra point on the 23rd we passed through the channel and entered a large bay (Tuktomoon bay); winding our way through numerous small islands, we eventually reached the mouth of the Amadjuak river on the morning of the 26th, and made camp. The river drains into lake Nettilling from Amadjuak lake; viewed from the vicinity of the camp it is very broken and delta-like in appearance, forcing its way through a gravel ridge which skirts the shore of the bay; it is swift flowing, with several rapids near its mouth.

"The country is low and broken to the E.S.E. and south. To the W.S.W. and N.W. it spreads out in a large flat plain with a large light coloured hill on the horizon; this hill,

(Pingoalowe) is approximately 300 feet to 400 feet in height, and is the most prominent landmark so far observed, being visible for about 30 miles on a clear day.

"The camp-site is well marked with ancient stone walls and tupik rings where the Eskimo have made their camps when engaged on their summer caribou hunts, the large plain in front of Pingoalowe which is rich with grasses, being the main hunting ground. With the coming of the rifle enormous numbers of these animals have been killed off, and judging from the few encountered here have no doubt sought fresh pastures.

"On the morning of the 28th, after erecting a high cairn and depositing a record, we pulled away from the Amadjuak river. Making our way out of the bay we headed northwards up the west shore of Nettilling lake, which is low lying and fringed with gravel reefs thrown up by the ice.

"On the 30th we arrived at the Koukjuak river which flows westwards from Nettilling lake into Fox channel. Proceeding down the river for about ten miles we landed on the north shore and made camp. The river is very shallow with a current of about three miles per hour, and varies in width from one to three miles across, with a limestone bed.

"The surrounding country is exceedingly flat and swampy and the beaches are rich with fossils; away to the north of the camp runs a low range of hills.

"Caribou appeared to be plentiful here, mostly does and fawns, evidently breeding here.

"Large flocks of snow geese and their young were observed.

"Old Eskimo cairns and tupik rings were also noted, showing that this route was well known to them. The finding of an old goose trap proved to be interesting; the trap consisted of a large number of boulders built up in the formation of a huge bowl about 25 to 30 feet across; the geese were then herded in through the single entrance and clubbed to death; this would take place during the moulting season.

"On September 3, we built a record cairn and deposited a record and then pulled away, taking about three days to get out of the river, because of the current. Heading down the west side of the river as far as Anderson headland we cut across to the S.E. and passed Magnetic Point, entered amongst the islands and reached Base camp on the 9th."

On September 11 they left for Cumberland Gulf, arriving at Pangnirtung on September 21.

DUNDAS HARBOUR

The weather at Dundas Harbour, in the summer of 1925, is described by Constable E. Anstead, who was in charge of the detachment, as "very poor, being dull and misty with lots of rain and snow, which also continued throughout August." The following passage in Constable Anstead's report illustrates life in these latitudes:—

"During the latter part of August we gave up hopes of seeing the relief ship, so did not use the fire because we only had about two tons of coal on hand, which would be required for the coming winter. September 2nd, it was so cold in the house that we put in the storm windows. About midday we sighted the ship; seeing no smoke, we thought it was a high iceberg. About 7 p.m. we saw it was a ship, so rowed out and reported. Found out we were three days ahead, it being August 30th. This was because I guessed the dates according as the sun returned in February, and I now find that the sun is observed at this detachment three days before I expected it."

Extracts from the account of the winter of 1925-26 are:—

"The dark period appeared to pass very rapidly, although the weather was poor, being on the whole very misty. Several bears were seen in the sound, three of which were secured. One big old bear came within one hundred yards of the living house on two alternate nights, and had a good feed of whale blubber, not being in the least scared of the dogs, several of which were loose. The second night the dogs gave warning and we shot same."

"The ice conditions in this vicinity are bad and dangerous. The ice in the sound goes out without warning, and right from the shore so no ice is left. At flood tides it is always so, so that we have to take extra precautions then. At other times this year it has also gone off on no apparent reason. Should a person get carried out in this manner it would be almost impossible to save them, unless the occurrence was quickly noticed, because the ice in the majority of places is carried out of sight in a few hours. It is quite possible that it will occur one of these years, because to go out with the dog team we have to go out in the sound. The first year here two of us were nearly carried away in this manner, and only by luck managed to reach the ice-foot.

"During March this season we thought that Constable Makinson was in the same predicament, and were just getting ready to follow his tracks when he returned. The ice

went out when he was at Croker Bay, but luckily he was on the ice-foot. He then had to make his way back overland, which made him late."

As the island lies under an ice-cap and the Eskimos were inexperienced in ice-cap travel, it was difficult to discover routes across the island. One was pioneered by Staff-Sergeant Joy in his patrol from Craig Harbour, and on his return two members of the detachment accompanied him, a practicable route being discovered from sea-level on the south coast up the hills into the interior. Late, in April and May, another patrol was made to Craig Harbour; on the return the ice was beginning to open around Belcher point, where the party landed on North Devon island, and some difficulty was experienced in crossing the wide cracks which had appeared. In the last stage of the return journey a new and better way down the hills from the interior into Dundas Harbour was discovered. This patrol covered about 320 miles.

CRAIG HARBOUR

Staff-Sergeant A. H. Joy was in charge of Craig Harbour with two constables and two Eskimo families, taking over the detachment on August 25, 1925. His general report says:—

"The unloading of the detachment stores and fuel was proceeded with in haste when the drifting ice and suitable stages of the tide permitted. This work was finally completed on the morning of the 27th, and the ship left immediately for Dundas Harbour detachment."

After mentioning sundry additions to and improvements in the detachment buildings, Staff-Sergeant Joy proceeds:—

"At the end of September we began to get hard frosts, and soon after this snow-storms and gales came frequently, and before the end of October the ice set fast between the mainland and Smith island, and on the north side of Jones sound for many miles west.

"The ice went out from the vicinity of King Edward point periodically until the middle of February, and it was only during the latter part of that month and the first half of March, when strong westerly winds prevailed, that the weather appeared to be excessively cold.

"The ice at the mouth of Jones sound broke up and drifted out on July 17 this year, and in Craig Harbour on the 21st.

"Several patrols and hunting excursions were made along Jones sound and in the fiords adjacent to the detachment during the fall. Five caribou were killed some distance inland from the head of Fram fiord, and a few musk-ox tracks were seen in the same locality, but no animals.

"In November and December patrols were made across Jones sound to cape Sparbo, where musk-oxen were found and five animals killed for the fresh meat supply of the detachment. The ice in Jones sound at this time was still in motion, and these trips were made by Constable Dersch. and Eskimo Nookapeewwak with considerable risk and discomfort, but purely voluntary.

"At the return of suitable daylight patrols were made to Cobourg island, and for some distance up the east coast of Ellesmere island for the purpose of locating a place where dog feed could be obtained.

"In March, April and May other patrols were made to Cobourg island, cape Sverton, North Devon island, the western part of Jones sound, Dundas Harbour detachment, and the west coast of Ellesmere island.

"The mileage covered on patrols by the detachment during the year is approximately thirty-three hundred, and if that covered in looking for game and finding out the condition of the ice, etc. were included, it would be at least one thousand more.

"The dark period passed without incident, the members of the detachment taking plenty of exercise and being well occupied to keep them in good health.

"Several bad storms were experienced at the detachment during November and the first half of December, and a few, though less frequently, between that time and the end of April. The worst of these invariably come over the glacier from the northeast and seem to concentrate their whole force on Craig Harbour. They are generally of three days' duration, but on some occasions there is a break of less than twenty-four hours between them.

"In the month of February the detachment was threatened with a shortage of dog-feed. A series of trips were then made to Cobourg island, an excellent place for all kinds

of sea animals, and sufficient meat secured to feed the dogs well through the balance of the winter. Some bad luck was met with on these expeditions, both by the ice breaking up and taking some of the meat out with it, and by making the points where caches were placed inaccessible through the existence of open water, though several unsuccessful attempts were made later to retrieve them.

"The exchange of visits between this and the Dundas Harbour detachments in March, April and May were much appreciated, I think, by everybody concerned."

Later in his report he says:—

"Game, particularly musk-oxen, although scarce through lack of vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the detachment, are plentiful on both sides of Jones sound, and abundant on the west coast of Ellesmere island and the south coast of Axel Heiberg island. Caribou are also plentiful in the two latter areas. Other game seen in this district in fair numbers are bears, hares, and ptarmigan, in addition to sea animals such as walrus, white whales, and seals of many kinds."

The conduct of the two constables with Staff-Sergeant Joy is praised, they being described as "first-class men with even tempers."

Patrol to Axel Heiberg Island

The most important event of the winter of 1925-26 at Craig Harbour was Staff-Sergeant Joy's great patrol to Grethasøer Bay fiord and Axel Heiberg island by way of Jones sound and the west coast of Ellesmere island. He left Craig Harbour on April 22, 1926, and returned on May 31, having travelled approximately 975 miles in the forty days. Constable Bain accompanied him as far as Goose fiord, seven days' journey, to convey dog-feed and fuel for a cache to aid the return journey; Constables Bain and Dersch also came as far as cape Storm to meet him on his return; during the rest of his journey his only companion was the Eskimo Nookapeungwak, of whose "splendid assistance" he writes warmly.

As this fine journey was made through a region which is little known, and presents some interesting features, Staff-Sergeant Joy's account of it is quoted substantially in full:—

"From Starnes point outside the harbour we struck N.W. for a point on the east side of Grise fiord, where we arrived at 7 p.m., and camped one hour later some distance out in the sound opposite Grise fiord. The weather was overcast and foggy with a strong steady breeze from the west until we went into camp, when it became clear and calm.

"We broke camp at 10 a.m. the following day. Fog with a strong breeze from the west prevailed again for several hours. During the afternoon the weather cleared, and shortly afterwards we sighted a female bear with two one-year old cubs, which were chased and killed. They were in poor condition, and all but a few pounds, which we kept for ourselves was cleaned up by the dogs on the spot. The dogs being well fed, I decided to let them benefit from it and camped early opposite an island at the mouth of Haven fiord.

"Before leaving camp on the 24th we cached some dog feed for Constable Bain's return journey. Starting at 10 a.m. we reached Sydkap at 1 p.m. From the detachment to this point we had excellent travelling, but here we encountered deep, soft snow, which became worse as we proceeded farther west. We camped in the centre of Baad fiord at 8.30 p.m. Midway between Sydkap and Baad fiords we saw a large funnel-shaped hole in the face of the cliff.

"We continued at 10.30 a.m. on the 25th and reached the cape between Baad fiord and Musk-ox fiord at 2 p.m. Here I lifted a record, left by the *Fram* party in 1902, from a cairn on the point. About the middle of Musk-ox fiord the snow began to get harder and the travelling improved. Later in the afternoon we encountered rough ice, but by picking our way we made fair progress. We passed two musk-oxen grazing on the hills in Musk-ox fiord, and saw many fresh bear tracks on the ice. We reached cape Storm at 9.30 p.m. and found there another cairn containing a record left by the *Fram* party, which I also lifted and replaced with a note to this effect. When passing a point about four miles east of cape Storm we spent an hour there examining old Eskimo stone fox traps and bear traps. Many of the former and one of the latter were still intact. The weather was foggy during the day but cleared towards evening.

"Leaving camp at 11 p.m. on the 26th, the ice soon became extremely rough and forced us to take to the ice-foot, and thereby follow every curve of the coast line. We reached the entrance to Goose fiord at 5 p.m. and camped on the west side of the fiord a few miles inside at 7 p.m. At the mouth of the fiord we passed several open holes in the ice, and around them the ice appeared to be quite thin. The fog which existed during the morning was cleared in the afternoon by a gale from the east. Constable Bain was troubled with a mild attack of snowblindness during the day, and Nookapeungwak shot a brace of hares near our camp in the evening.

"We started up the fiord at 9 a.m. the following day, keeping mostly to the west side. On both sides of the fiord we saw small cairns and landmarks, evidently erected by the *Fram* party. Early in the afternoon our dogs made a race towards land, indicating game. Nookapeungwak went to the top of a hill a short distance from the ice and saw four caribou, which he killed. All of them were very poor, and could not have weighed more than sixty pounds each. Had we fed them all to the dogs they would have made a very small feed. We camped two or three miles farther up the fiord in line with a cairn about six feet high on each side of the fiord. This appears to be about the location of the *Fram's* winter quarters in 1901-2. We made a cache of provisions and fuel near our camp in preparation for Constable Bain and Eskimo Panikpah to start on their return journey the following morning. Constable Bain's eyes were much improved this evening. Saw the first snow bunting of the season to-day.

"At 9 a.m. on the 28th Constable Bain and Panikpah left to return to the detachment, while Nookapeungwak and I continued up the fiord, reaching the head of it at 1.30 p.m. We passed two small cairns on the west side of the fiord during the morning, and the dogs winded game on two occasions. The ice was in excellent condition the full length of the fiord. By 3 p.m. we reached the watershed, and camped at Norstrand on the west coast at 6.30 p.m. The weather, which had been overcast and cold during the last three days, became clear in the afternoon so that we could see Bear cape and Axel Heiberg island from the watershed.

"We broke camp at noon on the 29th, after drying out our clothing, and immediately passed through a belt of rough ice three or four miles wide which lay all along the shore, then we struck travelling conditions that were almost perfect. We then headed for Little Bear cape, and soon came upon the tracks (one day old) of a very large bear leading in our direction, which the dogs followed at a lively pace for over nine hours without seeing the animal, when it turned abruptly to the west. We reached Little Bear cape soon after midnight. Very many bear tracks were seen during the day. The weather was clear with a chilly breeze from the west.

"On the 30th we broke camp at 2.30 p.m. and followed Eids fiord to the east, then crossed overland to Baumann fiord, and camped on the west side of the fiord a short distance from the mouth of a river we followed from the watershed after twelve hours' travelling. Crossing the land we met with deep, loose snow, which made very heavy hauling for the dogs. During the day we saw several old musk-ox tracks, several caribou and hares. Nookapeungwak shot one hare after camping. The weather was cloudy with a strong breeze from the west.

"Leaving camp at 3 p.m. on May 1st, we passed round the north side of a small island, and followed the south side of Hoved island. The dogs were tired and four of them footsore after yesterday's hard work, and we camped after three hours' travel to give them a rest. Two large hares were killed near our camp. The ice on Baumann fiord up to this point was in splendid condition. The weather cloudy with a strong cold breeze from the east.

"On the 2nd we left camp at 6 p.m.; arriving at the southeast corner of Hoved island we turned northward and followed the east side of the fiord. We soon ran into deep snow and patches of rough ice, which continued until we camped at 6 a.m. on the 3rd. During this march we saw several fresh bear tracks and the fresh tracks of six wolves crossing the fiord. The weather continued cloudy with a strong breeze from the northeast.

"We broke camp at 6 p.m. on the 4th, and reached the mouth of Trolld fiord at 5.30 a.m. the following day. The travelling during this march was of the worst kind; deep snow that reached above our knees on the even surface, and much deeper in the rough ice, so that we had to rest the dogs every two hundred yards or so. I had intended to proceed *via* Eureka sound from here, but on account of the deep snow and rough ice I decided to try Trolld fiord instead.

"A gale commenced to blow from the northeast at midday. At 7 p.m. Nookapeungwak left to investigate the travelling conditions in the fiord, and to avoid hauling any more than was necessary, I remained at the camp to look after our outfit. He intended to return within twenty-four hours, but it was 9 p.m. on the 7th before he turned up. He not only went to the head of the Trolld fiord, but crossed the land on foot to within a short distance of Grethasoer bay fiord. He reported favourably on the travelling conditions, however, and stated that at the head of the fiord and beyond there had been no wind, which was a contrast to our present location, for a gale had blown first from one direction then another during the whole of his absence. One of his own dogs died while he was away.

"Near our camp on the ice I saw tracks of a herd of six musk-oxen leading to a ravine on the east side of the fiord. On the land everywhere were many signs of hares. They must have recently changed their feeding grounds, however, for not a single animal could be found.

"The gale continued all day on the 8th. We left camp at 10 p.m. and about ten miles inside the fiord we ran into calm weather and splendid travelling at the same time. About eight miles from the mouth and on the east side of the fiord we passed a small inlet several miles in length. We arrived at the head of the fiord at 1.30 p.m. on the 9th, where we rested the dogs for two hours. The inner half of the fiord was all old ice and quite smooth.

"Leaving the fiord we followed a river bed in a narrow valley bearing northeast, and soon ran into the most difficult kind of travelling; deep, soft snow with frequent bare patches of rocky ground, and several steep climbs. One of us worked constantly at the komitik to assist the dogs, while the other walked ahead dragging a piece of meat to encourage them. They endured this repeated fooling process, and were ever ready to be fooled again, for nine hours. Our load was far too heavy for this kind of travelling. In six hours we reached the head of the valley at the watershed, where we were able to see the mountains on the north side of Grethasoer bay fiord. From here we followed a small ravine eastward to a large river bed, at least a mile wide, which runs into Grethasoer bay fiord. Signs of caribou, musk-oxen and hares were abundant, but no animals other than a few hares were seen. We camped on the large river bed about five miles from the sea ice at midnight of the 9th.

"Between the head of Troid fiord and our present camp we passed several beds of coal, one being a good seven feet thick.

"On the morning of the 10th heavy fog prevailed, and later in the day a blizzard blew from the S.W. At midnight snow ceased falling, but the wind continued.

"On the 11th Nookapeungwak complained of a sore back and was hardly able to move for a while. He had evidently strained himself crossing from Troid fiord. The weather was squally with occasional heavy falls of snow. We remained in camp drying our clothing all day. In the evening on the east side of the river I saw the remains of a musk-ox, and in a ravine of the west side of the river the remains of another musk-ox and a caribou. All of them had evidently been killed by wolves, but not during the past winter. Nookapeungwak, during a heavy squall, walked onto a herd of sixteen musk-oxen in a small ravine on the east side of the river, and amongst them were four small calves. Hares were quite plentiful about here, but very wild. At midnight the weather cleared, and from a hill near our camp we saw several herds and single musk-oxen.

"On the 12th we broke camp at 5 p.m. and reached the Grethasoer bay fiord in three hours. Near the mouth of the river we passed within a few yards of a bull musk-ox. He was so old that he showed up quite red against the hill behind him. On either side of the large river bed and in the adjacent ravines is the strongest growth of vegetation I have yet seen in the Arctic. From here we turned westward and followed the south side of the fiord. We saw many bear tracks on the ice, and with the aid of the field glasses very many tracks of musk-oxen, and several herds of animals on both sides of the fiord. The country on the south side of the fiord, which consists of gently rolling hills of inconsiderable height, must be teeming with game. Both the weather and the ice were perfect, and we camped at 3 p.m. on the 12th near the mouth of the fiord opposite the most northerly of four small islands.

"After smoothing off the steel runners of the komitik we broke camp at 6 a.m. on the 13th. It commenced snowing an hour later and continued all day, accompanied by a strong, cold wind from the southeast. In the afternoon Nookapeungwak stalked and shot a seal on the ice, but it slid into the hole and disappeared. We camped at 3.30 p.m. on Eureka sound south of Storoen.

"Leaving camp at 6.30 a.m. on the 14th we crossed Eureka sound, then followed the east coast of Axel Heiberg island southward, and arrived at Bjornesundet at 6.30 p.m. where we camped, at the south side of the entrance. Deep, soft snow was encountered the whole of this march. We saw several fresh bear tracks, also the fresh tracks of ten caribou on the ice. These animals came from a ravine on Axel Heiberg, and entered another ravine a few miles farther north. Had we spared the time we could have located them in a short time, for our dogs made a race towards land at the ravine they entered, indicating that the animals were not far away. A little later the dogs made another rush for land. Fresh caribou tracks could be seen at the mouth of every ravine. In the evening I lifted a note from a cairn near our camp, which was deposited by D. B. MacMillan in 1916, and replaced it by a note giving the route of our official patrol. Nookapeungwak saw many fresh caribou tracks inside the Sound.

"On the 15th we had deep snow and hard travelling again, and reached the mouth of Wolf fiord at 3.30 p.m. after seven hours travelling. Here we put up a large bear. He had evidently heard us for some time, for he was almost at the top of the mountain when we saw him. The dogs were turned loose and soon brought him to bay on the ice about a mile east of our komitik. We had only just finished skinning him and fed the dogs when another large bear came to within a few feet of us, which was also killed and the meat cached for our return journey.

"We remained in camp on the 16th to rest the dogs. During the day we saw many fresh caribou and hare tracks, and several ptarmigan on the east side of Wolf fiord.

"On the 17th we proceeded west across Wolf fiord. The snow continued deep and soft, and the nappok of the komitik frequently dragged the surface, so that the dogs could hardly move it. Inside Gletcher fiord we saw many fresh signs of caribou, bears and hares, four female musk-oxen each with a young calf, a large bear, and several ptarmigan. We camped at 8 p.m. just inside the fiord. I lifted a record, dated 1916, from a small cairn about four miles inside the fiord on the east side, which was deposited by D. B. MacMillan, American explorer, representing the American Museum of Natural History.

"Leaving our provisions and equipment at the camp we crossed Gletcher fiord the following day to visit a point a short distance west of it. Here we saw a herd of four male musk-oxen, a second herd farther away that we were unable to count, also many bear, ptarmigan and hare tracks. We still met with deep snow everywhere, and returned to camp at 11.30 p.m., after fourteen hours absence. The weather was clear with a cold breeze from the S.W. all day.

"On the 19th I built a small cairn on Hyperit point in which I left a note giving the route taken by our official patrol. At 3.30 p.m. we left Axel Heiberg and struck southward for the northwest point of Bear Peninsula, where we arrived at 3 a.m. on the 20th. We had heavy travelling and dull, foggy weather with occasional snowfalls all this march, although it cleared soon after we went into camp. We saw three miles from our camp, and shortly after turning in for a sleep we were visited by a bear.

"The following day we remained in camp, as both of us were badly snowblind.

"We broke camp at 3 p.m. on the 21st and passed Bear point at 10 p.m. This point is very deceptive. It shows up from a long distance and appears to be on the coast line, but in reality is a lone hill on a large level plain, and stands some distance back from the shore line. We camped about three miles north of Little Bear cape at 2 a.m. on the 22nd. We travelled through deep snow again all day. We saw very many fresh bear tracks and a large bear to-day; also heard a wolf howling not far from us, but our eyes were still affected and neither of us could see it.

"On reaching Little Bear cape, the following day travelling conditions began to improve, and during the latter part of the march became quite good. We crossed an open lead five miles south of the cape, and later another about fifteen feet wide. We camped at 4 a.m. on the 23rd, after eleven hours' travelling. During the day we saw many fresh bear tracks. The weather was perfect yesterday, and again to-day.

"We broke camp at 7 p.m. on the 23rd, and reached Norstrand soon after midnight. Shortly before leaving the ice we killed a small bear, which was all fed to the dogs immediately. We then proceeded overland for the head of Goose fiord, and camped on the watershed at 10.30 a.m. on the 24th. Between the west coast and our camp we passed the fresh tracks of three small herds of caribou going south, and a mile to the north of our camp we saw four caribou feeding. The land hereabouts is almost entirely clear of snow, and large pools of water are standing in the river bed. The weather was clear and quite hot during this march.

"Leaving camp at 11 p.m. on the 24th, we reached the head of Goose fiord two hours later. The dogs scented game on several occasions while covering this distance. We also saw a few fresh caribou tracks, and passed a flock of nine hares and some single ones. It is interesting to see these animals run entirely on their hind legs. They start on all four, apparently to gather speed, then continue on their two hind legs for long distances and over any kind of country without diminishing their speed. A few miles down the fiord we picked up cache, which had been visited by several bears, but fortunately they left it untouched. Travelling down the fiord we saw fresh tracks of several caribou crossing to the west side, and on the low land between the head of Hvalros fiord and Goose fiord we saw three caribou grazing. Many bear tracks were seen during the day, and Nookapeungwak killed a seal on the ice. We camped near a small island about four miles from the mouth of the fiord at two p.m. on the 25th.

"We left camp at 2 a.m. on the 26th and soon reached the mouth of the fiord. Here we found open water the full width of the fiord, which extended five miles to the east on Jones sound. A large number of walrus were seen in the water and on the drifting ice. We spent four hours chopping a passage along the icefoot, at points where the ice had been pressed up on the rocks. Beyond these we had fair travelling, and reached the west side of cape Storm at 2 p.m. where we camped.

"On arriving at the east side of the cape the following day we came upon the camp of Constables Dersch and Bain, who had arrived there a few hours earlier. We continued our journey at 6 p.m. and camped in the centre of Baad fiord at 4 a.m. on the 28th. A bad storm came up shortly after we went into camp, and broke the spell of splendid weather that had prevailed since the 21st.

"The storm ceased at 8 a.m. on the 29th, and we broke camp immediately. The freshly fallen snow made the komitiks pull heavily until we reached Sydkap. Here I picked up a note left by the *Fram* party in 1899. We camped opposite Haven fiord at 11 p.m. Nooka-

peeungwak killed a seal at camping time. The weather was foggy with frequent flurries of snow all day.

"Leaving camp at 11 a.m. on the 30th, we soon struck splendid travelling which continued all day. A short distance east of Grise fiord we crossed an open lead several yards wide, and opposite Cone island we crossed another about ten feet wide, and arrived at the detachment at 4 a.m. on the 31st (May).

"There is no doubt that the ice conditions on the west coast of Ellesmere island must have been unusually good this year, as the pressure ridges and rough ice spoken of so much by others who have travelled this district were not met with to any extent outside of Baumann fiord. And although we had our share of deep snow, by travelling longer hours, we invariably made a good day's march.

"The low hills and plains on the west side of Ellesmere island, including the inner half of Goose fiord, as far north as the head of Bear peninsula are a pleasant contrast to the rugged east and south coast. A similar low land occurs again on the south side of Grethasøer Bay fiord, also inside Wolf and Gletcher fiords, and for some distance west of the latter on Axel Heiberg island. These areas, generally speaking, carry a fair growth of vegetation, and support very many musk-oxen and caribou. We saw more musk-oxen than caribou, but from the number of tracks and other signs met with, I believe the latter animals to be most plentiful. The caribou tracks were fresh in almost every instance, and had we spared the time, we could no doubt have soon found the animals."

In addition to this journey, the detachment made six important patrols. Two were to Cobourg island, from May 10 to May 16, and from July 8 to July 17, 1926, made by Constable P. Dersch and the Eskimo Panikpah to procure seal and walrus for dog-feed. Both were successful. Cambridge point, around which they rowed in the July visit, Constable Dersch noted as "a breeding place for many thousand of sea auk," and at Cobourg island he found many walrus: "we saw a large number of them both in the water and on the ice. On one pan I counted eighteen animals lying together." Three patrols were made across Jones Sound to the north shore of North Devon island, usually for the purpose of hunting, as that region was well supplied with game. Constable Dersch and one of the Eskimos spent thirteen days in crossing Jones sound; on the way there they had to spend a day in the lee of an iceberg, sheltering from a storm. Constable Bain and an Eskimo crossed at the end of February, spending six days; the purpose of this was to ascertain the state of the ice in preparation for the longer patrol to Dundas Harbour; about 150 miles were travelled. One remark in the report has some interest:—

"At cape Sparbo we visited the remains of the stone igloo occupied by Dr. Cook, the American explorer, during the winter of 1908-9, which is situated on the S.E. side of the cape."

A third journey, which extended to 280 miles, was from the detachment to cape Sparbo (their usual landfall on the north coast of North Devon island) and thence to cape Storm on the south coast of Ellesmere island; the purpose of this was to meet Staff-Sergeant Joy on his return from Axel Heiberg island. Both the constables went on this patrol, in the course of which they saw a herd of twenty-five musk-oxen.

The remaining patrol, which involved a measure of exploration, was made by Staff-Sergeant Joy, Constable Dersch and one of the Eskimos across the interior of North Devon island to Dundas Harbour, which is situated on the south shore of the island, and back; on the return journey they were accompanied by two constables of the Dundas Harbour, and the journey, which lasted from March 22 to April 9, resulted in the discovery of a practicable route. It also was not unaccompanied by danger in the descent of one of the glaciers which fringe the southern shore of the island. Staff-Sergeant Joy's narrative is as follows:—

"At 7.30 a.m. on March 22, I left the detachment accompanied by Constable Dersch and Eskimo Nookapeungwak with two teams of dogs, one of eleven dogs and one of nine. When we were about to leave the detachment a strong wind sprang up from the northeast and the snow began to drift badly; it would be almost at our backs, however, and I decided to start but before we were properly out of the harbour it had increased to a whole gale

and the snow was drifting so badly that at times we could hardly see the dogs ahead of the komitik.

"Leaving King Edward point we struck south southwest in order to have the storm behind us as much as possible crossing Jones Sound. The ice on the sound, with the exception of a few short stretches, was fairly smooth, although somewhat wet, but we made good time and reached North Devon island at 5 p.m.

"The gale continued all night and the following day, but abated considerably as it was becoming dark in the evening. It came up again from the west at midnight, however, and all but carried away our tent although it was well guyed in four directions. Just after noon on the 24th it calmed considerably, and in an hour or so the atmosphere cleared so that we could see the coast line for some distance. At 2 p.m. we struck camp and moved eastward to reconnoitre for a passage to the North Devon island ice-cap.

"The coast line hereabouts is precipitous and broken up, with several glaciers, all of which appeared impracticable as a route to reach the inland ice.

"We camped again at 7 p.m. near a glacier some five or six miles broad in a well-sheltered spot S.E. of Belcher point.

"The following day Nookapeungwak with a dog team went south to examine that end of the glacier at the head of the bay and two smaller ones farther east. Constable Dersch examined the face of the large glacier in the bay, and I a ravine to the northwest. The most practicable place to climb was found a short distance south of a small island near our camp. The weather was clear and calm all day in the vicinity of our camp, but on Jones sound to the north and the ice-cap to the south a terrific gale was blowing so that the drift looked like a continuous wall. From the glacier near our camp open water could be seen along the coast about three miles to the east.

"We left camp at 6.30 a.m. on the 26th, taking a zigzag course up the glacier, to make it easier for the dogs, and on reaching an altitude somewhat higher than the coast line mountains, we struck due west, keeping to a high ridge of ice to the north of the crevassed depression of the large glacier we started on. At 2 p.m. we almost reached the end of this depression, then set our course due south. Up to this point the surface was covered by several inches of loose snow, but as we advanced southward the travelling improved steadily, and although we continued to climb the gradient was never steep and we continued to travel at a good fast pace. From 5 p.m. until we camped at 7.30 in the evening the surface was almost as even and firm as a paved road. The weather was clear and cold with a strong wind from the west during the morning, but became calm during the afternoon. The gale that had prevailed on Jones sound since the 22nd continued all day.

"We left camp at 8 a.m. on the 27th, and continued our course due south with good travelling. At noon we reached the divide. From here we could see Ellesmere island to the north and Lancaster sound, west of Croker bay, to the south. Several miles due east and nearest to us we saw an excellent landmark, the top of a snow-covered mountain, which resembles a huge round snowdrift. This cannot be seen from any great distance from the north of the divide, but is visible for many miles from the south. We kept our south course, which gave us a line on the extreme western end of the Cunningham mountains, and followed this until 4 p.m. with the dogs travelling at a gallop over the firm surface and down grade most of the time. The snow then became soft, and shortly afterwards we reached a slight depression trending southwest in the direction of Croker bay, which we followed. The snow continued to get deeper, but being down grade we still kept a good pace. A couple of hours later the refraction of the atmosphere completely changed the appearance of our surroundings. It seemed as if we were going up an incline several miles in length, commencing at our immediate position, and only our pace could tell otherwise. Our dogs then began to break through, indicating crevasses. Suddenly almost our whole team disappeared, but were up again immediately, and we found ourselves over a crevasse several feet wide. Constable Dersch's team, following behind us, were travelling too fast to be stopped before they reached the crevasse, and they also plunged into it; fortunately their traces all but one held, and they were soon hauled to the surface, but the dog whose trace broke disappeared and no sound was heard of him again. On examining the surface for a short distance ahead of us crevasses were found to occur every few feet. No indication of their existence could be seen in the deep snow. It was only by testing every foot with a harpoon or ice chisel that they could be found, and instead of being mere cracks as we had supposed they were from three to ten feet wide with a thin covering of frost under the snow.

"Our view at this time was indistinct, and I decided to camp. As soon as the camp was arranged, Constable Dersch and Eskimo Nookapeungwak proceeded to examine our prospective route, which lay in the direction of a large glacier depression we had been heading for, and found it practicable for a good mile, as far as they went.

"The next morning we tested the crevasses into which the dog had fallen, to see if there was any chance of recovering him, but were unable to touch bottom with eighty feet of line with a weight attached.

"We struck camp at 8.30 a.m., and followed the track made by Constable Dersch and Eskimo Nookapeungwak the previous evening, but had not gone far beyond the end of this, however, when we found ourselves in a maze of crevasses, and the route ahead quite impassable. We then followed our trail back for some distance and made a detour of a mile or more to the north, where we found the crevasses less numerous and narrower. Continuing down a steep gradient in a westerly direction we struck for the top of the nearest mountain, the point of demarkation on the north side of the large glacier descending to Croker bay, which we reached at 2 p.m. We followed the glacier, which has a decidedly tortuous course, keeping as near the land as possible, and found the travelling fair for about three miles. Here the glacier began to decline rapidly and crevasses became numerous, so numerous and wide, in fact, that they converged and there was frequently less surface than crevasse. Fortunately the glacier was swept clear of snow so that we could see where we were going, but our advance was slow. At 8 p.m. we reached a break in the mountains some two miles wide, in which stood a lake several hundred feet lower than the surface of the glacier at this point. The lake extended in a northerly direction between steep mountain walls about four miles to the foot of a dead glacier. We then descended to the lake on which we travelled, bearing towards Croker bay, until we came to the end, where the glacier pressed hard against the mountain, forming a dam to the drainage from the dead glacier. Here we camped at 9 p.m., having travelled not more than ten miles.

"The glacier was found quite impracticable from this point to the coast line.

"We struck camp at 8.30 on the 29th, after finding a possible route between the glacier and the mountain. Even this would have been next to impossible had not the drifted snow partly filled the scores of deep holes that existed. We progressed with difficulty, however, by relaying our loads and advancing with one komitik at a time, and reached the sea ice in Croker bay at 1 p.m. Several coal seams were seen in the face of the mountain during the morning.

"At this point we were not more than eight miles from the head of Croker bay. It could be seen that the entire head of the bay was filled by a fairly large glacier, which is divided some distance back from the face; one branch bearing north-east, the other north-west. At the face of both this and the glacier we descended lay many small icebergs, which indicated there was some action in them.

"We started again at 2 p.m. The ice on the bay was in excellent condition and we made good progress along the east coast for about ten miles, then owing to the pressed-up condition of the ice we were obliged to travel alternately on the land and ice-foot until within a mile or two of the detachment. We reached the detachment shortly after 9 p.m.

"We found Constables Anstead, Maisonneuve and Makinson in good health, and remained with them for three days. During this time we dried out our equipment, and made several preparations for the return trip.

"The spell of clear weather which had prevailed since we left Jones sound broke on our arrival at Dundas harbour, and continued stormy during the whole of our stay there.

"Several small articles, the most essential being stationery, were required by the detachment, and as these could be supplied from Craig Harbour, Constable Anstead decided to accompany us back.

"Leaving Dundas harbour at 9 a.m. on April 2nd, we were accompanied by Constables Anstead and Maisonneuve and Eskimo Klishook with a team of thirteen dogs. We followed our former route in Croker bay, and decided to try a valley a short distance south of the glacier we previously traversed, as a route to the ice-cap. We reached the valley at 3.30 p.m. The Eskimos left at once to examine it and returned at 8 p.m., having found it practicable. Starting immediately, we followed a river bed in the bottom of the valley until midnight, when we reached a short canyon, the end of which was obstructed by a precipitous snowdrift nearly a hundred feet high. Owing to the preliminary work necessary to climb this and the rocky nature of the canyon bed, we would be obliged to portage our outfit, and we decided to camp.

"By noon on the 3rd our outfit was carried to the top of the snowdrift, which was climbed by cutting steps. We then followed a winding depression bearing N.E. and camped at 8.30 p.m. well on the ice-cap. During the day we encountered two steep climbs but the route in general was a vast improvement over our former one. The distance covered during the day was short, but we accomplished the worst part of our journey.

"Our present position is an important though difficult one to describe for the benefit of a party travelling southward, as there are no landmarks by which this easily accessible route to Croker bay can be particularly defined. The main point to follow, however, is to advance far enough south on the ice-cap, at the highest elevation, to come in line due east with cape Home, then bear directly on the cape to the brow of the inland ice; the depression then to be followed is indicated by a deep round hole, several hundred feet in diameter, which can only be seen from a point where the inland ice commences to decline rapidly in the direction of the coast. Coming from Croker bay this depression is the only extension of the valley, and cannot be mistaken.

"On the 4th we left camp at 10 a.m. and made a large detour to the east to avoid the depression and deep snow which formerly caused us so much trouble. After several hours' travel we turned N.N.E. and headed in the direction of the round snow-covered mountain, the landmark at the divide above mentioned, keeping a few miles to the west of it.

"Leaving camp at 10 a.m. on the 5th, we reached the divide at 2 p.m. and passed our old snow igloo three hours later. The travelling, which had been somewhat softer than yesterday, improved wonderfully at this point, and we made rapid progress, with the dogs racing for miles at a time and the komatik often running ahead of them. From our old igloo we followed our former trail, reaching Jones Sound at 1.30 a.m. on the 6th, and camped at the foot of the glacier. We were fortunate in having our old trail to follow for the last few hours, as our view was interrupted alternately by fog and haze, which made our surroundings very deceptive.

"At this camp a quantity of coal oil, some provisions and other equipment were cached for Constable Anstead's return trip.

"We broke camp at 2 p.m. on the 6th. Constables Anstead and Maisonneuve and Eskimo Klishook crossed Jones sound direct to Craig Harbour, while I, with Constable Belcher and Eskimo Nookapeungwak followed the coast of North Devon island to visit cape Sparbo. During the evening we killed a female bear and two cubs, which the dogs cleaned up on the spot, and we camped at the place of killing for the night.

"For the first time since leaving Dundas harbour the weather became overcast and mild, and the komatiks dragged heavily.

"Several inches of snow fell during the night, which made the travelling slow and heavy the following day. We reached cape Sparbo at 8 p.m. on the 7th, after nearly eleven hours' travelling.

"Just before camping we saw a herd of nearly thirty musk-oxen grazing on the plain about three miles from the coast line. The fore-land, several miles broad and only a few feet above sea-level, extending some eight miles both east and west of cape Sparbo, appears to be an ideal feeding ground for these animals. There is an abundance of vegetation, which is kept clear of snow by frequent gales. This particular herd were seen here in November, December and February, and it is doubtful if they ever leave.

"We left camp at 11 a.m. on the 8th and struck across the sound for Smith island. The ice on the sound was fairly even, but the recent snowfall and the damp conditions of the ice made the komatiks haul heavily. A dense fog with a strong wind from the N.W. prevailed for several hours on the north side of the sound, and we reached the detachment at 4 a.m. on the 9th. Many bear tracks were seen on Jones sound during the day.

"The good condition of the ice at the entrance of Jones sound this year may be an exception to the average season. This enabled us to conveniently reach the glacier east of Belcher point, which offers by far the most practicable route to reach the ice-cap of any seen by the patrol. If in any season it should be impossible to reach this point, a crossing might be effected via one of the valleys in the vicinity of cape Sparbo or farther west, but by taking this route difficulties might be encountered on the south side of the island, where the ice on Lancaster sound seldom, if ever, sets fast east of cape Home. If a suitable crossing could be found from near cape Sparbo to cape Home, this journey could be made with certainty in any winter season.

"I have described the route taken by this patrol somewhat minutely so that in the event of it being made in the future by strangers at either Craig Harbour or Dundas Harbour detachments, by following our course in clear weather, a comparatively easy trip can be made.

"Time occupied, nineteen days. Distance travelled, approximately 340 miles."

HUDSON BAY

The usual patrols were made in the Hudson Bay sub-district, the detachment at Chesterfield now being the centre of these operations. During August and September, 1925, Constable W. B. MacGregor was absent from the post for the annual caribou hunt at Baker lake. In the course of his report Constable MacGregor makes the following observations:—

"Whilst hunting, many deserted native camping sites, graves, caches, etc. were found. Notably at Pah-nah, near Ah-o-lah-te-veeng point, (situated on north side of inlet, some 60 or 70 miles from inlet estuary), a circular camping site of stone construction, with door facing south, 27 paces, outside circumference, and had been originally about 4 feet high. Some stones composing bottom ring of toopek, would weigh 700 or 800 pounds. Near this ancient village, (comparatively) many graves are to be found, including one alongside of which repose the hunter's weapons; a broken kayak, double paddle, a single barrel muzzle-loading gun, with inscription of maker's name, Barnett, London.

"At another graveside rests a sheet iron camping stove, in good condition. Possibly some valuable ethnological specimens could be found, and a fertile source for excavation developed, although for diplomatic reasons, I refrained from disturbing any of the graves, because the natives, although professing belief in Christianity, are really more superstitious than the Baffin Island natives, and the women, as a general rule adhere to the ancient taboos regarding the making of skin clothing, fully as faithfully as do the Igloodingmuit, who are a very primitive tribe."

Corporal Petty, who is in charge of the Chesterfield Inlet detachment, in the course of the winter made a hunting patrol, some of the details of which illustrate life in these regions. His report in part is as follows:—

"Chiefly owing to lack of proper transport (a well equipped motor-boat) our winter supply of dog-feed was very small. Early in November it became apparent that our corn-meal and tallow supply would not be sufficient.

"We had a walrus cache on Depot island, and I left for this on November 13, with natives Parker and Nookudluk and two teams.

"It was my intention to make caches for a patrol north, and if possible, one for a Baker lake patrol, and also to bring in as much blubber as I could to Chesterfield.

"The inlet not freezing over, delayed me until December, and this time I spent hunting seal in the inlet. Results were very poor, and I had to return twice to Chesterfield and borrow blubber from the company (this was afterwards returned).

"I arrived at Depot island on December 13, and found our cache totally destroyed. I believe a bear had broken in, in the first instance; foxes and wolves had completed the destruction.

"It was useless returning to Chesterfield, where there was little feed, and there was nothing of importance on hand there. I therefore remained in the district, hunting off the floe edge, only returning to the detachment on January 19.

"We kept our dogs well fed, returned all the borrowed blubber to the company's hunters, made a small cache at Fullerton, and brought in some deermeat and about 250 pounds of blubber to Chesterfield.

"The short days and unfavourable weather had handicapped us.

"By going a day or so inland, enough deer for dog-feed could have been obtained in a few days, but I considered it better policy to obtain our meat from the sea; as we try to kill deer only when necessary.

"We were forced to kill deer, only twice—four animals all told, and two of these I brought in, chiefly for the natives who really need native meat. The police ration though large does not include fresh meat, and but little bacon."

Corporal Petty made a patrol of about 900 miles from Chesterfield inlet along a route from Chesterfield inlet to Wager bay, and from thence by Backs river and Hayes river to Baker lake and return. The journey was made in company with a manager of the Hudson's Bay Company. Leaving Chesterfield on March 16 the party proceeded by Winchester inlet and then by a little known course to Wager bay. Corporal Petty was not favourably impressed with it as a route, but observes:—

"The one interesting feature was that the country through which we passed seemed a wonderful game country. Deer were in abundance, in one area it is said they can be obtained any time of the year. In this same area there were many good fish lakes, and one lake in which it was possible during the summer to obtain fresh water seal.

"This district appealed to me as a primitive hunter's game paradise, but there is probably some drawback, for our employed men were not very enthusiastic. Of course to them our food is fast becoming a necessity.

"I gather there is a hill with a considerable mica deposit in this district, but we did not see it, although we probably passed within a few miles. As far as I can find out, it could not be obtained in large enough sheets to make it commercially valuable."

From Wager the party travelled to the mouth of Backs river, arriving on April 18, the remark made being:—

"For some reason the country between Wager inlet and Backs river is in rather ill favour with the natives.

"In parts there seemed more wolf tracks than I have ever seen before.

"We obtained plenty of deer whenever we wished, but we had passed through a better deer country on the first part of the patrol. In that district wolf tracks were not unusually numerous.

"I gathered that the district we were now in is always noted for wolves."

One of Corporal Petty's objects had been to arrest Itergooyak, the native whose killing of Ookpatowyuk is mentioned elsewhere; hearing that he had been arrested already by Sergeant Barnes of the Tree River detachment, he decided to turn back, and Baker lake was reached on April 29, the following being his comment on the country traversed:—

"The country between Backs river and Baker lake is not very well known to white men. Like the rest of the overland travel, it proved to be rather slow—not much riding, but at this time of the year presenting no real difficulties."

With regard to the Eskimos encountered he says:—

"All had passed a good winter as far as food was concerned, except a few at Baker Lake who had suffered for a time from lack of fresh meat. Their fox catches had not been very large.

"The Backs or Hayes river natives live and seem to live well on frozen fish during the winter and what few deer they can obtain.

"Generally they are camped some days from places where moss can be gathered, and do not seem to trouble much about going for it.

"Well clothed, clean looking, easily satisfied and anxious to please, they struck me much more favourably than the post natives, or those in easy contact with the settlements.

"Some of the men had made very rare trips to Baker lake, but they generally obtained the few goods they needed from the trader Ellennack, getting well robbed in the process.

"This is not altogether the evil it may appear. Their ammunition comes so high, that it does much to make them conserve game. They are not burdened with a lot of trash, and what they get they look after.

"The more civilized the native is, the more careless he becomes. Many of the post natives are far harder on their property than the average white person could afford to be.

"Although these Backs river people are so close to the sea they do not hunt seal. The seal are rather scarce, and they get much oil from the fish.

"They have old tribal tales which seem to connect up with the Franklin party. One about a white man's schooner with a dead man on board seems to point that way."

A case of suicide is thus chronicled:—

"Woman Kangoona: An old Netchlik, and I gather the usual case of the old unwanted woman, and not caused through starvation. These people display none of the white man's regard for the helpless, except in the case of children, and only then because they look to the future when the child will be a help. At the same time they never as a rule ill-treat the old."

Another case of suicide occurred in the district; a family had been nearly wiped out by starvation and a woman who survived hanged herself because a young son who also had survived fell ill; presumably her mind had given way under her misfortunes.

Some remarks on native traders are of interest:—

"Both companies employ a number of native traders; these men are given a large amount of debt, which they repay with the foxes they trade.

"These native traders have no set rate. For instance they might trade a small trunk worth one fox (company price) for four. On the other hand they might give a rifle from their trade goods for a dog.

"Ellennack for instance would drive up to a camp, open a case of biscuits, a case of sugar and packets of tea for the general use of the camp. The natives then bringing him their foxes.

"The native trader loses credit as the other natives get in contact with the posts, for although the companies certainly do not overpay, a white man is as a rule an incomparably more generous man to deal with than a native trader.

"It must not be thought that the native trader, from our point of view altogether a rogue, is without good points.

"In bad years he will give away all his trade goods to the destitute, and although he is generally a bolder and more determined man than the rest, I believe he seldom tries to compel them to trade with him."

One purpose of the patrol was to look into the musk-ox question, and Corporal Petty is of opinion that several small herds still exist in the region between Wager bay and Backs river, though west of Fullerton they probably

have been exterminated. A couple of Eskimos who admitted having killed musk-ox were admonished. He adds:—

"However no one can rely on a free native, and with the posts spreading inland, gathering natives together, etc., will have the effect of making ammunition easier to come by, and bring natives into district which they have previously left alone. The chances of the conserving of musk-oxen are not good."

Constable D. F. Robinson of the Chesterfield detachment made a patrol of approximately 745 miles between March 25 and May 3, 1926, to Baker lake, the mouth of the Thelon river, up the Kazan river, and to Kaminuriak lake, Haecoligua (or Yath-Kyed) lake, and return. Scarcity of caribou prevented a visit to Maguse lake and cape Eskimo on Hudson bay. This is the country where Ouangwak, the murderer, lived, and apart from the fact that a patrol there was desirable on police grounds, unnecessary slaughter of game had occurred. No unusual incidents were recorded. Information was collected as to deaths of natives; an appallingly large proportion of these were due to tuberculosis. One death was due apparently to heart disease, our report noting an interesting occurrence:—

"A Padlemiut man of middle age, this occurred about the new year, when he was visiting relatives on the Kazan river. A dance was held in his honour, but whilst singing and playing the drum he collapsed and died of heart failure. Owing to this all drums were destroyed in this tribe."

In his general remarks about the Eskimos, Constable Robinson says:—

"The natives visited still lived primitively, depending almost entirely on the country, using the kayak and spear to obtain the caribou for their clothes and food caches. In winter time life is sometimes hard, as their only fuel for cooking is moss and willows, so that their igloos are never heated, like the coast natives, who have blubber lamps.

"They are all in possession of rifles, the most popular one being the .44-40, which is cheap and effective at short ranges, but these are not used to any great extent, except when travelling. In summer the caribou are speared by men in kayaks, at the crossing places on the river of the migrating herds, and in winter, snow pits are made to trap them.

"As travellers they are very poor, the average amount of dogs possessed by each man being three, and when a trading post is visited the men travel in pairs, one man breaking trail, whilst the other guides the sled and drives the dogs, which he does by a large amount of shouting and by throwing a piece of wood, about 16 inches long, at any dog not working hard enough.

"Few of these natives visit a post more than once a year; this gives the native traders large scope, so they charge exorbitant prices for their goods.

"The only white man's supplies these natives wanted were tea, sugar, tobacco and coal oil, their main diet being deer meat and fish, both of which were eaten frozen.

"Although superstitious like most primitive people, their taboos seemed very reasonable when explained.

"At Ejughadjug's camp I was invited to an old Angakok's igloo, immediately after my arrival, and a meal prepared for me, and when I left for my igloo, half of a large fish was given to me. This was the party to which the murderer Oungwak belonged, so no ill-feeling is held toward the police for his death. His sister, a woman of about 45, stated that he was a bad man and deserved to die.

"There is a possibility of starvation amongst the Shagwaktolmiut during a poor year, as they will not move from their permanent camps, so I spoke to them about conserving game, and caching all meat not needed for immediate consumption, as it would be very difficult for the police to provide relief in mid-winter as the natives are scattered in small parties and travelling would be difficult with a heavy load in soft snow."

In dealing with the question of game, Constable Robinson mentions a great slaughter of caribou which took place on the Kazan and Thelon rivers and near Baker lake during the spring, summer and autumn of 1925; the trading companies bought some 1,500 hides. He warned the natives against such indiscriminate slaughter, and in remarking that some means of restraint is necessary, he observes:—

"I believe the continual discharge of firearms at one spot such as at the mouth of the Kazan river will in time change the course of migration, and leave the country barren."

From May 29 to July 11, 1926, Constable W. M. McGregor with some Eskimos had an unusually productive walrus and seal hunt near Depot island, about 40 miles north of Chesterfield inlet, the principal purpose of the hunt being to procure dog-feed. In chronicling his success Constable McGregor remarks:—

“Walrus hunting, when the ice is breaking up, is a most uncertain pursuit. Four important factors, ice, wind, general weather conditions, and scarcity of walrus are conditions which vary according to seasons; in fact during a period of forty-four days, walrus were seen on five occasions only, and in two instances, included in above, two lone walrus killed.”

Sergeant Stangroom, who is in charge of the Port Nelson detachment, during March patrolled from Fort Churchill and back; he found that his duties at Churchill included a measure of relief; he says:—

“The fur catch at Churchill has been very poor this year (as has been the catch of the white fox everywhere in this vicinity this winter); many of the Indians have no dogs, they are dead of starvation; the deer up to the present have been a failure; moose only, have apparently been the only means of a food supply, and not a great many of them; there are some parties of this band that have not been heard of since last fall, and it is not known whether they too are experiencing hard times; without exception, all of those parties that have come into the Post this winter have stories of starvation, and shortage of fur to tell; under these conditions I gave the Rev. A. Gibson authority to issue 1,000 pounds flour, 500 pounds pork, twine for fishing nets, and gun caps, and powder, over and above the destitute rations sent in last summer, (all articles of which he was running short) provided he needed them; and to have the bill presented or made out when I came to Churchill next August; I trust my action in this respect will be approved of by the department; one felt obliged to do something under these conditions even though it meant extra expense to the Government.”

Sergeant Stangroom's action has been approved by the Department of Indian Affairs.

THE WESTERN ARCTIC

In his general report for the six months ended June 30, 1926, Inspector T. B. Caulkin, in command of the Western Arctic sub-district, reports the conclusion of the murder case against the Eskimo Ikayena, who killed one Ulukshuk. This case was reported in the annual report for 1925, though an error was made in identifying the deceased with one of the men who murdered the missionary priests in 1925. Inspector Caulkin's report says:—

“In regard to the ‘Ulukshak’ murder case, this came up for trial on June 24 at Aklavik, N.W.T., before His Honour Judge Debuc, and accused ‘Ikayena’ was acquitted by the jury, after the charge had been reduced to manslaughter.

“Mr. I. B. Howatt, K.C., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. G. C. O'Connor for the defence, and in cross-examination of the native Crown witnesses Mr. O'Connor brought considerable evidence relating to deceased's character amongst the eastern Eskimo, his domineering manner in dealing with them, and his attitude generally as a bully.

“Great stress was made by the defence on the manner in which deceased was seen to approach the tent of accused on the day of the shooting. Ulukshak was said to have advanced in a stealthy manner, sneaking up behind the tent, instead of walking in a direct manner, also the fact he did not smile; this seems to now be one of the crowning features for the defence of Eskimos at these trials.

“The jury were not out above 15 minutes, when they were ready with their verdict of ‘Not guilty’.”

In the “Puwatuck” murder case, which is discussed later, the charge was reduced to manslaughter, the accused Toonnalik, or Toongnaak (originally called Tekack) pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

In dealing with the enforcement of the Customs Act, Inspector Caulkin mentions a difficult case, that of an American trading-post situated just across the international boundary, which sold goods at prices lower than those charged by traders on the Canadian side; there were various complications, and it was

necessary to instruct the Herschel Island Eskimos regarding the formalities required by the Customs Act, "which at first is difficult to make them understand, as they have not the faintest idea what an international boundary indicates, or where it exists, but with the interpretation now being given them, they are quite prepared to follow the necessary procedure, and have reported both outwards and inwards when proceeding across the line to trade." In this connection, Inspector Caulkin adds:—

"The coming summer promises to be a very busy one at Herschel Island; since the enforcement of the coastwise laws, foreign vessels can only come to Herschel Island and transact business; this means that in compliance with the Customs Act, they must land and declare all goods from their vessels, and pay duty and taxes on them, retaining in their vessels sufficient ship's stores to do them to their first port of call after leaving Herschel; this change entails considerable checking, and clerical work."

The enforcement of the Northwest Game Act caused several prosecutions, for such cases as trapping without a license; after noting these the Officer Commanding the sub-district adds:—

"Everything connected with this branch appears to be going along satisfactorily, with the exception that I do think a little more protection could be afforded the established trader, against the tactics of the transient non-resident trader; this matter has already been up for consideration, and it is to be hoped that a way be found to prohibit the practices of the transient traders from pursuing their operations.

"The transient traders generally land down river a week before the established trader's vessel, and bring inferior goods, when the established trader's stock in hand is at low ebb, and they take considerable fur from natives which rightly belongs to the established trader, who in all probability has advanced credit in lean times to some of them.

"In connection with game, there has been a noticeable scarcity of caribou in most districts in the Arctic during the winter months, and it is difficult to trace this circumstance to any of the elements; we have had an exceptionally mild winter in the Arctic in comparison with most years, and the prevailing winds have been from the east, instead of northwest, and may have had something to do with changing the usual route of travel from their general grazing areas.

"In reference to the fur trapping, it can be termed a very poor year on the whole; even the most hardy of trappers have had exceptionally poor catches, amongst both whites and natives. The only district along the Arctic coast where favourable reports are heard from, is the Baillie island district, and east from there to Inman river, N.W.T., in which area the Hudson's Bay Company posts are, and independent traders and trappers are said to have done fairly well.

"The Coronation gulf district is reported none too well off, and the Aklavik and Mackenzie delta in general, is very poor, and had it not been for the muskrat season, some trappers would have fended poorly.

"A most notable feature in connection with the fox catch in the delta district, is that most pelts trapped show considerable evidence of being rubbed, and are as a consequence, much reduced in value. This may be attributed to the light snowfall during the winter, which failed to cover the thick underbrush.

"On the coast as previously stated, the winds having prevailed continuously from an easterly direction, has caused the main ice pack to remain at sea, and a considerable proportion of the white foxes were on it, and when the fox season had closed, the winds turned to northwest and brought the icepack in, and it was then very evident from the tracks across the ice to the mainland, where the foxes had been all winter."

After noticing the series of casualties which unhappily occurred in the Baillie Island region, which are noticed in some detail elsewhere in this report, Inspector Caulkin says:—

"On the whole the health of the whites, Indians, and Eskimos generally, can be said to have been very good, in comparison with most years. The Roman Catholic Hospital at Aklavik have handled a few cases during the past winter, and this institution can be said to be quite an asset to the district, in giving shelter and proper attention to cases in need of same."

Dealing with the exceedingly important question of dogs and dog-feed, he makes the following interesting remark:—

"All dogs of the sub-district are in good condition, and considering that approximately between nine and ten thousand miles have been executed by them during the past winter they appear to have been well looked after."

On that other important subject, the weather, he says:—

"The past winter in the Arctic has been an exceptionally mild one, probably as mild as has ever been known, and there has scarcely been a day that a person could not travel by dog team throughout the whole winter. The spring promised to open up very early, and as early as March, rain and mist prevailed along the Arctic coast, but it tightened towards the end of April again, and cold weather prevailed for some time, and it snowed very heavily for two days in the early part of July.

"It was a late breakup on the Arctic coast, and from reports was two weeks later than last year, before the rivers began to run out onto the coast; it is highly probable that ice conditions will be unfavourable for navigation this summer, and in all probability we shall have a winter to go on record, to offset the mild one just past.

"Owing to the continual rains experienced at Aklavik this spring, there is a very noticeable growth of green things, flowers are in abundance, and butterflies are in considerable shoals as a result.

"The general health of the members of the sub-district has been good and no cases of sickness have been dealt with."

In an earlier report, dated 16th April, 1926, Inspector Caulkin, in describing a patrol made from Aklavik to Herschel and return between March 26 and 31, 1926, mentions some of the vicissitudes of travel in the North. The following is an extract from his report:—

"On the night of March 27 while camped at Moose river mouth, it rained heavily, and placed a sheet of glare ice over the snow, which made it very difficult to retain footing during the following day's travel, both for the dogs and ourselves, as on the 28th instant while travelling from Moose river to Shingle point, we had a very strong south wind, which blew the dogs sideways, and we eventually had to come into shore a mile and a half to get on to the proper line of travel.

"We again had a heavy rain whilst camped at Shingle point on the night of March 28.

"During the 29th instant we travelled along the coast to Kay point, and passed over cracks in the sea ice more than a yard wide, and full of water, also we found the short portage generally used to Kay point cabin, almost devoid of snow for the sled.

"On March 30 we had an exceptionally thick fog and it was impossible to travel, and after going twelve miles we had to give up and camp at Stokes point, until the following morning."

The mild winter meant treacherous ice, and many travellers found themselves in danger. An Eskimo known as Tom Goose, an experienced hunter, lost his wife and baby while on their way to set nets under the ice with dogs and sled. The ice gave way under them, and Tom Goose told his wife to cling to the sled while he clambered on to the ice; he succeeded in doing this after it had broken under him once, and he rescued an older child from the sled, but his wife and a young baby on her back were drowned.

The dangers of life in the Far North are further illustrated by the fate of W. V. Haverson, a young American, who for two years worked as a trapper on the Arctic coast in the general vicinity of Baillie island. He made use of an old and unsafe whale-boat; he was last seen on September 7, 1925. Eskimos living on the other side of Langdon bay could see the smoke from his cabin, and on several occasions noticed him out in the whale boat sealing, but after freeze-up they saw him no more; also there was no smoke from his camp. Thinking that he might be ill, they visited the camp, taking some meat with them, and found no sign of him or the whale boat; his dogs were tied up, nearly dead from starvation. Word was sent to the police detachment at Baillie island, and Corporal Pasley visited the camp. On a calendar were notes as to fish and seal taken; these ended on September 17, 1925, a date on which a northwest gale occurred. Corporal Pasley expressed the opinion that the missing man met with some accident while out in the boat and was carried out to sea.

A feature of the case was the disappearance of a canoe, which Haverson had in addition to the whale-boat; it is believed that the wind blew it clear off the beach and out to sea; such incidents frequently happen in that region.

In forwarding the reports on the affair, Inspector Caulkin remarked:—

"September is a bad time for sudden storms in the Arctic, as elsewhere, and I consider Haverson took great risk in attempting to handle a boat, with sail, alone along the coast, and the fact that his disappearance was first discovered last September, and no trace has been found of him up to date, there is no likelihood of his still being alive."

The dead man's effects were taken care of on behalf of the Public Administrator for the Northwest Territories. Even here there was misadventure, for the moving of them to Baillie island meant a heavy journey of more than 200 miles, the snow in one place being covered with sand, it was necessary to cache about 400 pounds of the least valuable of them, and the shifting of the ice caused them to be lost. The Public Administrator, Mr. H. Milton Martin, of Edmonton, in acknowledging the account rendered to him, wrote:—

"I have perused very carefully, all the reports mentioned herein and I would ask you to be good enough to express to Inspector Caulkin and the non-commissioned officers and constables who looked after the property of the deceased my very sincere appreciation of the thorough manner in which they protected the interests of the estate.

"With reference to the report of Corporal Pasley regarding Constable Wilson's endeavour to bring to the detachment all of the effects of the deceased. I wish to say that not only do I not hold Constable Wilson responsible for the loss of the goods, but I can only express amazement that he managed to get as much of the goods safely to the detachment. My appreciation of the services rendered by those attached to the northern detachments is extremely difficult to express. Having had some little experience in northern regions and knowing the difficulties attached to travelling on ice, I cannot restrain my praise of those men who are continually facing danger in the carrying out of their work."

A trapper named John C. Bishop died in June, 1925, in a camp on the Arctic coast-line, near Cape Parry, of scurvy. Bishop and a friend were in partnership; they spent the winter of 1924-25 in this remote region, and in March Bishop fell ill with scurvy. Neither he nor his companion recognized the disease, but thought it a sickness due to rheumatism, from which he had suffered earlier in the winter; they therefore did not take the necessary measures, and, while Bishop grew steadily worse, the companion also sickened. In June a neighbouring trapper—a native, by the way, of the Fiji Islands—becoming uneasy at not hearing from them, visited their camp, and found Bishop very near death and the other man very ill. Unable to move them himself, the newcomer went away to get help, and, to complete the list of misadventures, was afflicted with snow-blindness, lying out in the open for five days with nothing to eat. Eventually he managed to find some Eskimos; they repaired to the camp and found Bishop dead; they buried him, gave aid to the survivor and took him to the camp of his neighbour, where he recovered. A feature of this case was that the two men had had a good season, and the unfortunate man's estate realized a considerable sum. Bishop was a native of Prince Edward Island, and after some correspondence we were able to find his next of kin.

Yet another fatality was the drowning of four Eskimos off Maitland point, in the general vicinity of Baillie Island, on September 24, 1925. Two whale-boats were making their way from a fishing camp to the tribe's winter quarters in Harvey bay; the weather was fine when they started, but a gale rose quickly and both of the boats were wrecked; the occupants of one got ashore with difficulty, but the other disappeared, no trace having been found of boat or crew. Those drowned were two men, a woman and a lad of fifteen. The same storm wrecked a schooner and a boat belonging to white men. In forwarding our report on the calamity, Inspector Caulkin notes that storms come up suddenly at that time of year, and that the natives are likely to be caught in their small boats; the chance must be taken, he adds, as that is their only mode of travel in the summer months; at any time sailing small craft on that coast is risky.

In the annual report for 1923 an account was given of the death by shooting of an Eskimo named Ookpaṭowyuk near Baker Lake, in the Hudson Bay

sub-district. This man and another named Itergooyuk were partners in a fur-trading venture, and in March or April, 1923, they began a journey to a post at Baker lake. Subsequently Ookpatowyuk's body was found outside an igloo where the two men had slept; he had been shot while packing his sled preparatory to a day's march; and the conjecture was that Itergooyuk had killed him. The suspected man fled the country, betaking himself to the Arctic coastline. The foregoing facts were learned by Inspector W. Munday, then stationed at Chesterfield Inlet. Our detachments on the Arctic coast were warned, and by April, 1924, Corporal E. Pasley reported from Baillie Island that he had been informed by Mr. Knud Rasmussen, the explorer, on the strength of statements made by the natives, that the murder was prompted by Itergooyuk's desire to obtain without payment something in the trade stores owned by the victim; further, Mr. Rasmussen said that the accused was in Adelaide peninsula. Sergeant F. A. Barnes, in charge of the Tree River detachment, took the matter up, and in the course of his long patrol in search of Toongnalik (otherwise Tekack) he found Itergooyuk in King William's land and arrested him on May 10, 1925. He admitted having killed Ookpatowyuk, and accounted for his action by a story of disagreements during the journey. His statement is thus reported by Sergeant Barnes:—

"He lives with his parents and brother and sister, on a small lake north of Baker lake. In the late winter of 1922-23, he was sent together with Ookpatowyuk, into Baker Lake post of the Hudson's Bay Company with a bunch of fox pelts, by a native trader by name of Elanyah. On the second night of the journey, Ookpatowyuk would not let him eat, so he took some food while Ookpatowyuk slept. This made Ookpatowyuk mad apparently, and later he made Itergooyuk go outside without his parka. It was very cold, and when asked by Itergooyuk for the parka Ookpatowyuk would not give it to him. Later, when Ookpatowyuk left the snowhouse, Itergooyuk went and looked for the parka but was unable to find it. Nothing further was said, and they both loaded up the sled. After the sled was loaded, Itergooyuk asked to be allowed to go back to his people, but Ookpatowyuk would not let him go. While Ookpatowyuk was busy hitching up the dogs, Itergooyuk shot him through the head. He (Itergooyuk) then cached the load, got his parka, and took the sled and dogs back to Elanyah. He then went on to his own camp one day further on. He twice visited the camp of Elanyah after this, once in company with his father. He told Elanyah that he had shot Ookpatowyuk because he would not give him his parka nor let him eat. After some days, he came to the Arctic coast with his father, Mittik, and two others, Kubloo and Eekalook, the latter being his brother-in-law."

The man described as Elanyah is mentioned as "Ellen Nack" in the earlier accounts.

It developed that Itergooyuk is a very young man, who at the time of the killing could not have been more than sixteen.

The case proved a perplexing one. For one thing, if he were tried it would be necessary to return him to Chesterfield Inlet, and while Sergeant Barnes regarded this as practicable, it would be expensive and inconvenient to do this. Aside from this, which of course was merely a matter of detail, there was the solid consideration that great difficulty would have been experienced in obtaining a conviction, the evidence available, apart from his own statement, being insufficient, while he alleged provocation. The prisoner's extreme youth furnished another consideration. The Department of Justice decided that the chances of obtaining a conviction were not sufficient to justify proceedings against him upon a charge of murder, and consequently the youth was released with a warning against the taking the law into his own hands. A sequel to the affair was that arrangements had to be made to return him to his family in King William's Land; this meant his remaining for some time at Tree River, where he was useful.

Mention was made in the annual report for 1925 of a very long patrol made by Sergeant Barnes from Tree River to King William's Island in search of a native whose name was given as Tekack, who in the winter of 1920-21 killed

his partner, whose name was given as Puyerack. This journey lasted from April 1, 1925, to June 3, or sixty-four days, and was unsuccessful in effecting the arrest of the accused, although the facts of the killing were ascertained; Tekack, or Toongnalik, or Toongnaak, as he now is known, had gone up to the Back river and Sergeant Barnes had not time to pursue him, as he had visited sundry places in King William's island and Adelaide peninsula, the total distance traversed being 1,357 miles. Sergeant Barnes left word that he would return next winter; however, the accused and the witnesses in the summer of 1925 voluntarily came to Tree River in a trading schooner and surrendered. During the winter of 1925-26 they were sent to Herschel Island over the ice, and Toongnalik was tried by Mr. Justice Dubuc on June 24 at Aklavik. The charge was reduced to manslaughter, the accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Herschel Island.

This was another of the jealousy cases so common among the Eskimos. Puwyatuck, as the name now is spelt, had two wives and Toongnalik, who lived with him, had none. About the New Year of 1921, when the band was camped beside a lake in Adelaide peninsula, the two men and the younger wife—called the "spare wife" in one of our reports—were sitting in the snowhouse engaged in various domestic duties, when Toongnalik shot the other through the head and killed him. Toongnalik then took one of the dead man's wives. Suspicion was felt that he had been urged to commit the deed by another man of the band, who took the younger of the widows, but no evidence to this effect was forthcoming, and Toongnalik denied it, saying that he acted of his own accord. In this case, as in so many, the failure to smile was regarded as a danger sign. Toongnalik's own statement when put under arrest was in part:—

"At a dance held the night before the murder Puwyatuck watched me and I did not like the way he looked. He looked like he wanted to kill me, and did not smile. We had never quarrelled before, but he had watched me for a long time before that. I went to my igloo and loaded my .44 rifle. Next morning I was sitting in the snowhouse with Goongnow and Puwyatuck. Cardlakeetow came in and went out again. Puwyatuck was fixing a snow shovel, and Goongnow was fixing sinew. I picked up my rifle and shot Puwyatuck through the head. Then I went outside, followed by Goongnow. After a while, I went back into the house and saw that Puwyatuck was dead. I took Cardlakeetow for my wife then."

The evidence of the witnesses corroborated this account. The woman whom the murderer espoused said:—

"Puwyatuck did not like Tekack for some reason, but he never told me why. He used to watch Tekack all the time."

Inspector Caulkin in forwarding the deposition of the witnesses remarks that "upon it (Toongnalik's passion for his wife) becoming known to deceased, he showed resentment in the usual form, of looking at accused in a manner denoting hostility, by not smiling."

A feature of this case was the wide divergence between the names by which those Eskimos concerned were described by different people and at varying times; this applies to everyone concerned.

Discussing this case in his half-yearly report, Inspector Caulkin says:—

"In the 'Puwyatuck' murder case, Toongnak, the accused, was taken ill with double pneumonia about ten days prior to the arrival of the court, and it was at first thought that the case would not be proceeded with, but accused was sufficiently recovered to dress and walk to the court, where he appeared before Judge Dubuc following the acquittal of Ikayena.

"Counsel for this case were the same as for the Ulukshack case, and as stated in my crime report on this case, the charge was reduced to manslaughter, and counsel for the defence entered a plea of guilty, upon which His Honour Judge Dubuc sentenced accused to one year's imprisonment in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police guardroom at Herschel Island, where he will be taken immediately.

"Had this case been proceeded with, I am of the opinion that the defence was to be that of a cartridge stuck in the breech of accused's rifle, which he was trying to force out with a file, it exploded and the bullet entered deceased's head, killing him; the only person

in the igloo at the time this affair took place was the woman 'Coongow,' who said she was preparing sinew, and did not see what occurred, until she saw deceased roll backwards when the shot was fired; but it appeared very evident to me that the case was purely one accruing from jealousy between the two men, probably fomented by the wife of the deceased, who was more attached to accused, who had no wife, than her own husband."

Corporal E. Pasley, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment at Baillie Island, in the course of a patrol eastwards in February, 1926, found nineteen Kogmolik Eskimos living in a starving condition at the camp of a native named Assesowna, otherwise Lester, and supported by Assesowna and another Eskimo named Pitokana, otherwise David; five others were living with a man named Nengasik, otherwise Bennet. These people had found and killed plenty of caribou at Darnley bay, and had stayed there all summer. The weather was such as to prevent their drying the meat, and it turned bad, making them sick. They remained at Darnley bay, thinking that they would recover, but instead they grew weaker; finally they decided to travel westwards in search of some native camp where they could get food. One of their number, a man named Tiktariuk, was too weak to move, and they left him in a snow hut with "lots of meat"—presumably the putrid half-dried deer meat which had caused the trouble; they intended to return for him, "but the people kept dying and getting weaker, six of them dying before they got over the divide to Bennet's camp; these they left on the trail, as is their custom, just covering them over with snow." Corporal Pasley's story proceeds:—

"On arrival at Bennet's camp, Bennet fed them and gave them clothing; they stayed there several days, then Bennet took nineteen of them over to Tomcod bay to natives Lester and David where he left them, Bennet keeping five people at his camp.

"Lester now takes up the story, and he states that Bennet arrived at his camp with these people about the middle of December, 1925, and asked him and David to feed them until the police arrived, which they did, and also supplied them with what clothing they had. They could not bring these people into Baillie island as the ice conditions along the coast were dangerous, also some of the natives were too weak to travel.

"I visited these people in their snow houses and found four of them in such a starving condition (all the four native doctors) that I don't think they will recover, the others were not too bad, but they certainly showed signs of great hardship.

"I asked Lester and David if they could keep these people until my return from the east and they said they could, so on my return I took two of them with me to Baillie island with their dog team and gave them supplies out of police stores to take them all, 25 people, back to Bernard Harbour, where they will be among their own people."

The dead, whose names Corporal Pasley records, were three men, two women and a baby. A search for the man Tiktariuk who had been abandoned failed to find him, and he also is presumed to be dead. Corporal Pasley surmises that the illness which afflicted these people was dysentery. He adds:—

"I would especially like to bring to your notice the conduct of these three natives, Assesowna, Pitokana and Nengasik, for the way they took these people in and cared for them, clothing and feeding them, although they had no call on them, not being related or belonging to the same tribe. I have no doubt that these people would all have perished if the above-mentioned men had not been in a position to feed them.

"These men are the best rustlers around this district and this accounts for them having enough grub to feed these other natives the length of time they did."

A curious case of self-accusation by an Eskimo caused our Tree River detachment some work which probably was unnecessary. In the autumn of 1925 Sergeant F. A. Barnes of Tree River heard sundry rumours that an Eskimo of the Coppermine tribe had killed an Indian, presumably of the Great Bear Lake tribe; contrary to their usual practice, the Eskimos would not talk about it. Sergeant Barnes reported the currency of the rumour on January 31, 1926, and later assertions that the Eskimo mentioned in the story was named Angervranna (or Ungervranna) Opinguah; being unable at the time for lack of dogs to proceed to the scene, he sent word to the man to come to see him, and on April 4, 1926, Angervranna came to the detachment and on being questioned

declared that during the summer of 1925 he had shot two Indians, "a long way" inland from Tree River. His story was thus recorded by Sergeant Barnes:—

"I left the camp one morning to hunt deer, taking my rifle along with me. Some way from the camp, I saw a tent. I put my rifle and ammunition down, and went towards the tent, intending to visit whoever was there. Five Indians came toward me from the tent, two of them wearing long white artiggies, one of whom also had a lot of feathers around his head. The Indians commenced to shoot at me when 100 yards away. They fired four shots, but failed to hit me. I held up my hands and shouted *Timer, Timer!* (*Eskimo for Finish*). I turned quick and ran back to my gun. I then started to shoot at them, firing twice. Two Indians fell, and the others ran away, so I also ran away to my camp. After one sleep, we moved away north, and we did not go back to see the Indians."

Further questioned, he could not say whether the two men who fell were dead, as he ran away. Camping with him were his wife and two other Eskimos.

In reporting this confession Sergeant Barnes stated that he had ascertained that no Indians of the Great Bear Lake tribe were missing, so that the men said to have been shot must have belonged to the Simpson or Slave Lake bands. While disposed to credit Angervanna's story, Sergeant Barnes decided not to arrest him, as he seemed to have acted in self-defence, but directed him to report at Tree River during the winter of 1926-27.

Inspector Caulkin, in forwarding Sergeant Barnes' report on June 15 was sceptical, observing that it was peculiar that five Indians should miss the Eskimo at one hundred yards, and that the Eskimo should hit two men with only two rounds; he added that if the Indians were the aggrieved party something would be heard of it. Superintendent Ritchie approved Sergeant Barnes' course in not arresting Angervanna. Later, in his half-yearly report, Inspector Caulkin remarked that the story might be mythical, and that the Eskimo might have invented it with the end in view of obtaining a trip out to civilization. He based his conclusion partly on the intrinsic weakness of the story, and partly on the fact that no such incident had been mentioned by any of the Indians. Father Falaissé of the Roman Catholic mission on the Coppermine river when questioned said that he could account for all the Bear Lake Indians, "and is of the opinion that the native is endeavouring to get a trip outside, under the same circumstances as those who have now been out, and have since been returned to their own country." However, the matter will be inquired into further.

The incident illustrates the fact that steps taken to punish these natives may have an effect contrary to that intended. Cases have occurred of Eskimos being brought out for imprisonment and returning delighted with the experience, which for them meant security, ample food, and the sight of things which to them are great marvels.

A long and arduous patrol was made by Sergeant F. A. Barnes, in charge of the detachment at Three Rivers, in search of the two native murderers, Itergooyuk and Tekack, or Toongnalik, whose cases have been noticed earlier. The patrol went past Kent peninsula and Adelaide peninsula to King William island, Franklin island and Franklin isthmus; it lasted for 64 days, from April 1 to June 3, the party travelled on 46 days, and the distance travelled was approximately 1,357 miles, or an average of 29½ miles a day. Itergooyuk was apprehended, but Tekack could not be found, apparently having gone up the Backs river; later he surrendered voluntarily.

Considerable hardships were experienced, as shown in the following extract from Sergeant Barnes' diary:—

April 4th. Broke camp at 9 a.m. Went east. No trace of natives. Snowing in p.m. and we camped at 5 p.m. in heavy snowstorm. Hard going. Mileage 25. Cloudy and cold. Interpreter going blind.

"5th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Went N.S. Made camp at Point Croker at 5 p.m. Very hard going on account of soft snow. Getting blind myself. Interpreter no better. Mileage 28. Snowing all day.

"6th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Going N.E. Met some natives sealing about 10 a.m. Made camp at 5 p.m. Mileage 28. Cloudy, with strong east winds. Both getting blinder.

"7th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Made H.B.C. at Kent peninsula at 11 a.m. Both of us practically blind. Snow deep and soft. Cloudy and snowing. Mileage 10.

"8th. Resting. Natives putting dough runners on sled. Cloudy and cool.

"9th. Resting. Eyes getting better. Cloudy and some snow.

"10th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Fair going. Made camp at 5 p.m. Fine and clear. Mileage 28."

Later on the interpreter whom Sergeant Barnes took with him was taken ill, and towards the end Sergeant Barnes himself suffered severely from illness, his last report being:—

"2nd/3rd June. Broke camp at 10 p.m. Made Hepburn island at 6 a.m. and cooked meal, and fed dogs. Several very bad open cracks in the ice, but our long sled enabled us to get over them without having to go much out of our way. Dogs getting worse. Left at 9 a.m. and arrived at Tree River at 3.30 p.m. Dogs were all in on arrival at the detachment. Mileage 50. Very warm. No wind to speak of."

Towards the end of April, Sergeant Barnes visited a Hudson's Bay post in the southern portion of King William island, the entries for two days giving some idea of travel in these regions:—

"April 27th. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Good going, but bad visibility on account of heavy drift from N.W. Followed native trails all day. Blizzard gradually got worse, and we were forced to camp at 5 p.m., at which time we could not see 50 yards ahead. Cannot be far from the H.B.C. Mileage 30. Blizzard from N.W.

"28th. Broke camp at 8 a.m. and found H.B.C. 400 yards away. Still heavy weather from the N.W. Informed that people I require are out in various directions sealing and deer hunting. Warmer."

In his general report Sergeant Barnes says:—

"The patrol left Tree River with steel runners, which accounts for the hard going from here to Kent. At Kent I had dough runners put on, in the absence of mud, and progress was speeded. The guide I hired at Parry River was of no use in the bad weather which we encountered going in, but he was good on the return trip. Attached to this report, is a map copied from the one I used on the trip. It is not a good map, being far from accurate, but it serves to illustrate points mentioned in the report, and which might not be on another map. The weather experienced on the ingoing trip, and around King William island, bears out the statement made by most of the natives in the east—that this has been an unusually severe winter and late spring. We had better luck on this patrol than we had on the last, losing no dogs, and being able to purchase all the dog-feed we needed. The natives in the far eastern part, are different from the local ones, keeping aloof more or less, and displaying little curiosity. However, they assisted me whenever requested to do so, and were quite ready to talk when spoken to. The majority have seen but four or five white men, which accounts perhaps for their shyness. Mileage was figured by guesswork mostly, assisted by the map, and also by information obtained from Mr. P. Norberg of the H.B.C. at King William's land, who has sailed a boat into Douglas bay for two summers now."

Sergeant Barnes made a 290-mile patrol between November 21 and December 4, his only companion being the Eskimo prisoner Iterkooyuk, whom he took as snowhouse builder. Sergeant Barnes' report of his journey is as follows:—

"The patrol was made for several reasons as follows. Certain articles were needed that could not be purchased at Tree River, such as dog collars, webbing, etc. Rectifications had to be made regarding licenses; to hear if anything had happened among the natives to the east of Kent; to cancel an engagement that I made with a native at Parry river last winter, to guide me into King William's land again; next of kin of white trappers to be got; to locate the Klingenbergers if possible and issue any licenses that might be required.

"The trip was uneventful. Weather was fine on the whole. My native was sick and a passenger for practically the entire trip. The robbing of my cache by wolves at Point Croker was unfortunate, but the native family with whom I had camped the previous night had sold me some deer meat, so that the dogs did not suffer."

Sergeant Barnes in his report on general conditions in the territory covered by the Tree River detachment makes the following remarks on a subject which from time to time is of concern to us:—

“Continued rumours regarding infanticide come in, though in no case am I able to get definite evidence. In the majority of cases it is white men who state that so and so was about to have a child when he saw her once, and that next time he saw her she had evidently had one, but that the child was not in evidence. Conclusions may be drawn from such statements of course, but when it comes to interrogating the natives it is always a case of the child dying or there was no child. Personally I am of the opinion that infanticide is still practiced extensively, and that the only difference between it now and a few years ago, is that it is now hidden, where it used to be done openly. As reported previously, evidence in such cases is hard come by because the natives are all tarred with the same brush and will not talk.”

THE MACKENZIE SUB-DISTRICT

The Norman detachment cleared up the circumstances of the death of two trappers and prospectors, J. C. Nicol and L. Beaman, in a remote region. In August, 1923, they left Norman intending to go up the Gravel river, a stream which enters the Mackenzie river some distance south of Norman, and rises in the mountains which divide the Northwest Territories from the Yukon; they were last seen on August 30 at the mouth of the Gravel. In the autumn of 1924 a sister of Nicol's, living in Ontario, wrote to McMurray to inquire as to his whereabouts. Nothing had been heard of them locally; the inhabitants of the region were not uneasy, as they were under the impression that the men had taken two years' supplies. Inspector Fletcher, the officer commanding the sub-district, refused to believe this, as their only means of transport had been an 18-foot canoe. Consequently an alarm was sent out, our search extending to the Yukon, as it was surmised that they might have ascended the headwaters of the Gravel and descended the mountains on the other side. Nothing was heard of them until December, 1925, when a trapper accidentally found Nicol's body in a shack in the bush some distance from the Gravel river, but only twelve miles from its mouth. The body was on its knees, and as there was ample food in the cabin, and no trace could be seen of Beaman, it was felt that the circumstances warranted inquiry, and preparations were made for an inquest. However, in January, 1926, Constable R. A. Williams proceeded to the scene of the death, accompanied by the trapper who had made the discovery. “He had died,” says Constable Williams in his report, “according to a calendar on the wall, sometime after March 20, 1924, as this was the last date crossed off, a daily habit as I saw from previous months. . . . A bear had entered his shack and greatly disarranged things, but had not touched the body. It entered through the window and blundered out through the doorway, which opened outwards, after having eaten the sugar, dried fruits, etc. Mice had made havoc with the rest of the provisions.” No explanation of the death was available at first sight, but Constable Williams searched the neighbourhood carefully, and found, first a deserted shack, about a mile and a half distant, and finally the body of Beaman under a small shelter-tent; with it was a fragmentary diary which showed that both had died from natural causes, probably scurvy; the last entry was on May 22, 1924. The bodies were buried roughly at first, and during the season of open water a second visit was paid to the place and the unfortunate adventurers were given more formal sepulture.

Constable Williams' winter journey on this melancholy errand involved the travelling of 133 miles. He says:—

“The Gravel river is a very treacherous stream to travel upon in winter, and should not be travelled unless a competent guide is employed. The snow was very deep covering all treacherous spots. I broke through in one place about two miles from the mouth, notwithstanding all our caution, but luckily no harm was done. The water on this river

is very swift and drops considerably after the freeze-up, causing 'shell' ice in many places, which being unsupported by water is easily broken through. The trail as far as possible is made to follow all sandbars and snyes, but the main channel in several places has to be traversed. This is when caution is needed."

Describing the visit to Nicol's cabin he says:—

"The trail led to a blind snye up which we travelled a quarter of a mile and then up the right bank of the river on an almost impassable trail with a dog team to the base of a small hill, about 200 feet above the level of the river. This difficulty was the reason I did not camp there last night, as it would have been impossible to surmount this trail, with a dog train that had been tired with the deep snows encountered on the river."

The necessary steps were taken with regard to these men's estates. Both the Public Administrator and the Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon expressed satisfaction with Constable Williams' work, the former writing:—

"I . . . cannot thank your officers and men sufficiently for the manner in which they have followed up and dealt with these two cases. I appreciate immensely their services on behalf of the beneficiaries of these two estates."

The Officer Commanding the Mackenzie sub-district in forwarding the report says of Constable Williams' work:—

"But for his diligence in searching for Beaman's body and the finding of the diary, the cause of Nichol's death and the disappearance of Beaman may have become an insoluble problem."

GREAT SLAVE LAKE SUB-DISTRICT

Inspector G. F. Fletcher, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Great Slave Lake sub-district, in his winter inspection trip of 1925 to 1926 covered 648 miles. The most interesting passage of his report is as follows:—

"I heard of no trouble between Indians and white trappers; the game preserves created to protect Indian trapping grounds have proved to be a wise policy. White trappers are getting more numerous every year; numbers of them are now going to the east end of Great Slave lake; this is a great distance from our nearest detachment, Resolution, and makes supervision difficult. There are three trading posts now operating near Fort Reliance; this is about 225 miles east of Resolution, so you will see that all that can be done from that detachment is one patrol a winter. It may be found necessary in the future to establish a small detachment near Fort Reliance, to keep whites from encroaching on the Yellowknife game preserve, and for the protection of Indians and game. The attraction to this part of the country is the presence of the caribou herds, which always pass this way in their annual migrations. I am rather of the opinion that now that this Fort Reliance district is being invaded by white trappers a detachment would be a good thing to prevent the wasteful slaughter of these animals. I do not say that wasteful slaughter is going on, but it may, and by it the caribou migration may be deflected still further to the east."

A report that some Caribou Eater Indians were starving caused Corporal A. R. Blake, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Fort Smith detachment, to make a patrol of 672 miles. While on patrol late in February, 1926, to the Taltston river, about 20 miles northeast of Fort Smith, he heard that the head man of the Caribou Eater Indians had sent word that there were no caribou, that they were starving and needed rations, and that the weakness of their surviving dogs made it impossible for him to come in himself. When the message was sent the Indians were camped on Sparks river, which runs into Thekulthili lake, 210 miles north east of Fitzgerald. After a rapid consultation with the Department of Indian Affairs, Corporal Blake was despatched on an errand of relief. As the distance was great and a considerable quantity of food had to be conveyed, it was necessary to hire help and to make somewhat elaborate transport arrangements. Corporal Blake and Constable Salkeld left with three others and four dog-teams on March 4, 1926. "The trails were very bad owing to

continual wind and snow," he reports, and after four days' travel it became apparent that the dogs could not haul the loads, so a fifth dog-team and its owner were engaged. After seven days' travel the party reached Lake Thekulthili, where an Indian named Louison Abraham was found in distress. "He had had practically nothing to eat except a few rabbits and fish since December. . . . He was very emaciated, and his wife was in the family way." Destitute as he was, this Indian had taken care for some time of a sick woman and another Indian known as "Old Therese," fishing for their dogs as well as for his own. He was of opinion that the other Indians, who had sent the appeal for help, were worse off than he was. Corporal Blake relieved this man's necessities, and then pushed on to Sparks river, only to find the camp of the band for which he was searching deserted. He followed the trail for two days and found another deserted camp, this time with caribou feet, heads and skins. Another stage of more than two days took Corporal Blake's party to another deserted camp, with additional signs that the Indians had found game. The emergency seemed to be over, the party had been fourteen days on the trail, and the dog-feed was exhausted, so Corporal Blake turned back. A cache was left for the Indians, another care of destitution was relieved, and the party returned. Corporal Blake's report concludes:—

"There is no doubt that these Indians had been practically starving in the early part of the winter, but I feel sure that they have found the caribou and have followed them off. I arrived back at Fort Smith on March 23, being twenty days on the trail and covering 672 miles."

This non-commissioned officer submitted a sketch map of the unexplored portion of the country which he traversed.

A fur-stealing case at Fort Chipewyan was complicated by difficulties of translation. The complainant spoke nothing but Cree and the accused nothing but the Chipewyan language, so that the evidence had to be passed through the medium of two interpreters.

While the Pelican Narrows detachment is administered from Prince Albert, this may be the appropriate place to note that Corporal J. J. Molloy, the non-commissioned officer in charge of it, under date of March 30, 1926, has reported a distressing case of starvation among Eskimos. The affair occurred in a band of inland natives, reputed descendants of stragglers from coast bands at Chesterfield Inlet, Fort Churchill, etc., who inhabit the region about Nueltin lake, Ennodai lake, and other large lakes northwards to Dubawnt lake—that is, southwestward from Chesterfield Inlet. Four years ago they are believed to have mustered fifty-two hunters, or about fifty families; as the caribou long had been plentiful they depended upon them entirely for food, clothing, etc., and took no pains to acquire skill as trappers. In the winter of 1924-25 the caribou failed, and the Eskimos remained in their usual hunting grounds, fishing somewhat ineffectively, until they found themselves without enough food for the men or a sufficient number of dogs to take them to succour. When the caribou returned in the spring of 1925 some of the starving people died of over-eating. In all 55 men, women and children are believed to have perished; one party of 15, apparently all related, all died south of Dubawnt lake while travelling in search of musk-oxen. The tribe is now reduced to 30 hunters, some of them mere youths. A number of lives were saved by fur-traders.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

As an outcome of the long patrol into the upper Liard country mentioned in the annual reports for 1924 and 1925, a patrol was despatched to Liard, B.C., under Inspector T. V. S. Wunsch, the intention being to keep it in the country for some time. The party left Vancouver on June 12, 1926. The route was by sea to Wrangel, thence up the Stikine river to Telegraph Creek, to Dease lake, to

McDame, to Liard; the sea voyage was 735 miles and the journey by sundry rivers, by scow, row-boat, motor and on foot, was 367 miles, exclusive of patrols, etc., undertaken during halts. The first of these halts was at Telegraph Creek, where a day was spent, Inspector Wunsch's report reading in part:—

"Since our arrival in Telegraph Creek, I have been busy meeting all the residents. This town is a clearing-house for the Cassiar district, and all the white settlers pass through it both going and returning.

"A great deal of information was acquired which may be of value at a later date.

"Sergeant Paton spent a lot of time with the Indian Agent and Commander Hodgson, both of whom attend to the local Indians when they are ill.

"Sergeant Paton, who holds a St. John's Ambulance First Aid Certificate, will issue the medical supplies sent in to Liard by the Indian Department; these are being handed over to me by Mr. Scott Simpson, Indian Agent."

Some days were spent at Porter's Landing on Dease lake, visits being paid to the old mining town of Centreville, and to Buck's Gulch, Laketon, McDame and other local centres of activity. Some work was done in protecting the Indians against liquor, several complaints were investigated, an accidental death was inquired into, miners and prospectors were visited, a supply of fish was caught and smoked for dog-feed, etc. Regarding the stretch of the road from Telegraph Creek to Dease Lake, Inspector Wunsch says:—

"The trail from Telegraph Creek to Dease Lake has had a lot of work done on it since I was over it in 1924, but a great deal more is yet required.

"The Hudson Bay Company operate two tractors which make the trip of 75 miles in four days loaded, and three days empty. Motor trucks are run by two private individuals, and in good weather they only take two days for the return trip of 150 miles; but after rain they sometimes take a week or ten days. The caterpillars naturally cut the road up a great deal, and the traveller on foot suffers in consequence."

After describing his arrival at Liard, Inspector Wunsch gives the following account of work in this remote region in northern British Columbia:—

"On our arrival at Liard, we took possession of the cabin rented from the Hudson's Bay Company; this was absolutely bare, and a great deal of work is necessary to make it habitable; more will be required as the winter approaches. Sergeant Paton and Constable Cooper have built beds, tables, cupboards and shelves, and in addition unpacked stores and cut firewood, etc.

"When the first Hudson's Bay Company scow arrives at Liard, all the residents of the district, white and Indian, are there to meet it. They spend about a week hanging round the post and then return to the woods. I have therefore been busy meeting all these people and becoming *au fait* with the local news.

"I have attempted to improve our maps by addition of rough sketches of the surrounding country, gathering this information from those who hunt and trap in the locality.

"All without exception were glad to see us return. The Loot family evidently bear us no malice. I must say that their stay in Vancouver has done them no harm; they all were much cleaner both with regard to their clothes and themselves, and present a marked contrast to the other Indians who have never been out of Liard."

The report for the week ending July 24 contains the following paragraphs:—

"Sergeant Paton has been very busy attending to those Indians who are sick; there is at present a mild local form of influenza and also the usual number of minor ailments. . . .

"We were a bit hard pressed for dog-feed this last week; all our hunting trips were unsuccessful. There have been so many people camping at Liard lately, that the moose have been driven away. However, we caught some fish, and these, together with those brought dried from Porter's landing, sufficed.

"We have all suffered a slight attack of the local influenza, but with this exception the health of the party is excellent."

In the report for the ensuing week occurs a paragraph which may serve as an illustration of the varying conditions under which our men travel:—

"The dogs are in good shape, better than when we brought them in, and carried their packs well on our patrol to Stone Lake."

Sergeant J. R. Paton, M.C., has submitted a report on the first aid work he performed up to the middle of July. It included relief to a couple of people who had sustained accidents, and he adds:—

"I find that colds and chest trouble are very prevalent in this district, chiefly attributable to their mode of living.

"I have received from the Indian Agent a supply of medical stores which will be of great service in attending to these people."

Inspector Wunsch noticed several cases of white trappers living with Indian women; in one case a man had deserted a woman with whom he had been living, and by whom he had had two children, and had gone away with her sister. Pressure was brought to bear upon such of these as could be reached, and a priest, Father Allard, O.M.I., who entered the country at the same time as our patrol, married two of these couples. Protection of these natives has its difficulties as they are not treaty Indians.

Between August 18 and September 1, Inspector Wunsch, Sergeant Paton, M.C., and an expert river man named Fred Allan, made a patrol up the Frances river to Frances lake. The Frances is a tributary of the upper Liard river, its course being nearly altogether in the Yukon Territory; it has a bad reputation as a turbulent and difficult stream. Inspector Wunsch's report in part is as follows:—

"We took eleven days for the journey up the river, and four returning. We went through the Liard River canyon, and three on the Frances river, all of which have bad rapids for two or three miles.

"The Liard and the Frances are both very swift and although we put in long days we never made over 15 miles. On August 22 we crossed the river nineteen times in our search for good beaches to line on.

"The canyons are full of rocks, and in many cases the banks overhang the water. On several occasions when the water was too deep and swift for poling, and the rocks too high for lining, we had to turn back into the woods, climb over the jutting out rock, and drop a line down to the canoe by a log.

"We portaged once in the Liard canyon and once in the Middle canyon of the Frances going up-stream, and again in the Middle canyon on the return journey.

"The water is very low this year, owing to the mildness of last winter, and our return trip through the canyons was always difficult and in some places dangerous. The canoe got scraped in some of the fast water, and although repairs were made temporarily en route some of the ribs are badly cracked.

"We found no Indians at Frances lake as they had all gone hunting, but I left an inscribed board on one of the cabins stating that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had come from Liard in a canoe in eleven days.

"The fast water helped us make good time in our return journey, and we made over 40 miles a day.

"According to Dawson's map the distance from Liard to Frances Lake is 135 miles, but I think 150 would be nearer.

"This patrol will have a good effect on the Indian population round Frances lake, as they were under the impression that they were in an inaccessible spot. I do not know if any patrols from the Yukon ever go to this place, but in 1924 one of the Ross River Indians who was at Liard told the Loots that he was not afraid of the Police as they could never get through the canyons."

He adds:—

"The country between the canyons on the Frances river is a natural game preserve. The Frances lake Indians do not hunt south, and the Liard Indians do not go further north than the first canyon. The country between is therefore untouched.

"We saw forty-six moose in three days and there were beaver houses nearly every mile. Tracks of lynx and mink were numerous, also those of otter, of which latter we saw several."

A case which came under Inspector Wunsch's notice was the alleged murder half a dozen years ago of two Indian children near Porter's Landing on Dease lake. They were orphans, the age of the elder being variously stated at 10 and 14, and the younger being 5. In 1920 they went to the woods for the winter with a party of Indians, and when the party returned in the spring the

children were missing, it being stated that they had died of sickness. Later the wife of one of the Indians left him and made statements that the children had been killed, the elder one in a very cruel manner, by being tied up by the feet head down in cold weather. No motive was stated, but the woman making the assertion said that she had been tied up on suspicion of witchcraft. Inspector Wunsch investigated the matter this summer. Some witnesses are dead, the accounts conflicted to some extent, the remains would be difficult to find and identify, the principal actors in the affair are old people, and the prosecution in the more recent Moccassin case has served as a warning; so no prosecution has been undertaken. The affair shows, however, the cruelties which are inflicted in the absence of control.

The disappearance of two prospectors in a remote part of British Columbia was the occasion of a protracted search, which unfortunately proved unavailing. In May, 1923, Charles McClair, an experienced Canadian prospector, and O. L. Saunders, an American, departed from Hazelton for the headwaters of the Finlay river. In September, 1924, a letter was received at Hazelton from McClair; since then no word has been heard of them. Tales of a horse belonging to the prospectors being found wandering about caused uneasiness, and in August, 1924, the Provincial Government agent at Smithers asked our detachment at Prince George to make inquiries. Nothing could be learned of the men's whereabouts, though efforts were made in that year and in 1925; in the latter year a special constable of the British Columbia Provincial Police found traces of them near lake Tatlatui, a body of water in the general vicinity of the source of the Finlay river. In the early autumn of 1926, a joint patrol was made into this remote and difficult region by Constable F. H. Fenton of the Prince George detachment and a constable of the British Columbia Provincial Police. The route followed was from Prince George up Crooked river to Fort McLeod, thence down the Parsnip to Finlay forks, thence up the Finlay river past Fort Graham to the Ingenika river and thence up that stream through and to Fort Graham and Prince George, the patrol covered 1,117 miles, of a wild, difficult and mountainous country to the group of lakes, Kitchener, Tatlatui and Thutade, in which the Finlay rises. The report continues:—

"We proceeded via Swannell creek, and Wrede creek to Thutade lake and went down a nameless creek that drains Tatlatui and Kitchener lakes. We hoped to find further traces in this direction of camps that would be made by McClair after he left the one found by Burns on Tatlatui lake. We found one camp about eight miles from Tatlatui lake, on the above-mentioned creek. This camp was a white man's camp and about two years old and had been made originally on the deep snow. Beyond this point we found no other traces.

"Burns' report definitely established that McClair was relay packing his supplies over the ice by toboggan and Burns found his camps four and five miles apart all along.

"We were unable to find any other camps within a reasonable distance of the one we found and his other camps were probably washed away by the high water."

After describing fruitless inquiries made among the few Indians to be found in the district, Constable Fenton says:—

"The only theory we were able to form was that McClair had attempted to raft his supplies down some river in the spring and had swamped and drowned."

The patrol from Fort Graham to the lakes and back occupied 44 days and covered 467 miles on foot and 76 miles by boat. Including the journey from and to Fort Graham from Prince George, the patrol covered 1,117 miles, of which 584 were by boat and 66 by motor car.

Apart from the search for the unfortunate prospectors, the journey was interesting as well as arduous. Early in the patrol, while descending Crooked river the flat-bottomed boat in which the party were travelling was capsized, "at a place that has been the scene of many accidents to the rivermen of the district," and provisions, personal effects, etc., were lost. In the final portion

of the journey, while in the region of the headwater lakes, the road is thus described:—

"The trail we followed had been cut out by Indians many years ago, but was very poor, and had to be cut out and reblazed practically the whole of the way. The trail was through a low pass with a gradual incline, climbing above timber limit, and is unfit for travel owing to snow until about the middle of July, when the pass is open for about ten weeks. The going was very difficult along the height of land for about 50 miles. The snow went before our return, and we travelled back in six hours a distance that took us two and a half days to travel going in.

"Crossing the height of land there was no pasture, and we had to share our rations with the pack-horse for three or four days. Snow was about four inches deep and soft, and in many places we had to back-pack our supplies and beat down a trail to get the horse through. We were fortunate in having a reliable old pack-horse used to the country. We also had a dog that packed about 40 pounds for us.

"Long detours were necessary at times to circle round swamps and many of the creeks we passed were deep and swift.

"Many of the creeks, small lakes and other natural features were not shown at all on our map, which was about the most detailed one obtainable."

It is a region of sparse population, the report saying:—

"During the foot patrol of 36 days we encountered no one but three Indians from Bear lake. There are no trappers or other whites in this district at all, and the Indians told us that we were the first white people they had seen through there since the Hudson's Bay Company discovered Bear lake.

The Indians encountered in the less remote regions are described as law-abiding, the remark being made that the recent police patrols have had a salutary effect. Our constable makes the customary observations upon the supply of game, nature of the fur catch, health of the population, etc. A paragraph which illustrates the hazards encountered by these people is:—

"During the past few years a number of trappers have been missing and no traces found. There seemed to be a unanimous desire on the part of the settlers to see a Royal Canadian Mounted Police post established somewhere in that district."

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the Prince George detachment in forwarding Constable Fenton's report adds:—

"Although the rivers travelled are used a great deal, the country itself is very little known and seldom travelled. Much of the data on existing maps was found to be incorrect and patrols of this nature would appear to be very desirable in many respects."

A patrol made by Corporal T. C. Brice, who is in charge of the Telkwa detachment in northern British Columbia, was the occasion of an unusual display of recalcitrance by Indians. Late in June, 1926, a constable of the detachment visited Babine Lake, and satisfied himself that drinking had taken place at the annual gathering of the Indians of the district, though difficulty in finding witnesses prevented his making any arrests. Corporal Brice and two constables thereupon proceeded to Fort Babine by saddle horse and gasoline launch, and arrested several Indians, allowing them, however, to visit their homes on condition of presenting themselves when he was ready to return to Telkwa. A meeting of Indians was held, at which the chief declared that he would not allow the culprits to be taken away. Corporal Brice refused to make any promises as to what would befall the men under arrest, and declined to consider a suggestion that the court be sent to Fort Babine, but allowed them to go to Hazelton unattended, the Indians' excuse being that in going there they could ride, whereas by accompanying the police in their return journey they would have to proceed in part by boat, and on their return must walk. The Indians kept the arrangement, reporting to Corporal Brice as soon as he arrived in Hazelton; in the end two Indians were convicted. While the outcome thus was a set of commonplace court cases, the Indians showed excitement, and it was the opinion of the Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia that Corporal Brice had shown good judgment in his handling of the situation. The patrol lasted for ten days, and 544 miles were travelled.

TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

The figures in connection with the Ticket of Leave Act for the period under consideration are as follows:—

Report for the period September 30, 1925, to September 30, 1926

	1924-25	1925-26
Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	299	326
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols, and reformatories	418	424
Totals.....	717	750
Licenses revoked for failing to report, or not carry- ing out the conditions of same.....	26	51
Licenses forfeited for the commission of indictable offences while on conditional liberty.....	30	33
Sentences completed on ticket of leave.....	790	712
Licenses made unconditional.....	....	4
Licenses varied	70	48
Totals.....	916	848

From 1899 to September 30, 1926

Released on ticket of leave from penitentiaries.....	8,402	8,728
Released on ticket of leave from prisons, gaols, and reformatories	9,669	10,093
Totals.....	18,071	18,821
Licenses revoked for failing to report, or not carrying out the conditions of same.....	599	650
Licenses forfeited for the commission of indictable offences while on conditional liberty.....	443	476
Licenses completed on ticket of leave.....	16,381	17,097
Sentences not yet completed.....	648	598
Totals.....	18,071	18,821

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

The Finger Print Section still reports a steady increase in its work. The finger prints received numbered 21,683, an increase of nearly 750 on last year, while the identifications effected were nearly 250 in excess of those of last year. For some time every year has seen an increase in the volume of work.

As usual, a large number of other police forces and public authorities have been assisted, and a wide correspondence is maintained, within the Dominion, with other parts of the Empire, and with foreign countries. We are anxious to co-operate in every way with others in keeping records of criminals for purposes of identification.

The statistical report of the section for the period under review will be found in Appendix B.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (three years).....	98
Engaged special constables	42
Re-engaged after leaving.....	7
Deserters rejoined	1
Total Increase	148
Discharged through death, expiration of service, invalided, etc.....	161
Total decrease for the year 1926.....	13

Died:

Reg. No.	9045	Corporal	Davidson, T.E.
"	9050	"	Smith, R.
"	9095	"	Milne, J.
"	7766	Constable	Maisonneuve, V.

Pensioned:

Reg. No.	532a	S/Sergeant	Deslauriers, L. F.
"	4005	"	MacBrayne, W. A.
"	4279	"	Clay, S. G.
"	4252	Corporal	Stephens, C.
"	9046	Constable	DeHaitre, D.

OFFICERS

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector W. P. Lindsay.

Inspector E. Telford.

Promoted Inspector:

Reg. No. 9031 S/Sergt. A. A. Marcoux.

Resigned:

Inspector H. L. Fraser.

HEALTH

The reports of the principal and other medical officers show that the general health has been satisfactory and that the sanitary conditions of the barracks are good.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Members of the force continue to show their interest in the first aid work of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Classes were held at Ottawa (Headquarters, A Division and N Division), Halifax, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, and Esquimalt. During the year there were awarded 74 certificates, 23 vouchers, 14 medallions and 7 labels. These awards are fewer in number than those of last year, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting a full attendance at the classes owing to the many unexpected duties which those belonging to them were called upon to perform, often at short notice. During the year 38 holders of certificates left the force. Of those now in the force 288 hold certificates, as against 252 last year. A Division team won the Eastern Shaughnessy trophy, with N Division third, and the Depot Division team won the Saskatchewan Provincial trophy; prizes were gained in other competitions.

Our reports contain accounts of a number of cases in which this training has been useful. Mention has already been made of the manner in which Sergeant J. R. Paton, M.C., in the course of the Liard patrol rendered first aid to a number of people, both whites and Indians, who had suffered injuries, or were ill. On September 24, 1926, while on patrol to Babine, B.C., Constable Greenfield of the Telkwa detachment was asked to see a seven-years old girl who two days before had been seriously burned. No first aid materials being available at her residence, the child was removed by boat to Fort Babine and there treated by Constable Greenfield. She had not slept owing to the pain, but after the second dressing she quieted down and fell asleep, and from that time steadily improved. On two occasions in the mountains of British Columbia relief was given to the victims of motor accidents. On two occasions assistance was given to men suffering from misadventures sustained in the wilds of northern Manitoba.

HORSES

The number of horses now stands at 314, a drop of 46 from the figure of last year. The details of gains and losses during the period under review are:—

Purchased	6	
Increase		6
Cast and sold	46	
Died	1	
Destroyed	5	
	<hr/>	
Decrease		52
		<hr/>
Total decrease for year 1926.....		46
		<hr/>

From 1920 until the year just closed no horses have been purchased, and it follows that those we have are aging. It shortly will be necessary to obtain more. The health of those we have on the whole has been satisfactory.

TRANSPORT

Our motor transport is well cared for, but is no longer new, and it is becoming necessary to replace it. The use of motor-cycles now is largely confined to such work as the patrol of highways where that duty falls to our lot.

BUILDINGS

A new post has been erected at Bache Peninsula, as noted earlier in this report, and another at Cambridge Bay. The new buildings at Jasper Park and Hay River have been taken over. The quarters of N Division at Ottawa are now situated at the old rifle ranges at Rockcliffe Park, and are an improvement upon the structures at Lansdowne Park which were formerly in use.

CLOTHING

The supply and quality of clothing have been satisfactory.

FORAGE

The supply of forage has been satisfactory and the quality good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION-STATE OF THE FORCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Maritime Provinces—</i>																
Halifax.....				1			1	1	2	23		28				
St. John (on loan to Customs Department).....								1				1				
On loan to Customs Dept.....								1				1				
Totals.....				1			1	3	2	23		30				
<i>Quebec District—</i>																
Montreal.....				1			1	2	6	16	1	27				
Quebec.....									1	1		2				
On loan to Customs Dept.....										1		1				
On leave.....									1			1				
Totals.....				1			1	2	8	18	1	31				
<i>Eastern Ontario—</i>																
Headquarters Division.																
Bache Peninsula.....							1			2		3				24
Dundas Harbour.....										3		3				12
Pangnirtung.....									1	3		4				20
Ponds Inlet.....										3		3				6
Port Burwell.....									1	1		2				
Chesterfield Inlet.....							1			2		3				13
On Command.....				1				1		1		2				
On leave.....								1	2	5		8				
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	1	1			6	9	10	23	13	65				
On leave.....				1								2				
On loan to Customs Dept.....			1				1	1	1			4				
"A" Division, Ottawa.....			1	3			2	11	13	143	6	179				
Amos.....									1	2	2	5				
On command.....										1		1				
On leave.....								1	2	9	1	13				
On loan to Customs Dept.....							1			6		7				
"N" Division, Ottawa.....				1			1	2	2	15	3	24	22	2	24	
On command.....							2		1	3		6				
Totals.....	1	1	3	7			14	26	35	222	25	334	22	2	24	75
<i>Western Ontario—</i>																
"O" Division—																
Toronto.....			1	1				3	3	11		19				
Haileybury.....							1			1		2		2	2	
Niagara Falls.....										1		1				
Sault Ste. Marie.....									1			1				
Windsor.....									1	2		3				
Sarnia.....									1			1				
Muncey.....										2		2	1		1	
Hamilton.....								1	1	1		2				
Ohswegen.....									1	1	1	3	4	2	6	
Camp Borden.....										1		1				1
Moose Factory.....										1		1				
On command.....										1		1				
On leave.....												1				
On loan to Customs Dept.....							1	2				3				
Totals.....			1	1			2	5	8	23	1	41	6	4	10	

DISTRIBUTION-STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1926—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Manitoba—</i>																
<i>"D" Division—</i>																
Winnipeg.....				3			2	1	3	13	2	24	4		4	
Brandon.....								1		2		3	2		2	
Dauphin.....										2		2	2		2	
Emerson.....									1	1		2	2		2	
Fort Frances.....									1	1		2	1			6
Fort William.....								1		1		2	2		2	
Hodgson.....										2		2			2	
Kenora.....									1	1	1	3				2
Lac du Bonnet.....									1			1	1		1	
Norway House.....								1			1	2				6
Shoal Lake.....									1	1		2	1		1	
Waskada.....									1	1		2	1		1	
On command.....										1		1	1		1	
On leave.....										2		2				
On loan to Customs Dept.								3		1		4				
Totals.....				3			2	7	9	29	4	54	17	2	19	14
<i>Southern Saskatchewan—</i>																
<i>Depot Division—</i>																
Regina.....		1	1	3	1		4	9	16	60	11	106	60	14	74	
Balcarres.....									1	1		2	1		1	
Bengough.....									1	1		2	1			
Big Muddy.....										1		1				
Broadview.....								1				1	1		1	
Carlyle.....								1		1		2	1		1	
Estevan.....								1				1	1		1	
Kamsack.....									1	2		3	2		2	
Melville.....									1			1	1		1	
Moose Jaw.....								1		3		4	1		1	
North Portal.....									1			1	1		1	
Punnichy.....								1		1		2	1		1	
Shaunavon.....									1	1		2	2		2	
Swift Current.....									1	1		2	1		1	
Weyburn.....										1		2	1		1	
Yorkton.....								1		1		2	1		1	
On command.....								1				1				
On leave.....						1		1		3		5				
On loan to Customs Dept.							1			1		2				
Totals.....		1	1	3	1	1	5	18	22	79	11	142	77	14	91	
<i>Northern Saskatchewan—</i>																
<i>"E" Division—</i>																
Prince Albert.....			1	1			1	3	4	9	2	21	7	4	11	
Humboldt.....								1		1		2	1		1	
Lloydminster.....									1			1		2	2	
North Battleford.....							1					1	1		1	
Meadow Lake.....									1			1	1		1	
Port Nelson.....								1		1		2				6
Pelican Narrows.....								1			1	2				6
Saskatoon.....							2	1	1	1		4				
The Pas.....							1				1	2				1
On leave.....										1		1				
Totals.....			1	1			2	8	8	13	4	37	10	6	16	13

DISTRIBUTION-STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1926—Continued

Place	Commissioner	Ast. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle Horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>Southern Alberta—</i>																
<i>"K" Division—</i>																
Lethbridge.....			1	1			2	3	5	14	6	32	5	2	7	...
Banff.....				1					2	3	1	7	3		3	...
Big Bend.....											1	1	24	5	29	...
Blairmore.....										1		1	1		1	...
Calgary.....				1			1	1	2	6	2	13	3		3	...
Canmore.....									1			1	1	1	1	...
Cardston.....								1		1	1	3	2		2	...
Coutts.....									1			1	1		1	...
Cranbrook.....									1			1	1	1	1	...
Drumheller.....										1		1	1		1	...
Exshaw.....												1	1	1	1	...
Fernie.....				1				1	1	2		5	2		2	...
Field.....										1		1	1	1	1	...
Gleichen.....								1			1	2	1		1	...
Kingsgate.....									1			1	1		1	...
Macleod.....								1				1		1	1	...
Medicine Hat (on loan to Customs Dept.).....								1				1	1		1	...
Morley.....										1		1	1		1	...
Newgate.....									1			1	1	1	1	...
Radium Hot Springs.....										1		1	1		1	...
Twin Lakes.....									1			1	1		1	...
Waterton Park.....									1			1	1		1	...
On leave.....										1		1				...
On Loan to Customs Dept.								1				1				...
Totals.....			1	4			3	10	17	32	12	79	54	8	62	...
<i>Northern Alberta—</i>																
<i>"G" Division—</i>																
Edmonton.....			1	1			3	1	2	12	7	27	13	2	15	...
Peace River.....								1				1	1		1	...
Grande Prairie.....									1			1	2		2	...
Grouard.....								1				1	2		2	...
Fort McMurray.....								1				1				...
Fort Chipewyan.....									1	1	1	3				10
Fort Smith.....				2					2	3	2	9				13
Resolution.....								1		2	1	4				16
Rae.....								1		2	1	4				10
Providence.....									1	2		3				12
Hay River.....									1	2	1	4				15
Simpson.....				1						4	1	6				12
Norman.....										2		2				9
Good Hope.....									1	1	1	3				11
Arctic Red River.....										2		2				9
Aklavik.....									1	3	1	5				8
Herschel.....				1						3		4				9
Baillie Island.....										2		2				8
Bernard Harbour.....								1		2		3				12
Cambridge Bay.....								1		1		2				...
Jasper.....				1					1	2		4		2	2	...
Brule.....								1				1				...
On command.....										2	1	3	2		2	...
On leave.....								1	1	1		3				...
Totals.....			1	6			3	10	12	49	17	98	20	4	24	154

DISTRIBUTION-STATE OF THE FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1926—*Concluded*

Place	Commissioner	Asst. Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Surgeons	Asst. Vet. Surgeons	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Total	Saddle horses	Team	Total	Dogs
<i>British Columbia—</i>																
“E” Division—																
Vancouver.....			1	5			2	5	5	21	7	46	50	3	53	....
Victoria.....									1	4		5				....
Esquimalt.....							1		1	9	2	13				....
Penticton.....				1				1	1	1		4	1		1	....
Prince Rupert.....				1				1		1		3				....
Prince George.....								1		1		2	2		2	....
Telkwa.....									1	2		3	3		3	....
On command.....				1				1		1		3				6
On leave.....										1		1				....
On loan to Customs Dept.								1	1			2				....
Totals.....			1	8			3	10	10	41	9	82	56	3	59	6
<i>Yukon Territory—</i>																
“B” Division—																
Dawson.....			1	1			2		2	5	2	13		3	3	....
Carcross.....										1		1				....
Carmacks.....										1		1				4
Dawson Town Station.....								1	1	1		3				....
Granville.....										1		1		1	1	....
Keno.....									1	1		2				4
Mayo.....							1			1		2		2	2	....
Rampart House.....										2		2				5
Ross River.....										1		1				4
Teslin.....									1			1				2
Whitehorse.....				1					1	3	1	6		3	3	....
White Pass Summit.....										1		1				....
On command.....			1									1				....
Totals.....			2	2			3	1	6	18	3	35	....	9	9	19

RECAPITULATION

Maritime Provinces.....				1			1	3	2	23	....	30					
Quebec.....				1			1	2	8	18	1	31					
Eastern Ontario.....	1	1	3	7			14	26	35	222	25	334	22	2	24	75	
Western Ontario.....				1			2	5	8	23	1	41	6	4	10	....
Manitoba.....				3			2	7	9	29	4	54	17	2	19	14	
Southern Saskatchewan.....		1	1	3	1	1	5	18	22	79	11	142	77	14	91	....
Northern Saskatchewan.....			1	1			2	8	8	13	4	37	10	6	16	13	
Southern Alberta.....			1	4			3	10	17	32	12	79	54	8	62	....
Northern Alberta.....			1	6			3	10	12	49	17	98	20	4	24	154	
British Columbia.....			1	8			3	10	10	41	9	82	56	3	59	6	
Yukon Territory.....			2	2			3	1	6	18	3	35	....	9	9	19	
Totals.....	1	2	11	37	1	1	39	100	137	547	87	963	262	52	314	281	

APPENDIX B

RETURNS OF INVESTIGATIONS, CASES ENTERED AND
CONVICTIONS

RECAPITULATION of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations in all Provinces from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

	Cases Investigated	Con- victions	Dis- missed or With- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under Investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Federal Statutes—</i>								
British Columbia.....	341	158	24	9	19	10	121	341
Alberta.....	486	295	18	1	83	12	77	486
Saskatchewan.....	1,182	480	55	10	86	30	521	1,182
Manitoba.....	571	290	22	.....	1	11	247	571
Ontario.....	871	286	110	29	12	68	366	871
Quebec.....	789	285	65	44	80	72	243	789
Maritime Provinces.....	84	38	6	8	4	2	26	84
Yukon Territory.....	17	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Northwest Territories.....	38	20	8	.....	.....	2	8	38
	4,379	1,868	309	101	285	207	1,609	4,379
<i>Criminal Code—</i>								
British Columbia.....	58	44	2	.....	1	4	7	58
Alberta.....	177	156	15	1	1	2	2	177
Saskatchewan.....	47	28	6	.....	2	4	7	47
Manitoba.....	37	28	5	.....	2	.....	2	37
Ontario.....	245	60	52	7	17	14	95	245
Quebec.....	142	48	15	11	30	5	33	142
Maritime Provinces.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Yukon Territory.....	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Northwest Territories.....	38	28	3	.....	.....	3	4	38
	761	404	103	19	53	32	150	761
<i>Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>								
British Columbia.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Alberta.....	248	225	19	.....	.....	1	3	248
Ontario.....	143	126	2	.....	.....	.....	15	143
Yukon.....	14	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	408	365	23	.....	1	1	18	408

RECAPITULATION of Investigations made for other Departments other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

British Columbia.....	2,424
Alberta.....	3,363
Saskatchewan.....	5,047
Manitoba.....	2,637
Ontario.....	4,242
Quebec.....	1,758
Maritime Provinces.....	302
Yukon Territory.....	2,180
Northwest Territories.....	1,327

23,280

RECAPITULATION of All Investigations Undertaken from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Federal Statutes.....	4,370
Criminal Code.....	761
Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations.....	408
Investigations for other departments.....	23,280
	<hr/> 28,828

RETURN showing Total number of Investigations made and Prosecutions Entered for all Provinces under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

	Cases Investi- gated	Con- vic- tions	Dis- missed or With- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under Investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
Air Board Act.....	9					2	7	9
Animal Contagious Diseases Act..	1	1						1
Bankruptcy Act.....	4	4						4
Customs Act.....	396	92	35	44	101	34	90	396
Canada Shipping Act.....	1						1	1
Dominion Lands Act.....	1		1					1
Dominion Elections Act.....	1		1					1
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	4	4						4
Excise Act.....	1,338	319	45	19	45	60	850	1,338
Explosives Act.....	41	15	1		4	2	19	41
Extradition Act.....	7				2		5	7
Fisheries Act.....	33	29	2				2	33
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	2		1				1	2
Income Tax Act.....	99	96	1		2			99
Immigration Act.....	159	41	3		60	1	54	159
Indian Act.....	1,062	882	83	1	4	28	64	1,062
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	12		3		8		1	12
Migratory Birds Convention Act...	61	9			12	3	37	61
Militia Act.....	36	1			18	5	12	36
Naturalization Act.....	2				1		1	2
Naval Act.....	12				2		10	12
Northwest Game Act.....	26	13	6				7	26
Northwest Territories Act.....	3	2	1					3
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	891	280	122	36	11	60	382	891
Post Office Act.....	20	1	1	1	2	9	6	20
Penitentiaries Act.....	8	1			2		5	8
Radio Telegraph Act.....	55	49	2		2		2	55
Railway Act.....	16	16						16
Secret Commissions Act.....	1		1					1
Special War Revenue Act.....	5	4			1			5
Ticket of Leave Act.....	69	5			8	3	53	69
Miscellaneous.....	4	4						4
	<hr/> 4,379	<hr/> 1,868	<hr/> 309	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 285	<hr/> 207	<hr/> 1,609	<hr/> 4,379

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Convictions Obtained under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against the Person—</i>								
Murder.....	11	2	2	.....	1	3	3	11
Suicide attempted.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Assault common.....	58	51	4	.....	1	1	1	58
Assault indecent.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Assault aggravated.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Assault causing bodily harm.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	4
Carnal knowledge.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Causing dangerous explosion.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Communicating venereal disease.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Desertion.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Non-support.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Rape.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<i>Offences against property—</i>								
Arson.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Beating board bill.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Burglary.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	1	5	9
Cruelty to animals.....	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Damage to property.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5
False pretences.....	14	7	.....	.....	.....	1	6	14
Forgery and uttering.....	111	12	42	8	5	2	42	111
Fraud.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Robbery.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Receiving stolen property.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Shop-breaking.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Theft.....	181	68	17	5	19	11	61	181
Theft from mails.....	13	4	2	.....	1	4	2	13
Wounding cattle.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
<i>Offences against public order—</i>								
Alien in possession of firearms....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Concealed weapons.....	31	4	.....	1	22	2	2	31
Pointing firearms.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<i>Offences against religion and morals—</i>								
Corrupting children.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Circulating obscene matter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Disorderly house, keeper of.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Disturbing church meeting.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Incest.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Indecency.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Inmate of bawdy house.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lotteries.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Procuring.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Prostitution.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Vagrancy.....	141	139	1	1	.....	.....	.....	141
<i>Misleading justice—</i>								
Contempt of court.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Corrupting witness.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Conspiracy to intimidate.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Failing to obey summons.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Intimidation.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Perjury.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
<i>Corrupting and disobedience—</i>								
Assaulting a peace officer.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Assisting to escape custody.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempting to escape custody.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bribery.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Conspiracy to bribe.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Escaping lawful custody.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Falsely representing as peace officer.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Obstructing peace officer.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Obstructing public officer.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Resisting peace officer.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Skipping bail.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made and Convictions Obtained under the Criminal Code in all Provinces from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.—*Concluded.*

	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under Investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>								
Conspiracy to commit an indictable offence.....	23	18	1	1	1	2		23
Causing forest fire.....	1		1					1
Counterfeiting.....	4			2		1	1	4
Mischief.....	11	7			2	1	1	11
	761	404	103	19	53	32	150	761

RETURN showing Total Number of Investigations made for other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes in all Provinces, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Maritime Provinces	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Total
Department of Agriculture.....	8	2	9		2	2	3			26
Department of Customs and Excise	53	13	21	561	10	13	45	2	25	743
Department of External Affairs....	3				3	2				8
Department of Finance.....	1	1				1	3			6
Department of the Governor General.....					1					1
Department of Health.....	90	17	6	110	39	135	25			422
House of Commons.....					5	19				24
Department of Immigration.....	140	105	189	272	6	3	9	158		882
Department Indian Affairs.....	28	184	44	70	74	2		133	88	623
Department Interior.....	14	101	11	7	4	3		371	980	1,491
Department Justice.....	23	24	7		10	5	27		2	98
Department Labour.....	1		2							3
Department Marine and Fisheries..	567	1,066	3,043	194	185	124	5	77	13	5,274
Department Mines.....	498	374	417	207	60	108	16	221	1	1,902
Department National Defence.....	34	16	18	15	74	14	24		1	196
Post Office Department.....	12	12	14	14	1	5	4			62
Department of Public Works.....	2				5		2			9
Department Railways and Canals..					3					3
Department Secretary of State.....						5				5
Department Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	822	1,126	1,115	1,052	3,562	1,220	116	9	20	9,042
Department Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		2	1	6		4	1			14
Department of Trade and Commerce.....		4						73		77
Inquiries for missing persons.....	71	113	111	117	116	54	18	62	10	672
Assistance to other police forces..	57	68	31	12	50	24	3			245
Assistance to provincial authorities..		112	7		3	11	1	1,020	144	1,298
Accidental deaths.....		8							13	21
Deaths.....									9	9
Deceased persons' estates.....									11	11
Suicides.....									1	1
Miscellaneous.....		15	1		29	4		54	9	112
	2,424	3,363	5,047	2,637	4,242	1,758	302	2,180	1,327	23,280

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	13	7	1		5			13
Excise Act.....	28	6	1		1	2	18	28
Explosives Act.....	9	6	1				2	9
Fisheries Act.....	1	1						1
Immigration Act.....	18	3			9		6	18
Indian Act.....	108	90	11		1	2	4	108
Militia Act.....	1					1		1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	156	40	10	9	3	5	89	156
Radiotelegraph Act.....	7	5					2	7
	341	158	24	9	19	10	121	341

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Murder.....	3		1			2	3
Common assault.....	8	7			1		8
Alien in possession firearms	1	1					1
Circulating obscene matter	1				1		1
Concealed weapons.....	1	1					1
Conspiracy.....	8	8					8
False pretences.....	4	3				1	4
Intimidation.....	1	1					1
Lotteries.....	1			1			1
Theft.....	9	6				3	9
Uttering forged document..	3		1		1	1	3
Vagrancy.....	15	15					15
Wilful damage to property.	3	2			1		3
	58	44	2	1	4	7	58

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

British Columbia	Cases investigated	Convictions	Handed over to Department concerned	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>				
British Columbia Liquor Act.....	1		1	1
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>				
Motor Vehicles Regulations.....	2	2		2
	3	2	1	3

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments,
other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to
September 30, 1926.

British Columbia		—
Department of Agriculture.....	8	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	53	
Department of External Affairs.....	3	
Department of Finance.....	1	
Department of Health.....	90	
Department of Immigration.....	140	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	28	
Department of the Interior.....	14	
Department of Justice.....	23	
Department of Labour.....	1	
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	567	
Department of Mines.....	498	
Department of National Defence.....	34	
Post Office Department.....	12	
Department of Public Works.....	2	
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	822	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....	71	
Assistance to other police forces.....	57	
Total.....		2,424

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal
Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Alberta	Cases investi- gated	Convic- tions	Dis- missed or with- drawn	Await- ing trial	Handed over to Depart- ment con- cerned	Still under investi- gation	No prose- cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	38	1			31	4	2	38
Excise Act.....	62	9	1		9	4	39	62
Extradition Act.....	3				2		1	3
Fisheries Act.....	17	16	1					17
Immigration Act.....	47	12	2		31		2	47
Income Tax Act.....	86	84	1		1			86
Indian Act.....	165	149	10		2		4	165
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	45	7	3	1	1	4	29	45
Post Office Act.....	1	1						1
Railway Act.....	13	13						13
Ticket of Leave Act.....	8	2			6			8
Special War Revenue Act.....	1	1						1
	486	295	18	1	83	12	77	486

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Murder.....	1				1			1
Assault, common.....	21	21						21
Assault, indecent.....	2	1	1					2
Attempted suicide.....	1		1					1
Beating board bill.....	3	3						3
Causing bodily harm.....	1		1					1
Cruelty to animals.....	4	3	1					4
Damage to property.....	1	1						1
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	3						3
Escape from custody.....	1	1						1
Incest.....	2		2					2
Mischief.....	4	4						4
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1						1
Pointing firearms.....	1	1						1
Prostitution.....	2	2						2
Rape.....	1		1					1
Resisting peace officer.....	2	2						2
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1						1
Skippping bail.....	1					1		1
Theft.....	33	24	6			1	2	33
Vagrancy.....	90	88	1	1		1		90
Wounding cattle.....	1		1					1
	177	156	15	1	1	2	2	177

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, Enforced in Dominion Parks, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Alberta	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>						
Alberta Boilers Act.....	2	2				2
Alberta Game Act.....	9	6	2		1	9
Alberta Juvenile Act.....	1	1				1
Alberta Insanity Act.....	2	1	1			2
Alberta Liquor Control Act.....	79	75	2		2	79
Alberta Mines Act.....	1	1				1
Alberta Masters and Servants Act....	6	3	3			6
Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act	13	9	4			13
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>						
Fisheries Regulations.....	12	12				12
Forest Regulations.....	7	5	2			7
Game Regulations.....	28	27	1			28
Grazing Regulations.....	2	2				2
Gambling Regulations.....	9	9				9
Liquor Regulations.....	3	3				3
Motor Regulations.....	56	54	2			56
Stray Animal Regulations.....	1	1				1
Unsealed Weapon Regulations.....	3	2		1		3
Miscellaneous.....	14	12	2			14
	248	225	19	1	3	248

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Alberta		
Department of Agriculture.....	2	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	13	
Department of Finance.....	1	
Department of Health.....	17	
Department of Immigration.....	105	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	184	
Department of the Interior.....	101	
Department of Justice.....	24	
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	1,066	
Department of Mines.....	374	
Department of National Defence.....	16	
Post Office Department.....	12	
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,126	
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2	
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	4	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Accidental deaths.....	8	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	113	
Assistance to other police forces.....	68	
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	112	
Inquiries not classified.....	15	
Total.....	3,363	

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or withdrawn	Await-ing trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	1	1						1
Customs Act.....	128	62			41	13	12	128
Dominion Lands Act.....	1		1					1
Dominion Elections Act.....	1		1					1
Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act.....	4	4						4
Excise Act.....	691	186	21	9	10	13	452	691
Explosives Act.....	4	1			3			4
Fisheries Act.....	9	8	1					9
Income Tax Act.....	13	12			1			13
Indian Act.....	225	187	23		1	1	13	225
Immigration Act.....	58	8			19	1	30	58
Livestock Pedigree Act.....	11		3		8			11
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	3	3						3
Militia Act.....	3				2	1		3
Naval Act.....	1						1	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	23	4	4	1		1	13	23
Radiotelegraph Act.....	1				1			1
Secret Commissions Act.....	1		1					1
Special War Revenue Act.....	1	1						1
Statistics Act.....	3	3						3
Total.....	1,182	480	55	10	86	30	521	1,182

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Criminal Code, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Saskatchewan	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>							
Arson.....	1	1					1
Assault common.....	3	3					3
False pretences.....	1					1	1
Non-support.....	1	1					1
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1					1
Obstructing public officer.....	6	5				1	6
Perjury.....	1		1				1
Possession concealed weapons.....	3	1				2	3
Receiving stolen property.....	1		1				1
Shop-breaking.....	1					1	1
Theft.....	6	2	2	1		1	6
Theft from mails.....	11	3	2	1	4	1	11
Vagrancy.....	11	11					11
Total.....	47	28	6	2	4	7	47

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of the Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Saskatchewan	
Department of Agriculture.....	9
Department of Customs and Excise.....	21
Department of Health.....	6
Department of Immigration.....	189
Department of Indian Affairs.....	44
Department of the Interior.....	11
Department of Justice.....	7
Department of Labour.....	2
Department of Marine and Fisheries (Radio-Telegraph Branch).....	3,043
Department of Mines.....	417
Department of National Defence.....	18
Post Office Department.....	14
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,115
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	111
Assistance to other police forces.....	31
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	7
Inquiries not classified.....	1
Total.....	5,047

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>							
Air Board Act.....	1					1	1
Canada Shipping Act.....	1					1	1
Customs Act.....	9	6				3	9
Explosives Act.....	3	2				1	3
Excise Act.....	300	72	8		10	210	300
Fisheries Act.....	6	4				2	6
Immigration Act.....	19	18	1				19
Indian Act.....	186	169	11			6	186
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	36	14	2		1	19	36
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	1					1	1
Naval Act.....	2					2	2
Post Office Act.....	1					1	1
Radiotelegraph Act.....	4	4					4
Special War Revenue Act..	2	1		1			2
Total.....	571	290	22	1	11	247	571

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Manitoba	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Handed over to Department concerned	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Assault.....	8	5	2	1		8
Corrupting a witness.....	1		1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1				1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1				1
Failing to obey summons.....	1		1			1
Incest.....	1				1	1
Obstructing a peace officer.....	2	1	1			2
Obstructing a public officer.....	3	3				3
Theft.....	6	5			1	6
Vagrancy.....	12	12				12
Miscellaneous.....	1			1		1
Total.....	37	28	5	2	2	37

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Manitoba		
Department of Customs and Excise.....		561
Department of Health.....		110
Department of Indian Affairs.....		70
Department of Immigration.....		272
Department of the Interior.....		7
Department of Mines.....		207
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....		194
Department of National Defence.....		15
Post Office Department.....		14
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....		6
Department of Secretary of State.....		1,052
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....		117
Assistance to other police forces.....		12
Total.....		2,637

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	7					2	5	7
Bankruptcy Act.....	4	4						4
Customs Act.....	137	10	30	26	3	13	55	137
Excise Act.....	156	35	12		3	9	97	156
Explosives Act.....	22	4				2	16	22
Fugitive Offenders Act.....	2		1				1	2
Indian Act.....	220	167	22	1		8	22	220
Immigration Act.....	12						12	12
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	1						1	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	31						31	31
Militia Act.....	9				5	1	3	9
Naturalization Act.....	1						1	1
Naval Act.....	4						4	4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	229	54	44	2		33	96	229
Radio Telegraph Act.....	9	7	1		1			9
Railway Act.....	3	3						3
Special War Revenue Act.....	1	1					1	1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	23	1					22	23
Total.....	871	286	110	29	12	68	366	871

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault common.....	10	8	1				1	10
Assault aggravated.....	2	1					1	2
Assault indecent.....	1		1					1
Assault on peace officer.....	4	1	3					4
Breaking and entering.....	9	3	2			1	5	9
Carnal knowledge.....	5	2	2				1	5
Causing dangerous explosion.....	1		1					1
Contempt of court.....	1	1						1
Counterfeit coin, possession of.....	1					1		1
Counterfeit stamp, possession of.....	1			1				1
Counterfeiting.....	2			1			1	2
Cruelty to animals.....	4	3	1					4
Corrupting children.....	3	3						3
Desertion.....	2						2	2
Disorderly house, keeper of.....	1		1					1
Disturbing church meetings.....	1		1					1
Escaping lawful custody.....	4						4	4
False pretences.....	6	1				1	4	6
Falsely representing as peace officer.....	3	2					1	3
Forgery.....	32	3	19	2			8	32
Fraud.....	5						5	5
Injury to property.....	1		1					1
Indecency.....	3	3						3
Inmate of bawdy house.....	1	1						1
Non-support.....	3	3						3
Mischief.....	7	3			2	1	1	7
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1						1
Offensive weapons.....	1			1				1
Printing lottery scheme.....	1						1	1
Procuring.....	2						2	2
Prostitution.....	1	1						1
Robbery with violence.....	1	1						1
Receiving stolen property.....	3	3						3
Suicide attempted.....	1						1	1
Theft.....	93	11	3	1	15	10	53	93
Theft post letters.....	2	1					1	2
Uttering forged documents.....	23	2	18	1			2	23
Vagrancy.....	2	2						2
Wounding.....	1						1	1
Total.....	245	60	52	7	17	14	95	245

CLASSIFIED Summary of Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks Regulations, Enforced in Province of Ontario from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Ontario	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Provincial Statutes—</i>					
Ontario Highway Traffic Act.....	1	1			1
Ontario Temperance Act.....	5	5			5
Ontario Trespass Act.....	2	2			2
Ottawa City vehicular traffic by-law.....	118	118			118
Miscellaneous.....	2		2		2
<i>Dominion Parks Regulations—</i>					
Miscellaneous.....	15			15	15
	143	126	2	15	143

SUMMARY of Investigations made for other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Ontario		
Department of Agriculture.....	2	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	10	
Department of External Affairs.....	3	
Governor General's Office.....	1	
Department of Health.....	39	
House of Commons.....	5	
Department of Immigration.....	6	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	74	
Department of the Interior.....	4	
Department of Justice.....	10	
Department of Mines.....	60	
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	185	
Department of National Defence.....	74	
Post Office Department.....	1	
Department of Public Works.....	5	
Department of Railways and Canals.....	3	
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	3,562	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Inquiries for missing persons.....	116	
Assistance to other police forces.....	50	
Assistance to provincial authorities.....	3	
Miscellaneous inquiries.....	29	
Total.....	4,242	

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Quebec	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Air Board Act.....	1						1	1
Customs Act.....	41		2	15	20	3	1	41
Excise Act.....	77	2		9	19	21	26	77
Extradition Act.....	4						4	4
Explosives Act.....	1				1			1
Indian Act.....	134	100	4			15	15	134
Immigration Act.....	5				1		4	5
Militia Act.....	23	1			11	2	9	23
Migratory Birds Convention Act	20				12	3	5	20
Naval Act.....	5				2		3	5
Naturalization Act.....	1				1			1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	393	159	58	19	7	16	134	393
Penitentiaries Act.....	8	1			2		5	8
Post Office Act.....	18		1	1	2	9	5	18
Radio Telegraph Act.....	20	20						20
Ticket of Leave Act.....	38	2			2	3	31	38
Total.....	789	285	65	44	80	72	243	789

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Quebec	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial	Handed over to Department concerned	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>								
Assault causing bodily harm.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3
Assisting to escape custody.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempting to escape custody....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Burglary.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bribery.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Conspiracy to commit indictable offence.....	14	10	1	1	.....	2	.....	14
Conspiracy to bribe.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Conspiracy to intimidate.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
False pretences.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Forgery and uttering.....	52	6	4	5	5	1	31	52
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Offensive weapons.....	25	1	.....	.....	22	2	.....	25
Perjury.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Receiving stolen property.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Theft.....	24	15	1	4	3	.....	1	24
	142	48	15	11	30	5	33	142

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Departments, other than Breaches of Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Quebec	—
Department of Agriculture.....	2
Department of Customs and Excise.....	13
Department of External Affairs.....	2
Department of Finance.....	1
Department of Health.....	135
Department of the Interior.....	3
Department of Indian Affairs.....	2
Department of Immigration.....	3
Department of Justice.....	5
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	124
Department of Mines.....	108
Department of National Defence.....	14
Post Office Department.....	5
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	1,220
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	4
House of Commons (Special Committee).....	19
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquires for missing persons.....	54
Assistance to other police forces.....	24
Assistance to Provincial authorities.....	11
Inquiries not classified.....	4
Total.....	1,758

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Maritime Provinces	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Await-ing trial	Handed over to Depart-ment con-cerned	Still under investi-gation	No prose-cution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>								
Customs Act.....	30	6	2	3	1	1	17	30
Excise Act.....	23	9	2	1	3	1	7	23
Explosives Act.....	2	2						2
Migratory Birds Convention Act.	6	6						6
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	9	2	1	4			2	9
Radiotelegraph Act.....	14	13	1					14
Total.....	84	38	6	8	4	2	26	84

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Maritime Provinces	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Theft.....	4		4	4
Forgery.....	1	1		1
Total.....	5	1	4	5

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Maritime Provinces	
Department of Agriculture.....	3
Department of Customs and Excise.....	45
Department of Finance.....	3
Department of Health.....	25
Department of Immigration.....	9
Department of Justice.....	27
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	5
Department of Mines.....	16
Department of National Defence.....	24
Department of Public Works.....	2
Post Office Department.....	4
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	116
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	18
Assistance to other police forces.....	3
Assistance to Provincial Authorities.....	1
Total.....	302

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Yukon Territory	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>				
Indian Act.....	17	16	1	17
	17	16	1	17

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Yukon Territory	Cases Investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>				
Vagrancy.....	7	7		7
Assault.....	1	1		1
Theft.....	3	2	1	3
Murder.....	1	1		1
Total.....	12	11	1	12

CLASSIFIED Summary of Yukon Ordinances Enforced from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Yukon Territory	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>				
Game Ordinance.....	7	6	1	7
Liquor Ordinance.....	2*	1	1	2
Interdiction.....	1	1		1
Insanity.....	3	3		3
Prairie Fire Ordinance.....	1	1		1
Total.....	14	12	2	14

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Yukon Territory	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	2
Department of Immigration.....	158
Department of Indian Affairs.....	133
Department of the Interior.....	371
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	77
Department of Mines.....	221
Department of Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	9
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	73
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Inquiries for missing persons.....	62
Assistance to Province of British Columbia.....	5
Assistance to Yukon Government.....	1,015
Inquiries not classified.....	54
Total.....	2,180

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under Federal Statutes from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Offences against—</i>						
Excise Act.....	1				1	1
Indian Act.....	7	4	1	2		7
Insanity Ordinance.....	1	1				1
Northwest Game Act.....	26	13	6		7	26
Northwest Territories Act.....	3	2	1			3
Totals.....	38	20	8	2	8	38

CLASSIFIED Summary of Cases Investigated and Convictions made under the Criminal Code from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Northwest Territories	Cases investigated	Convictions	Dis-missed or with-drawn	Still under investigation	No prosecution entered	Total
<i>Under Criminal Code—</i>						
Murder.....	6	1	1	3	1	6
Common assault.....	7	6	1			7
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1				1
Communicating venereal diseases.....	1				1	1
Causing forest fire.....	1		1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2				2
Drunk and disorderly.....	10	10				10
Non-support.....	2	2			2	2
Theft.....	3	3				3
Vagrancy.....	4	4				4
Wounding animals.....	1	1				1
Total.....	38	23	3	3	4	38

SUMMARY of Investigations made at the Request of other Federal Departments, other than Breaches of the Federal Statutes, from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926.

Northwest Territories	
Department of Customs and Excise.....	25
Department of Indian Affairs.....	88
Department of the Interior.....	980
Department of Justice.....	2
Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	13
Department of Mines.....	1
Department of National Defence.....	1
Department of the Secretary of State (Naturalization Branch).....	20
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>	
Accidental deaths.....	13
Deaths.....	9
Deceased persons' estates.....	11
Suicide.....	1
Assistance to Provincial authorities.....	144
Inquiries for missing persons.....	10
Miscellaneous inquiries.....	9
Total.....	1,327

RETURN of Criminal Identification Bureau from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

	Finger- prints received	Identifi- cations made	Parole violators located	Escapes located	Photo negatives received	Photo prints made	Photo- graphs received
1925							
October.....	1,932	219	6	.....	79	298	519
November.....	1,634	172	4	1	97	366	225
December.....	2,152	313	5	1	89	332	575
1926							
January.....	1,985	234	2	2	92	344	519
February.....	1,757	256	3	3	99	386	320
March.....	1,868	204	1	1	71	272	465
April.....	2,064	218	4	1	72	266	459
May.....	1,648	178	1	3	120	322	348
June.....	1,667	202	4	.....	71	272	497
July.....	1,505	197	1	.....	77	294	421
August.....	2,026	211	.....	.....	69	236	648
September.....	1,445	227	3	1	50	192	419
Total.....	21,683	2,631	34	13	986	3,580	5,415

The following table gives a résumé of the work of the section to date:—

FINGER Print Records received and Identifications made from January, 1911, to September 30, 1926

Year	Records received	Identifications made
1911.....	5,554	145
1912.....	4,418	227
1913.....	6,510	359
1914.....	8,475	581
1915.....	9,330	756
1916.....	8,009	629
1917.....	7,079	612
1918.....	8,941	670
1919.....	11,306	1,004
1920.....	12,591	1,372
1921.....	17,346	1,906
1922 (9 months to September).....	13,022	1,499
1922-23 (1-10-22 to 30-9-23).....	18,788	2,297
1923-24 (1-10-23 to 30-9-24).....	20,144	2,309
1924-25 (1-10-24 to 30-9-25).....	20,937	2,387
1925-26 (1-10-25 to 30-9-26).....	21,683	2,631
Total.....	194,133	19,384

RETURN of Cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Number arrested	Prosecutions entered	Convictions	Number sent to prison	Total terms imposed	Number fined	Amount fines paid	Quantity of Drugs seized	Quantity and Description of Apparatus seized	Race of those arrested
				Yrs. Mos. D.			lbs. ozs. grs.		
371	468	280	120	119 9 11	147	\$12,650 00	Opium.....74 12 91 Opium seconds 2 9 225 Opium residue 8 2 0	Opium pipe bowls...136 " " stems 120 " lamps..... 86 " pipe scrapers 60 " " needles. 130 " knives..... 27 " scissors..... 44 " scales..... 27	White 175 Chinese 187 Coloured 9
							Heroin..... 22 97	" " needles. 130 " knives..... 27 " scissors..... 44 " scales..... 27	
							Cocaine..... 49 360 ½ pint liquid	Hypodermic needles 87 " syringes 18	
							Morphine..... 48 53 2,400 ozs. paste	Eye droppers..... 35 Miscellaneous..... 203	
							Codeine..... 64		

RETURN of all Fines Imposed in all Cases from October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926

Province	Fines imposed	Paid	Term in default	Collected by R.C.M.P.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Yrs. mos. dys	\$ cts.
British Columbia.....	219,469 00	212,684 00	4 2 28	
Alberta.....	16,132 00	11,227 00	5 2 130	650 00
Saskatchewan.....	50,031 00	35,513 00	28 5 0	20,299 29
Manitoba.....	20,695 00	16,050 00	17 11 15	9,060 00
Ontario.....	27,008 00	17,938 00	15 5 0	2,600 00
Quebec.....	33,212 00	7,402 00	24 0 12	
Maritime Provinces.....	4,105 00	3,005 00	0 3 0	2,680 00
Yukon Territory.....	565 00	565 00		
Northwest Territories.....	1,145 00	870 00	0 3 0	195 00
	372,362 00	305,254 00	96 1 5	35,484 29

